

REPORT

*On*

PREVENTION  
OF  
CHILD MARRIAGES IN THE STATE  
OF KARNATAKA

*By*

The Core Committee

*Headed By*

JUSTICE SHIVRAJ V. PATIL  
FORMER JUDGE, SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

Submitted On

30.06.2011

*At*

VIKASA SOUDHA, BENGALURU

Volume II - Annexures

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ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ  
GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ  
NO.

TO

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಕಛೇರಿ  
ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟ್ ಕಟ್ಟಡ  
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560 001  
OFFICE OF THE ADVOCATE GENERAL  
HIGH COURT BUILDING  
BANGALORE-560 001

1. The Secretary to Govt.,  
Social Welfare Department,  
M.S. Building, Bangalore-1.

Women & Child Dept. Dgt  
Dated

2. The Secretary to Govt.,  
Home Department,  
M.S. Building, Bangalore-1.

ಮಾನ್ಯ,  
SIR,

Fax No. 080-2867522  
Dated: 24.8.2006

FAX MESSAGE

Sub:- W.P.No. 11154/2006 (PIL) - M/s.  
Muthamma Devaya and anr. Vs. Union of India  
and ors.

\*\*\*

The above writ petition has been filed as PIL seeking various reliefs concerning the incidents of Child Marriages in Karnataka. It has been stated in the writ petition that number of representations have been given to the Government and Authorities bringing to their notice of the violation of "the Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929" and seeking action. It has been averred that no action has been taken on the representations and there is complete silence in the matter.

The matter came up before C.H.No.1 presided over by the Hon'ble Chief Justice on 22.8.2006. I was directed by the Hon'ble Court to find out from you as to the action on the representations taken and inform the Court of the status/position with regard to the same. The case has been now posted to 4.9.2006.

In view of the above, you are requested to furnish the information with regard to the action taken in the matter of implementation of the Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929 as well as on the

(ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಕಛೇರಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು)  
(ಅನುಕ್ರಮ 2)

PS

to comply immediately

(ಸಹಾಯಕ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಕಛೇರಿ)

ಹೆಚ್. ಕೆ. ಕುಮಾರಸ್ವಾಮಿ  
ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಚಿವರು

Dir/WCD

27/8/06

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representations said to have been received from the public to stop the child marriages. The same be furnished to the undersigned before 3.9.2006 without fail so as to produce the same or make statement with regard to the same on 4.9.2006 in the Court.

It may be noted that, if the above direction is not complied with, the Hon'ble Court may view the matter seriously and may pass adverse orders directing the personal presence of the officers concerned for answering the Court questions. The same may be avoided by furnishing the above factual information and the action taken before 3.9.2006.

Matter may be treated as MOST URGENT.

Yours faithfully,

20096/CA/106  
A. N. VENUGOPALA GOWDA  
HIGH COURT GOVT. ADVOCATE  
PH.No. 22863228

COPY TO:

1. The P.S. to Ministry of Home, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore-1.
2. The P.S. to Ministry of Human Resource Development, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore-1.
3. The P.S. to Ministry of Law, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore-1.
4. The P.S. to Ministry of Women and Child Development, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore-1.
5. The P.S. to Ministry of Social Welfare, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore-1.

ANVG: PBL:24806/C5\*

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF KARNATAKA AT BANGALORE

PRESENTATION FORM

W.P No. 11154 2006 P.I.L

Serial No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Advocate Sri

\_\_\_\_\_ District  
Between

Smt. Sheela Ramanathan  
HUMAN RIGHTS LAW NETWORK  
No. 20, Park Road, Tasker Town  
Shivajinagar, Bangalore-560 051

1. Mithamma Devaya  
2. Sri. K. Bodeppa  
And  
Union of India &  
others

Sl. No.	Description of Paper Presented	Court Fee Affixed On the paper
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## SYNOPSIS

Almost 80 years ago when India was under the British rule, even the colonial government had to recognize the scourge of child marriages and despite the avowed policy of non interference in socio-cultural-religious affairs of the natives, specially post 1857, it enacted The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929. The Act made the solemnization of child marriage a cognizable offence and people involved were made liable to be punished by law. Since then, significant advancement in science & technology and medical research has further proved the necessity for strictest possible implementation of the Act. It has been established that girls are psychologically as well physically not fit for the purposes of marriage and the logical consequences of consummation and pregnancy. It has also been established beyond doubt that a lion's share of the almost 1,000 deaths per day of pregnant women and close to 3 million children below the age of five years in the country is caused due to early pregnancies which in most of the cases in the Indian circumstances is due to early marriage. The necessity for additional measures to achieve the objective of restraining child marriages could hardly be overstated. Child marriages mostly happen in the most backward states in terms of lack of access to education and empowerment. The families who marry away their daughters are those who are economically and otherwise disadvantaged and marginalized. They consider that marriage keeps the daughters safe and believe in marrying within the family such as

first cousins and close relatives. It is also a way of reinforcing patriarchy

Accordingly, and in consonance with the provisions of Part III & IV of the Constitution of India, and the international agreements, a firmative action was pledged against child marriage and it was declared a social evil. This has been the avowed policy of the state since long decades. An organization called Rural Education and Child Health Societies Of India (REACH) is working on this issue of stopping child marriages for a long time now. Various letters have been written to all the government departments and also to the Chief Minister's office specifically. The organization REACH has also been conducting workshops and training programmes to the government officials and also to the local public to stop this social evil. A public hearing was conducted where many children came and deposed. It included young widows and deserted children who were married and later deserted. However, in blatant violation of the aforesaid, the Chief Minister of Karnataka was himself present with all paraphernalia and 'blessed' four pairs of children on their 'marnage' on 18<sup>th</sup> May, 2006 at Javalgiri village, Sindhanur Taluk, of Karnataka.

The incident is a blatant and criminal breach of law and tends to give validity to the curse. It is worth reiterating here that in the state of Karnataka 46.03 % of the girls are married before they attain majority, due to which they are exposed to various physical, psychological, social, economic and other problems. It deprives numerous girls of the

Page 3 A

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Respondent state of their constitutionally guaranteed rights of life, health, dignity and opportunity to develop

That subsequent to the incident organizations working on the issue of child rights and civil society organizations criticized the incident and a letter dated 27<sup>th</sup> May 2006 was sent to the Chief Minister for necessary action but to no avail. However, no action has been taken. Nor is there any hope of the same.

The aforesaid together with the gross failure of the state to implement the aforesaid Act in particular, and to check the continuing incidents of child marriages in general as manifested by the one relied upon herein has constrained the Petitioners to file the instant Writ Petition.

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## LIST OF DATES

01.10. 1929	<p>Child marriage were very common and prevalent in almost all parts of India. Due to young age of the children such marriages were detrimental to their health and were affecting the society at large. A large section of the society expressed it's views that some legislative measure may be taken to put restraint on such marriages. With a view to prevent child marriages and "The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929" was passed.</p> <p>It made marriage of a child a cognizable offence, punishable by law.</p>
1950	<p>Constitution of India is enacted. Various provisions specially in Part III like Article 14, 15 (3), 19, 21, 23 and 24 as well as many Articles in Part IV guarantee to every citizen of India including the girls/ women - the rights to live a healthy and dignified life, to equality of status and opportunity, protection of the state against violence and violation of rights, and directs the state to strive towards freedom from all forms of gender prejudice and discrimination on sex basis.</p>
1959	<p>The United Nations General Assembly resolution 1386(XIV)</p>

	of 20 November 1959, Proclaims a Declaration on the Rights of the Child
1974	The Union Government declares the National Policy for Children 1974 and envisages the creation of a National Children's Board under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister to function as a focus and forum for planning, review and proper coordination of the multiplicity of services aimed at meeting the needs of children. The Board was initially set up in December 1974 with the Prime Minister as its Chairman
1978	The Child Marriage (Amendment) Act, 1978. it laid down that the minimum marriageable age for the boys as 21 years and girls to be of 18 years.
20.11.1989	The United Nations General Assembly on 20 <sup>th</sup> November, 1989 adopts a Convention on the Rights of the Child.

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1994-1998	That however, numerous children are married every year in India in gross disregard and breach of law. The Act is not implemented with the professionalism and commitment required to do away with the evil and protection of the rights of a vast & huge majority of the girls. That this is apparent as despite the great numbers of child marriages, all over the country including Karnataka only 53 cases were registered in 1994, 57 in 1995, 89 cases in 1996, 78 in 1997 and a meager 56 in 1998.
1999	National Family Health Survey 46.03% of girls in Karnataka is married before they attain 18 years of age
8.12.2001	One thousand one mass marriages were conducted in Badami Taluk, District Bagalkote, where in nearly two hundred were child marriages. The said marriage was in the presence of Bibichimansa Katti, the then Honorable Urban Development Minister. A photograph of one of the

	couples are annexed herewith.
9.12.2001	And also the paper cuttings dated 9.12.2001 and 16.6.2002 are annexed herewith
28.1.2004	Paper cutting annexed reporting the 180 mass marriages conducted in Gulledaguda, Taluk, Badami, District Bagalkot where in fifteen were child marriages
13.02.2004	According to a national Daily newspaper "Hindu", the Legislative Assembly passed the Child Marriage Restraint (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, on 13 feb. 2004 to implement more stringent measures to prevent Child Marriages.
2004	According to the Indian Journal of Medical Ethics the Central Government's Prevention of Child Marriage Bill, was introduced in the Rajya Sabha in 2004.
2004	According to Indian Journal of Medical Ethics there are

	<p>approximately 100 million girls between the ages of 10 and 19 years in India, more than half are married by the time they reach the legal age of marriage which is 18 years.</p> <p>Young age at marriage is associated with a host of adverse individual and public health outcomes, including increased risk of malnutrition, anaemia, maternal and infant mortality, and high fertility (5, 6). For example, according to the 1998-99 National Family Health Survey, 39 per cent of currently married adolescents, aged 15-19 years, had chronic energy deficiency and 50 per cent had anaemia. Three photographs of children married in Muddebihal Taluk, District Bijapur are annexed.</p>
<p>2004</p>	<p>According to Indian Journal of Medical Ethics Neonatal and infant mortality rates among infants born to adolescent girls are 60 per cent higher than among infants born to women ages 20-29 years.</p>
<p>6.5.2004</p>	<p>67 mass marriages conducted out of which 13 were marriages of children. In the presence of Shivkumar swamy Kalu, Karbantahala Village, Taluk Dasavada bagyavadi, District Bijapur. One of the girl child's photograph is</p>

	annexed
11.8.2004	<p>A programme was arranged by the organization called REACH to build awareness on the harms of child marriage.</p> <p>Children who were married earlier were called for a discussion along with others in the village Handragal, Mudde benale Taluk, District Bijapur, for a discussion the harms of the child marriage. Annexed CD depicting the programme. [Annexed at ]</p>
27.8.2004	<p>REACH conducted a training for the government officials on the harms of child marriages. Annexed CD showing the program. [Annexed at ]</p>
30.10.2004	<p>Letter written to the Chief Minister to stop child marriages in the mass marriages to be conducted on 18.11.2004, at Beemangada Veerabhareshwara Leela matta, Hunugunda Taluk, Bagalkot District. That the chief Minister should direct</p>

	the Jilla Officials to attend the mass marriage and ask for age proof of the bride and groom and thus stop the child marriages happening in the mass marriages.
18.11.2004	3 child marriages were conducted at Beemangada Veerabhareshwara Isala matta, Hingugunda Taluk, Bagalkot District
17.12.2004	43 mass marriages were conducted out of which five were marriages of children. Conducted in Banashankari Temple, Kerur Village Taluk Badami, Bagalkote district. Photograph of one of the girl child is annexed. Four photographs of girl children who were married under the age of eighteen are annexed. These children were married in Bijapur District and also in Javalgi Taluk, Sindhanur District

- 25.3.2005 Paper cutting reporting on the child marriages conducted at villages called Chikkaladenne, HaiBnavi, BiranaHatti, Sutta Gatti, etc, nearly fifty villages of and around Belagavi District.
- 30.3.2005 A photograph of the girl child called Ganganamma aged nine years of the marriage conducted on 30.3.2005 and the paper cutting are annexed. This is one of the mass marriages which was conducted in the mass marriage at Mannerat Village, Kushti Taluk, District Koppal, (Two Annexures)
- 20.04.2005 National Commission for Women embarks on an action plan to prevent child marriages. The Commission writes to the Chief Secretaries of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar and Jharkhand recommending steps to prevent child marriage.
- 5.6.2005 Letter to the chief Minister again asking them to instruct the government officials and committed members to stop the child marriages to register the marriages with the age proof and photographs and necessary documents etc.

13.05.2005	According to the Times Of India 3,00,000 girls under 15 years of age give birth some for the second time. This was predicted to escalate to approximately half a million by 2006.
20.5.2005	An engineer along with his wife and two children who are adults conducts a mass marriage of eleven pairs of bride and grooms where two girl children are also married. It is widely reported in News papers. Photograph of the pair of bride and groom.
26.5.2005	The letter addressed to C.D.P.O. Muddebihal informing about the happening of mass marriage and asking them to stop child marriage, directing the anganawadi teachers to collect the age details of the bride and groom.
31.08.2005	Three child marriages was conducted in the Mass marriage conducted by the Panduranga Devasthan Committee.

Ramtala Village, Honugunda Taluk, Bagalkote District.

Photograph of one of the girl child who got married is annexed herewith.

09/9/2005 A letter addressed to Women and Child department Bagalkote, Honugunda Taluk, Ramatala Village, asking them to register marriages in the mass marriages. Calling for information on the five mass marriages where no age proof was demanded or called for.

8/10/2005 Letter to Chief Minister regarding the mass marriage to be conducted, Yajam Grama, Muddebihala Taluk, Bijaapur district, requesting or directing the officials to collect age proof in the mass marriage to stop child marriages.

22/10/2005 Mass marriage conducted in Yajam Village, Taluk Muddebihal, District Bijaapur by the Yajalinga malta, Yajam Village. Out of the four child marriages conducted, one photograph of the girl child in the paper cutting is annexed.

28.10. 2005 Letter to the Chief Minister asking for direction that the child marriages should be stopped by asking for proof of age etc. with reference to the mass marriage to be conducted in , Lachhana Village, Taluk Chitambar, District Bijapur. The marriages are conducted by the ... .. Mahatara Mata.

4.11. 2005 Letter to the chief Minister asking for direction that the child marriages should be stopped by asking for proof of age etc. with reference to the mass marriage to be conducted in , Huna gunda Taluk Chitambar Village , Vija ya Mahanteshwara Mat. For the marriage to be conducted in 18.11.2005.

15.11. 2005 According to a report in the national newspaper "Deccan Herald" dated November 15, 2005, NGOs and youth organisations submitted a petition to Chief Minister Dharam Singh on Monday, as part of the launch of a statewide campaign demanding immediate government action to end the practice of child marriages in Karnataka.

19.11. 2005 225 mass marriages conducted at Sri Siddalingeshwara, (sharana Basaveshwara )matta, Lachhana Village, Taluk

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	<p>Indi, District Bijapur out of which twenty five children were married. Three scanned photographs of minor girls married therein are annexed.</p>
<p>21.02.2006</p>	<p>A Public hearing is conducted where problems caused by child marriage are reiterated, inter alia, that;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Many of the girl children who are victim of child marriage later become victims of domestic and sexual violence; many of these children are widowed, may be deprived of insurance benefits (if any), or land up in sex trade.</li> <li>2. Child marriages lead to and / or abet / facilitate child trafficking.</li> <li>3. In the name of Mass marriage child marriages are taking place with the support of politicians, religious leaders, government officials and social workers.</li> </ol> <p>At the hearing, children publicly expressed their anguish and pathetic stage on loss of the childhood because of these ill practices. <i>Eight documents Annexed</i></p>
<p>19.4.2006</p>	<p>Thousand of people witnessed the public hearing. Photographs and Public hearing report are annexed. Four Paper cuttings are annexed.</p>

19.4.2006	65 Mass marriage conducted in Sri Guru Siddeshwara Matt, Vodavadagi, Taluk Baggewadi, District Bijapur, out of which 35 were child marriages. A CD of the marriage is annexed
21.4.2006	65 mass marriages conducted out of which 13 child marriages conducted by Basaveshwara matt, Kuntogi, Muddebihala Taluk, District Bijapur. A CD of the said marriages are annexed
25.4.2006	101 mass marriages out of which 15 child marriages took place in Giri sagara Belige Taluk, District Bagalkote. A CD of the marriages are annexed 20 Mass marriages out of which 5 were child marriages Basaveshwara dewasthan Amargola, Taluk Muddebihala, Bijapur district. CD is annexed.
30.4.2006	20 Mass marriages out of which 5 were child marriages. Basaveshwara Devasthan, Amargola Taluk, Muddebihala Bijapur District. CD is annexed at the end
5-5-2006	6 child marriages were conducted at Muddebihala, Basarakoda village, Basveshwara temple, Muddebihal Taluk, District Bijapur

11.5.2006 25 mass marriages out of which 13 are child marriages, Chicka bijuru, Taluk Muddebihal, District Bijapur, CD annexed at the end

18.5.2006 Chief Minister of Karnataka himself attends and 'blesses' four couples of children in their marriage ceremony conducted in his presence. Paper cutting annexed

27.5.2006 The groups who work on child rights sent a letter to the Chief Minister of Karnataka and demands

1. An enquiry on the child marriages in the mass marriage ceremony dated 18/05/2006 conducted at Sindhanur Taluk, Chikmagalur village, in the presence

of the Chief Minister of Karnataka, and request for appropriate legal action

1. Assurance that no child marriage shall be allowed in the state and proper awareness drive for the same

2. To hold the District collectors responsible for any child marriage that may take place

3. That state should select a nodal self-help group in every district and through them spread awareness about the ill effects of child marriages to children and their parents.

	about the ill effects of child marriages to children and their parents
17.2006	Paper cutting of a girl called Jhana Bhatta child married to a man who did not have any legs this has happened in Krishnagar Village, Basavan Bagavadi taluk, District Bijapur.
17.2006	Letter to the Secretary, State Women's Commission, Bangalore enclosing the correspondence with the Chief Minister, asking for the action taken on child marriages.
	Enclosing statement of details of 22 cases of child marriages, which happened in the Bijapur and Bagalkot districts respectively, detailing villages and dates of mass marriages
	Till date no Action Has Been Forthcoming On Behalf Of The State.
	The Petitioners Files This writ Petition

IN THE HIGH COURT OF KARNATAKA AT BANGLORE

CIVIL ORIGINAL JURISDICTION

WRIT PETITION NO. 115k OF 2008 (PIL)

**BETWEEN**

1. Ms. Muthamma Devaya

Aged 35 years

R/O C-1306, Cassia Block,

Brigade Millennium, Pulshenahalli Main Road,

J.P.Nagar VII Phase

Bangalore - 560 078

2. Mr. K. Budiappa

Aged 44 Years

residing at C/o R. B. Lambani

Behind M.G.M.K school Mudde Behal,

Bijapur 586212

Petitioners

**Versus**

1. Through the Chief Secretary,

The Union of India

Ministry Of Home,

North Block

New Delhi.

2. Through the Chief Secretary  
The Ministry of Women & Child Development  
Union Of India  
Shashi Bhawan, C-1, Rajendra Pd. Road,  
New Delhi

3. Through the Chief Secretary,  
The Ministry Of Law  
Union of India  
4th Floor, A Wing  
Shashi Bhawan, C-1, Rajendra Pd. Road,  
New Delhi

4. Through the Chief Secretary  
The State Of Karnataka  
Ministry Of Home  
11th Floor  
Vidhana Soudha  
Bangalore-560001

5. Through the Chief Secretary  
The Ministry of Human Resource Development  
Government of Karnataka  
Vidhana Soudha,  
Bangalore-560001

(59)

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6. The Law Secretary,

The Ministry of Law

Government of Karnataka

Vidhana Soudha,

Bangalore-560004

7. The Ministry of Women and Child Development

Government of Karnataka

M.S. Building, Ambedkar Road,

Bangalore.

8. The Ministry of Social Welfare,

Government of Karnataka

M.S. Building, Ambedkar Road,

Bangalore

Respondents

WRIT PETITION UNDER ARTICLE 226 and 227 READ WITH ARTICLE 21  
& 14 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA.

TO

THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE, AND  
HIS COMPANION JUSTICES  
OF KARNATAKA HIGH COURT.

A HUMBLE PETITION ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONERS NAMED  
ABOVE

**MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:**

1. The Petitioners prefer this Writ Petition in Public interest, under Article 226 and 227 of the Constitution of India, seeking the intervention of this Hon'ble Court against flagrant violation of the avowed policy of the state and duly legislated and enacted law of the land i.e. "The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929" (hereafter "the Act") by the Chief Minister of Karnataka, who has openly participated in a marriage ceremony where four pairs of children were 'married', and thereby abetted and aided in breach of law
2. It would be pertinent to mention here that it sends a very wrong signal in the State of Karnataka where 46.03 % of the girls are married before

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they attain majority, exposing them to various problems at physical, psychological, socio-economic and other levels. NC

sent to  
Govt  
for  
consideration  
of cases  
b/w/ed

3. It is a rampant problem in Karnataka depriving numerous girls of the Respondent State of their constitutionally guaranteed rights of life, health, dignity and opportunity to develop. No worthwhile effort can be expected from the government against this menace as despite clear mandate under the Act no legal proceeding has been initiated against the violators of the law involved in the aforesaid incident of child marriage

- do

4. The Petitioners therefore prays for a writ of Mandamus for strict implementation of "The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929", and for such additional measures as are necessary to achieve the purpose of the aforesaid Act which is in consonance with the repeatedly reiterated policy of the state, and for matters incidental thereto.

NC

5. That the Petitioner number 1 has been working for the cause of Women & Child development for the last few years and is an activist working for the disabled. She is a citizen of India, Resident at Karnataka and this Hon'ble High Court has full Jurisdiction to hear and decide the Matter

6. That the Petitioner No.2 is working on the issue of child marriages, for more than six years. He is the Director of a Non Government Organization called REACHS (Rural Education and Child Health

(57) (4)

Society of India), which is an organization working on many issues concerning the marginalized and poor communities. One of the major works they are doing is on child rights.

NC

7. That Respondent No 1 is the Union Of India through the Chief Secretary, Ministry of Home being an important ministry responsible for effective directions to States under Article 256 for proper implementation of Laws and policy of the state as also for matters pertaining to relation between the Union and the State.

~~Sup~~  
NC

8. That Respondent No 2 is the Ministry of Law, Union of India, through the Secretary, being responsible for overall implementation of the laws of the country at national level

NC

9. That Respondent No. 3 is the Ministry of Women & Child Development, (through the Secretary), Union Of India, being responsible for formulation and implementation of measures relating to welfare of women and children.

NC

10. That Respondent No.4 is the Ministry of Home, government of Karnataka, through the Secretary, being in charge of the police that registers criminal cases and conducts investigation as per the mandate of the laws.

NC

11. That Respondent No. 5 is the Ministry of Law, of the Respondent Karnataka State being responsible for overall implementation of the

laws including "The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929" at the State level.

12. That Respondent No. 6 is the Ministry of Human Resource Development with the Department of Women & Child Development being responsible for formulation and implementation of measures relating to welfare of women and children corresponding to the work of Respondent No 3, but at the state level.

**Brief Facts:** The Brief facts which compelled the Petitioners to file this Petition are as follows:

13. That introduction to "The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929" reads as follows

14. "Child marriages were very common in almost all parts of India. During the young age of children such marriages were detrimental to their health and were affecting the society at large. A large section of the society expressed its views that some legislative measure may be taken to place a restraint on such marriages. With a view to prevent child marriages the Child Marriage restraint Bill was introduced in the legislature".

15. Thus, the evil effects of children being married on the health of individual children, and the society at large was recognized to a degree that it had generated an opinion strong enough to compel the British regime to temporarily relinquish the policy of non interference, and the

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"The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929" was passed and enacted even before India had attained Independence

16. Since then significant advancement in science & technology and medical research have further proved the necessity for strictest possible implementation of the Act. It has been established that girls are psychologically as well physically not fit for the purposes of marriage and the logical consequences of consummation and pregnancy, exceptions notwithstanding. It has also been proved beyond doubt that a lion's share of the almost 1,000 deaths per day of pregnant women and close to 3 million children below the age of five years annually is caused due to early pregnancies which in most of the cases in Indian circumstances is due to early marriage.

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17. According to consultations held by the civil society organizations it is revealed that most of these unlawfully 'married' girl children if able to survive, become victims of domestic violence and sexual abuse. Many are widowed and most of the times are deprived of even insurance as law does not recognize such child marriages and the insurance company & their officers take full advantage of this fact. Many victims of child marriage are forced into sex trade. Often child marriages are used merely to facilitate child trafficking and for the purpose of Child Sexual Abuse. Even objectively speaking the country has very reprehensible statistics on each of the aforesaid issues relating to child marriages. Karnataka is one of the badly affected states affected by child marriages.

NC

NI Karnataka

18. Death, disease and deprivation of opportunity and irreparable loss to family, society, the country, and humanity at large is caused. NC

19. Thus, the necessity for additional measures to achieve the objective of restraining child marriages can hardly be overstated. NC

20. That the Constitution that India framed post independence guarantees a catena of basic rights vide part III which are essential for the proper growth of every child and includes the right to life, health, dignity, equality, and opportunity. That accordingly, various declarations including the National Policy on Children have been made from time to time in confirmation to the aforesaid rights. The country has also signed numerous international agreements etc. like the convention on the rights of the child & elimination of all forms of discrimination against women. All such instruments aforesaid require whether directly and specifically or by necessary implication that child marriage be strictly prevented.

NC  
21. The Petitioner NO.2 has been actively campaigning against child marriage by writing letters to the chief minister directly and also to various government departments including health, women and child department etc. whenever he came across advertisement regarding mass marriages to be conducted by religious and other organizations.

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22. That most of the child marriages happen in mass marriages as the officials want maximum number of pairs to be married in the mass marriages conducted by them. Some of the committees of the Religious Mats have targets of 21, 51, 101, 201 marriages to be conducted per year. They do not make any arrangements for the registration of the said marriages. The ages of the participants are not checked. In case any organization such as REACH protest about the age of the children who are the bride and groom, the concerned individuals immediately fabricate documents in proof of age.

Attention of  
C. M. S. ...  
...

23. There is strong nexus between the government officials, the local Member of Legislature assemblies, the Police authorities and the religious groups to conduct these mass marriages for their own personal gain and propaganda.

NC

24. These mass marriages are mostly almost hundred percent of families who are below poverty line. They are lured into these marriages with a carrot of free saree and dhoti, and food for their relatives and friends on the day the marriage is conducted. That these marriages are conducted mostly in the most backward communities of the most backward districts such as Bijapur, Bagalkot, Koppal, Gadag, Gulbarga etc.

25. That these districts are most backward, schools are not easily accessible to the children. Even if there are some schools they cater up to the sixth standard only. Girls who attain puberty are not allowed

There are  
Residential  
Hostels of  
Vocational Dept  
& Aided High

to go to far away places for studying beyond sixth standard. Instead they are married at the age of eleven or twelve with the feeling that the mangal suthra will safeguard them against all ills of the society. These child marriages affect the health be it physical, mental or social health of the children, specially girl children.

26. That the various departments of the government such as women and children, health, social welfare, police watch with unconcern and are not seriously bothered about such marriages. No action by the government of Karnataka such as awareness programmes, compulsory registration in mass marriages at least, wall writing etc., have been conducted by the government.

Action  
Taken by  
W & CD  
KSCW  
MSK

27. That letters to the various department heads of the government on the child marriages conducted has sometimes yielded routine letters to the district authorities from the women and child department instructing them to enquire about the age of the children etc. However no further positive results or action has been taken or seen.

28. There has been no action by the government to curtail and stop the child marriages or to enquire in to the reasons of the backwardness. Instead the local Member of Legislative of Assembly, Police authority and other government officials attend and bless couples of mass marriages with out concerning about the registration of such marriages as per the supreme court directives and also as per the Karnataka marriages. (registration and miscellaneous provisions) act, 1976.

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29. That the organization such as REACH have repeatedly written to the Chief Minister Karnataka government to make it compulsory for the bride groom and bride to produce proof of their age while the marriage is conducted. These child marriages are invariably found in mass marriages. For instance there has been no response or acknowledgment to the letters dated 30<sup>th</sup> October 2004 and 28<sup>th</sup> October 2005, written to the Chief Minister on the aforesaid lines. Even there are Compact Discs showing the presence of Member of Legislatures in these mass marriages. Detailed statement of Mass marriages and the number of child marriages conducted therein in different districts have been sent to the government departments. Photographs of children who are married and reports in News papers are Annexed to the Petition.

30. That a Public hearing was conducted where problems caused by Child marriage are reiterated with a view to stall the adverse effects caused due to the Chief Ministers attendance in a child marriage ceremony and assert the importance of it's elimination. At the Public Hearing it was reiterated, inter alia, that many of the girl children who are victims of child marriage later become victims of domestic and sexual violence; many of these children are widowed, may be deprived of insurance benefits (if any), or land up in sex trade. That Child marriages lead to and/or abet/facilitate child trafficking. In the name of

mass marriage child marriages are taking place with the support of politicians, religious leaders, government officials and social workers. At the hearing, Children publicly expressed their anguish and pathetic state on loss of their childhood because of this evil practices.

31 Thousand of people witnessed the public hearing. Report of Public Hearing dated 21.2.2006 are also annexed .

32. That despite the aforesaid, and much to the surprise of the socially conscious citizens, on 18<sup>th</sup> May, 2006, the Chief Minister of Karnataka was himself present and 'blessed' four pairs of children on their 'marriage'. Conducted in a Sindhanur at Javalagiri Taluk on 18<sup>th</sup> May 2006.

33 The incident is a blatant breach of law and tends to give validity to the stigmatic problem in view of the fact that it is a socially established and recognized tradition, and the pitiable records of the State regarding education, superstition and poverty make the circumstances very fertile for the breeding of this menace. It is worth reiterating here that in the State of Karnataka 46.03 % of the girls are married before they attain majority which exposes them to various problems at physical, psychological, social, economic and other levels. It deprives numerous girls of the Respondent state of their constitutionally guaranteed rights of life, health, dignity and opportunity to develop. The presence of the Chief Minister can only be seen as sanctioning child marriages, and



the willingness of the state to "look the other way" while such marriages are taking place.

34. That on 27<sup>th</sup> May, 2006, numerous organizations working for child rights sent a letter to the Chief Minister for necessary action. The groups who work on child rights sent a letter to the Chief Minister of Karnataka and demanded that.

35. An enquiry on the child marriages in the mass marriage ceremony dated 18.05.2006 conducted at Sindhanur Taluk, Javalagree village, in the presence of the Chief Minister of Karnataka, and requested for appropriate legal action.

36. Assurance that no child marriage shall be allowed in the state and proper awareness drive for the same.

37. To hold the District collectors responsible for any child marriage that may take place.

38. That state should select a nodal self-help group in every district and through them spread awareness about the ill-effects of child marriages to children and their parents.

39. The State has chosen to ignore.

**GROUNDS:**

40. In these circumstances the Petitioners has been left with no other choice but to file this Writ Petition before this Hon'ble Court on the following amongst other grounds:-

41. BECAUSE "The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929" is a duly promulgated and enacted legislation whose effective implementation is the bounden duty of the State/ Respondents also because it is the declared public policy of the government.

42. BECAUSE the presence of the Chief Minister in a child marriage ceremony is a blatant breach of law by a head of the very government that is supposed to implement the law and be it's sentinel and is looked upon for example, and it tends to give validity to the stigmatic problem in view of the fact that it is a socially established and recognized tradition. It is worth reiterating here that in the state of Karnataka 46.03 % of the girls are married before they attain majority.

43. BECAUSE it has been established that girls are psychologically as well physically not fit for the purposes of marriage and the logical consequences of consummation and pregnancy, exceptions notwithstanding. It has also been proved beyond doubt that a lion's share of the almost 1,000 deaths per day of pregnant women and close to 3 million children below the age of five years annually is

caused due to early pregnancies which in most of the cases in Indian circumstances is due to early marriage.

44. BECAUSE most of these unlawfully 'married' girl children if able to survive, become victims of domestic violence and sexual abuse. Many are widowed and most of the times are deprived of even insurance, as law does not recognize such child marriages and the insurance company & their officers take full advantage of this fact. Many victims of child marriage are forced into sex trade. Often child marriages are used merely to facilitate child trafficking and for the purpose of Child Sexual Abuse. Even objectively speaking the country has very reprehensible statistics on each of the aforesaid issues relating to child marriages. Karnataka is one of the badly affected states affected by child marriages.

45. BECAUSE the constitution of India through inter alia, Articles 21, 14, 15, 19 and 23, guarantees as fundamental and inalienable, the very rights which are violated by the evil of child marriage, to all the citizens including the victims and makes the state responsible for their protection

46. BECAUSE Part IV of the constitution of India, calls upon the state to take positive steps or affirmative action towards the upliftment of the plight of the children, women, and the poor and weaker sections of society.

47. BECAUSE in view of grounds at E and F, it should be noted that it has been more than 56 years now since the implementation of the Constitution of India and in view of ground at A it may be noted that it has been more than 75 years since the implementation of The Child Marriage Restraint Act and yet the objective continues to elude the vast sea of deprived humanity that constitute the sections that indulge in child marriages.

48. BECAUSE numerous studies by organizations/Committees of national repute – both governmental (like the NHRC, Department of Women & Children etc.) as well as civil society, have proved beyond doubt that the aforesaid Act has not been implemented properly and stands sabotaged by the Respondents.

49. BECAUSE section 5 of the "The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929" states that whoever performs, conducts or directs any child marriage shall be punishable with [simple imprisonment which may extend to three months and shall also be liable to fine], unless he proves that he had reason to believe that the marriage was not a child marriage.

50. BECAUSE section 7 of the Act states that the offences under the Act shall be considered as cognizable for criminal purposes and, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), shall apply to offences under this Act as if they were cognizable offence (a) for the purpose of investigation of such offences, and (b) for the purposes of matters

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other than (i) matters referred to in section 42 of that Code, and (ii) the arrest of a person without a warrant or without an order of a Magistrate.

51. BECAUSE section 3 of "The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929" clearly states that whoever, being a male above eighteen years of age and below twenty-one, contracts a child marriage [shall be punishable with simple imprisonment which may extend to fifteen days, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both]

52. BECAUSE section 4 of the Act states that whoever, being a male above twenty-one years of age, contracts a child marriage shall be punishable with [simple imprisonment which may extend to three months and shall also be liable to fine].

53. BECAUSE section 6 of the Act states that where a minor contracts a child marriage, any person having charge of the minor, whether as parent or guardian or in any other capacity, lawful or unlawful, who does any act to promote the marriage or permits it to be solemnized, or negligently fails to prevent it from being solemnized, shall be punishable with [simple imprisonment which may extend to three months and shall also be liable to fine] and clause (2) says that for the purposes of this section, it shall be presumed, unless and until the contrary is proved, that where a minor has contracted a child marriage, the person having charge of such minor has negligently failed to prevent the marriage from being solemnized.

AA

54. BECAUSE no worthwhile effort is on for prevention of Child Marriage despite the severe evil effects. The frequency of the menace ironically seems to have made it 'acceptable'.

55. BECAUSE non effective implementation of the Act has grave consequences a great majority of the poor and deprived section of the society, are without effective support system, and have a need and right to be properly informed and guided at government expense.

56. That the poor and the middle class together constitute a great majority of the Karnataka's population and deserve to be protected by laws specially when such laws would favour the society at large.

57. BECAUSE the country and the Respondent State has adequate expertise in and resources to implement the said Act and to formulate & implement additional suitable measures to check the menace.

58. Because the masses are willing to be informed and accordingly the resistance to change is not of a degree, which can at all be an excuse for inaction on part of the state. The economy loses numerous productive man years in case of death, disability or severe injury caused to the girl child.

59. BECAUSE right to a Just and dignified living is a basic and fundamental right guaranteed by Article 21 read with Article 14, 19,

and 32 of the constitution of India, and Justice dispensation is a primary duty of the state

60. BECAUSE it is the duty of the police to lodge FIR, give a copy to the directly affected person on demand, conduct proper investigation and to act impartially.

61. BECAUSE even otherwise the Cr. P.C. as well as the various Police Acts lay down basic duties of the police (read the states) to properly, diligently and effectively pursue a case.

62. BECAUSE the Respondents have not formed the committees and where formed the same have failed to achieve the objective laid due to lack of adequate emphasis, resources and significance attached to the cause by the Respondents

63. BECAUSE Judiciary is correctly regarded as the last hope of the oppressed to get Justice and protect the powerless from the tyranny of power brokers. In the age when all the State-sponsored or other grievance-redressal mechanism have failed miserably to address the issues of the common man, the responsibility of the temples of justice has grown manifold.

64. That there is no other alternative, efficacious or speedy remedy but to file this Writ Petition under article 226 of the Constitution of India.

65 That the Petitioner has not filed any other Writ Petition in this matter before this Hon'ble High Court or Supreme Court of India.

#### PRAYER

66 It is therefore humbly prayed that this Hon'ble Court by issuing a Writ of mandamus and/or any other appropriate Writ's, order/s, or direction/s be pleased to

67 Direct the respondents to investigate the incident of child marriage dated 18<sup>th</sup> May 2006 at Javalgiri village at Sindhanur Taluk which was participated by the Chief Minister of Karnataka, and to act as per the mandate of the laws and declared policy of the State.

68 Direct the Respondents to ensure through a policy guideline that no member of the council of ministers and high official in particular and any Government servant in general shall participate in any child marriage or abet in any other manner, and fix strict liability for erring authorities.

69 Direct the Respondents to undertake and survey and lay before this honourable court the number of children along with their age who were married before the age of 18 years in the State of Karnataka during the last five years and action taken on each such case in terms of the Restraint Act 1929.

70 Direct the Respondents to lay before this Hon'ble court an overall action taken report till date, for the implementation of "The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929".

- a. Direct the respondents to lay before this Honourable Court the reasons for failure to check Child marriage till date, and action taken to remove the said problems.

71 Direct the Respondents to carry an awareness campaign to disseminate information about the content and utility of the Act, supplemented with RCH Data in support of the objective, including inter alia through measures like wall paintings on each village, haats and pennisant market places, and through radio and TV and use of Aanganwadi Sewikas for the purpose.

72 Direct the Respondents to issue notifications making the village Chowkidaars, Aanganwadi Sewikas, School teacher at the local government school, the elected representatives in every village / Panchayat, the officer in charge of the local Police Station, the Block Development officer, the Deputy Commissioner and the District Superintendent of the police personally accountable and punishable with adverse impact on annual career reports and/ or promotional prospects and/ or fine and/ or other measures, in varying degrees.

73 Direct the Respondents to frame detailed guidelines on methods and ways to deal with child marriage case/s viz with necessary components that victim be given psychological and legal counselling

and adequate security, and fix punitive accountability on the erring personnel.

74 Direct the Respondents to select a nodal Self Help/ civil society or other group in every village, Panchayat, Block and district to spread, spread awareness and monitor the situation, recommend/ take action, and submit monthly reports to this Hon'ble Court and the State governments.

75 Direct the Respondents not to prosecute the parents of the children who were married as such parents came from backward and poor communities.

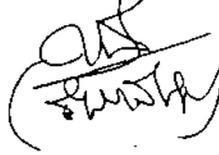
76 Direct the Respondents to take adequate measures in consultation with civil society organizations so that women are not considered as "burden to be disposed off at the earliest".

77 Direct the Respondents to take such additional measures as are required to meet the objective of the Act within a definite time span of one year and ensure that no child marriage takes place in the state.

78 Pass such other order/s, and/ or Direction/s as this Hon'ble court may deem fit and proper.

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AND FOR THIS ACT OF KINDNESS THE PETITIONERS AS IN DUTY  
BOUND SHALL PRAY

  
Petitioner No.1  
  
Petitioner No.2

Bangalore:

Date: 10-8-2006



Advocate for the Petitioners

Address for Service

HUMAN RIGHTS LAW NETWORK  
Office at No. 20, Park Road,  
Tasker Town, Shivajinagar,  
Bangalore-560051.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF KARNATAKA  
 AT BANGALORE  
 CIVIL ORIGINAL JURISDICTION  
 WRIT PETITION NO. \_\_\_\_\_ OF 2006 (FIL)

IN THE MATTER OF:-

Ms. Muthamma Devaya and Mr. Budeppa ..... Petitioners

VERSUS

Union of India & Others ..... Respondents

VERIFYING AFFIDAVIT

I, Smt. Muthamma Devaya, D/o late B.A Devaya, R/af No C1306 Cassia Block, Brigade Millennium, J.P Nagar, 7<sup>th</sup> Phase Bangalore 560 078 do hereby solemnly affirm and state on oath as follows.

1. I am one of the Petitioners in the above Writ Petition. I am conversant with the facts of this writ Petition. Hence I am swearing to this Affidavit.
2. I state that the contents of Paragraph 1 to 7 of the accompanying writ Petition is true to my knowledge and belief.
3. I state that Annexure-A to V are true copies of their original.

Bangalore

Date 10-8-2006

Deponent

Identified by me [Signature]

Advocate.

IN THE HONOURABLE HIGH COURT OF KARNATAKA AT BANGALORE

W.P. (C) 2690/2016

Muthamma Devaya  
And another

Vs

Union Of India And Ors

AFFIDAVIT

I Mr. E. Buddeppanahalli aged 44 years son of Mr. E. Hanumanthiah and Mrs. M. S. S. School Muddabihal, Bangalore - 560112 do hereby affirm and state as follows:

1. I am the Petitioner no 2 in the above Writ Petition I am conversant with facts of this Writ Petition hence I am swearing to this affidavit.

2. I state that the contents of the paragraphs 1 to 78 of the accompanying Writ Petition is true to my knowledge and belief.

3. I state that Annexure A to V are true copies

*(Signature)*  
E. Buddeppanahalli

BANGALORE

DATE

10/8/2016

IDENTIFIED BY ME

*(Signature)*

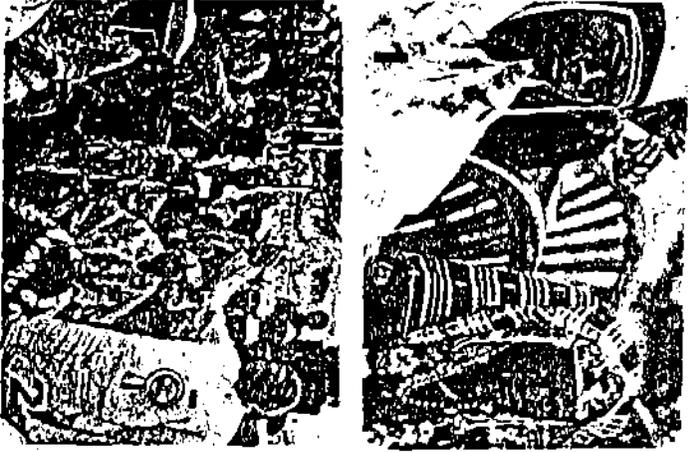
ADVOCATE

(3695705)

PHOTOGRAPH OF ONE OF THE CHILD MARRIAGES  
CONDUCTED IN BADAMI (TA) DIST.  
BAGALKOTE.



the  
PAPER CUTTING OF THEN CHIEF  
MINISTER ATTENDING MASS MARRIAGE  
WHEREIN SOME WERE CHILD MARRIAGES.



1. ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ 1001 ಚೋರಿ ಕಾಮಗಾಂಜಿ ವಿವಾಹದಲ್ಲಿ 43-437 ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ವಧು-ವರರು 2. ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರು ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಡಿಸಿದ ತೆಲಿಹು ಮೇಲೆ 3. ಹೊಸ ದಾಂಪತ್ಯ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾರಾಭವಾಗುವ ಮೂಲದ ದಂಪತಿಗಳು



ಆ ಕಣ್ಣಿಗಲು ಮುದುವೆ ಅರ್ಥ ಹುಡುಗ

(ಮೂರು ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ)  
ಬಹಳವೆಂದು ಬೇರೆಯಾಗುವ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮದುವೆ  
ಮುಂದಾಗಿದ್ದು ಭೂಮಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ವರೆಗೆ ಹಿಂದ  
ಕೆಲವು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಮದುವೆಯಾಗುವುದು ಒಬ್ಬ ಮದುವೆ  
ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು. ಇವು 9 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 10 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 11 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 12 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 13 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 14 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 15 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 16 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 17 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 18 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 19 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 20 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 21 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 22 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 23 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 24 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 25 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 26 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 27 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 28 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 29 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 30 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 31 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 32 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 33 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 34 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 35 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 36 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 37 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 38 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 39 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 40 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 41 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 42 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 43 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 44 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 45 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 46 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 47 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 48 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 49 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 50 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 51 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 52 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 53 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 54 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 55 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 56 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 57 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 58 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 59 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 60 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 61 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 62 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 63 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 64 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 65 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 66 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 67 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 68 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 69 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 70 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 71 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 72 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 73 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 74 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 75 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 76 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 77 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 78 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 79 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 80 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 81 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 82 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 83 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 84 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 85 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 86 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 87 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 88 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 89 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 90 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 91 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 92 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 93 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 94 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 95 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 96 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 97 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 98 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 99 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ, 100 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ.



# ಇಂದಿಗೂ ವಾಸಿಯಾಗದ ಪಿಡುಗು

(ಒಂದನೇ ಪುಟದಿಂದ)  
 ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 18, ಪುರುಷನಿಗೆ 21 ವರ್ಷ  
 ಪೂರ್ವಗೊಂಡ ನಂತರದ ವಿವಾಹ  
 ಸುವಾರಿಯಾಗಬಹುದು. ಇದು ಕಾನೂನು.  
 ಆದರೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಬಹುತೇಕ ಭಾಗ  
 ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕಾನೂನು ಪಾಲನೆ ನಡೆಯುವುದೇ  
 ಇಲ್ಲ. ಎಂದು ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳು  
 ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ವಿವರ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿವೆ.  
 ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ, ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ, ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ ಈ

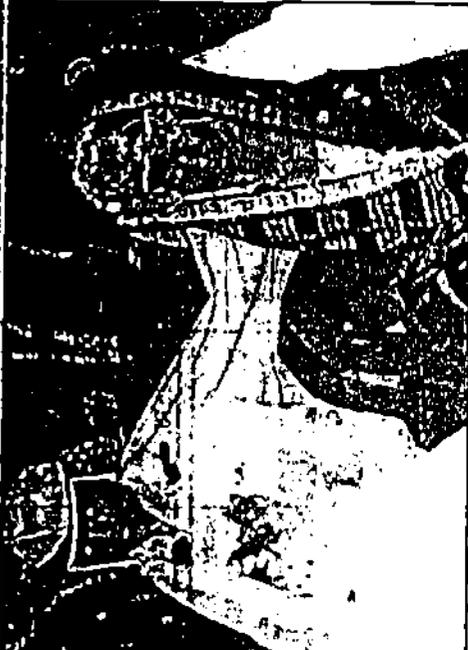
ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹಗಳ  
 ನಡವಳಿ ವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ವಿವಾಹಗಳು. ನಡೆ  
 ಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಉದ್ದೇಶನಂತೆ ವರ್ತಿ  
 ಸುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂಬ ಗೌರವ ಅರೋಪ ಮಾಡಲಾ  
 ಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಮಾರಂಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸುವಾರಿಯ  
 ಶಾಸಕರು ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿ ತಮ್ಮ  
 ಕಛೇರಿಗೆ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿ  
 ದ್ದರೂ ತುರ್ತು ಪಿಡುಗು ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬ  
 ಆರೋಪ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇಂದು ಕಾನೂನುಬಾಹಿರ ವಿಧವಿವಾಹಗಳ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛವ  
 ದಿರುತ್ತವೆ.  
 ಮೂಢ ನಂಬಿಕೆ, ಅನಿಷ್ಟದಳಗಳು ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿ  
 ವಾಹಕ್ಕೆ ಮೂಲಕಾರಣ ಎಂದು ನಂಬಲಾಗುತ್ತಿ  
 ದ್ದರೂ ಅಷ್ಟಿಷ್ಟಾಗಿ ರಕ್ತ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಉಳಿಸಿ  
 ಸೊಲ್ಲಲು, ಬದುಕಿನ ಅಸ್ಥಿರತೆ, ಬಡತನ, ಅನಿ  
 ಛಿದ್ರ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ, ತವರೂರಿನ  
 ಅಭಿಮಾನ ಒಗ್ಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದಲೂ  
 ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹಗಳು ನಡೆಯಲು ಕಾರಣ  
 ಎಂದು ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಘಟನೆ ನಡೆಸಿದ  
 ಅಧ್ಯಯನದಿಂದ ತಿಳಿದು ಬಂದಿದೆ.

ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ಎರಡು ತಿಂಗಳು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ  
 ಸೋದರದ ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ  
 ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣರಲ್ಲಿ 1001 ಜೋಡಿ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ  
 ವಿವಾಹಗಳಿಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿ  
 ಎಂ. ಕೃಷ್ಣರ ಸಮುಖದಲ್ಲಿ ನೂರಾರು  
 ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹಗಳು ಕಂಡವು.  
 ಇದು ಕಳೆದ ತಿಂಗಳ ವಿವಾಹದ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ  
 ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾದ ತುಲನಾಂಕ ಚಿಮ್ಮಲಾಗಿ  
 101 ಜೋಡಿ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹ  
 ಜಿ. 50 ರಷ್ಟು ಬಾಲ್ಯ ಜೋಡಿಗಳು  
 ಇವೆ.

ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹಗಳನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವಂತೆ  
 ಉಳಿದ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಂಘಟನೆ  
 ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿ  
 ವಿವಾಹ ಸಮಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮುದ್ದಾಗಿ  
 ದೇಶ ಜೋಡಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ಮಂಗಳ  
 ಘಟನೆಯಿಂದ ಹೊರ ಕುಳಿಸಬೇಕಾಯಿತು.  
 ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ  
 ಘಟನೆಯಿಂದ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದವು ಎಂದು  
 ಪದ ವರದಿಗಳು ಬಂದವು. ಮಹಿಳಾ  
 ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಈ  
 ವಿಷಯ ಗೊತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹ  
 ಲರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬ ಆರೋಪವನ್ನು  
 ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವುದು.

ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹಗಳ ನಂತರ 3 ಜೋಡಿ  
 ಗಳ ಸಂಕಾರದ ಅಸ್ಥಿರತೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾನೂನು  
 ದೃಷ್ಟಿ, ವಿಧವಾ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ, ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಒಂ  
 ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಅಸ್ಥಿರತೆ, ಬಂಜೆತನ, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ  
 ವೈಫಲ್ಯ, ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಒಗ್ಗಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಮುಖ  
 ಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೂಡ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳ ಸಮಗ್ರ ವರದಿ  
 ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದರೂ ಇಂದಿಗೂ  
 ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯತೆಗಳು  
 ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತಿವೆ.



ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಒಂದು ತಾಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ  
 ಸುಮಾರು ನಡೆಸಿದ ಅಂದಾಜು 200 ಕ್ಕೂ  
 ಮಿಕ್ಕಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹಗಳು ನಡೆದಿವೆ. ಹೀಗೆಯೆ  
 ವಿವಾಹದ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ತಂದೆಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮ  
 ಒಂದರಲ್ಲಿ 20 ಜೋಡಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ  
 ನಡೆದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವು  
 ವರದಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ  
 ಜಮಖಂಡಿ, ಮುಧೋಳ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ  
 ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ ಇಂದಿಗೂ  
 ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಲೇ ಇವೆ.  
 ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ ಹೋದರೆ  
 ಸಮಾಜ ಅನೇಕ ದುಷ್ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳನ್ನು  
 ಎದುರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಇಂದು  
 ಸಮಗ್ರ ಗೋಚರಿಸದ ಜೋಡರೂ ಮುಂದಿನ  
 ದಿನಮಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು  
 ವರದಿಗಳು ಎಚ್ಚರಿಸಿವೆ.

ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹಗಳ ನಂತರ 3 ಜೋಡಿ ಗಳ ಸಂಕಾರದ ಅಸ್ಥಿರತೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾನೂನು ದೃಷ್ಟಿ, ವಿಧವಾ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ, ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಒಂ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಅಸ್ಥಿರತೆ, ಬಂಜೆತನ, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ವೈಫಲ್ಯ, ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಒಗ್ಗಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಮುಖ ಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೂಡ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳ ಸಮಗ್ರ ವರದಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದರೂ ಇಂದಿಗೂ ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯತೆಗಳು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತಿವೆ.

ಇಂದು ಕಾನೂನುಬಾಹಿರ ವಿಧವಿವಾಹಗಳ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛವ ದಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಮೂಢ ನಂಬಿಕೆ, ಅನಿಷ್ಟದಳಗಳು ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹಕ್ಕೆ ಮೂಲಕಾರಣ ಎಂದು ನಂಬಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಅಷ್ಟಿಷ್ಟಾಗಿ ರಕ್ತ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಉಳಿಸಿ ಸೊಲ್ಲಲು, ಬದುಕಿನ ಅಸ್ಥಿರತೆ, ಬಡತನ, ಅನಿಛಿದ್ರ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ, ತವರೂರಿನ ಅಭಿಮಾನ ಒಗ್ಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹಗಳು ನಡೆಯಲು ಕಾರಣ ಎಂದು ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಘಟನೆ ನಡೆಸಿದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದಿಂದ ತಿಳಿದು ಬಂದಿದೆ.

ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಅನಿಷ್ಟರೋ  
 16.6.02 ಭಾನುವಾರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯು  
 ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬಂದ ಸ್ತಂಭ

55 ✓

# ವಜ್ರಯ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ದಿನ ಕ್ಷತ್ರಕೆ 29|1|2004 ಸುರುವಾಡ ಗುಲೇದಗುಡ : ಶಾಸಕರ ವಿಧುರಿನಲೆ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ

29/1/04 ಗುಲೇದಗುಡ

ಕಾಡಾ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಎಸ್.ಜಿ.ನಂಜಯ್ಯನಮಠ ಅವರ ಕನ್ನ ದಿನದಂಗವಾಗಿ ಹವ್ಯಕೊಂಡ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 15 ಜೋಡಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹಗಳು ಜರುಗಿದವು ಎಂದು ಗೊತ್ತುಗಿದೆ.

ಸುಮಾರು 180 ಜೋಡಿಗಳ ವಿವಾಹ ದಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವನವಂದರಿಸು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯದ ಸುಮಾರು 15ಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜೋಡಿಗಳು ಶಾಸಕರು, ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಘಟಕರ ಕನ್ನಡುರಿಗೆ ದಾಂಪತ್ಯ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಿರಿಸದರೆಯುಡು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಶೇಷ.

ಸಮಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ ಒಬ್ಬ ವರನಿಗೆ 16 ವರ್ಷವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಈತನನ್ನು ವರಿಸುವ ವಧುವಿನ ವಯಸ್ಸು ಕೇವಲ 5. ಇಂತಹ ಜೋಡಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮದುವೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ತಪ್ಪೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ ಸಂಘಟಕರು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮಾಂಗಲ್ಯ, ಬಟ್ಟೆ, ಉಣ್ಣೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ ನೀವು ಈ ಮಂಟಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಮದುವೆಯಾಗಬೇಡಿ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯಾದರೂ ಮಂಟಪದ ಕೊರಗಿ ಮದುವೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ ರಂತೆ.

ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಈ ಜೋಡಿ ವಿವಾಹ ಮಂಟಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಮದುವೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಅಂಗಡಿಯೊಂದರ ಕಟ್ಟುಮೇಲೆ ಮದುವೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಘಟನೆಯೂ ಜರುಗಿತು.

ಈ ವಿವಾಹ ಸಮಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಲು ಕರೆತಂದ ಸಣ್ಣ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ವಧು ವರರಿಗೆ ವಿವಾಹ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಂಘಟಕರು ನೇರ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸದಿದ್ದರೂ ವರೋಕ್ತ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ನೀಡಿದ್ದರೂ ಮೇಲಿನ ಒಂದು ಘಟನೆಯಿಂದ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ರಮೇಶ ಓ ಭಾರುಸಾಳೆ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹವನ್ನು ಕಾನೂನಿನ್ವಯ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ವಿವಾಹ ಸಮಾರಂಭದಿಂದ 15 ಜೋಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರಗೆ ಹಾಕಿದರನ್ನಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಸಮಾರಂಭದಿಂದ ಹೊರಗೆ ಹೋದ ಜೋಡಿಗಳು ತಮಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾದ ಹಾಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮದುವೆಯಾದರೆಯು ಹೇಳಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ವಿವಾಹ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವ ವಧು ವರರಿಗೆ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ

ಇರುವ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇದೇ ಎಂದು ಸಂಘಟಕರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೂ ಚ್ಚ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ವಧು ವರರು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಲು ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾದರೂ ಹೇಗೆ. ಹಾಗೊಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹವನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ ಸಂಘಟಕರ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿ ತ್ತಂದರೆ ಸಮಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ಜೋಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮರಳಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಲ್ಲ ಎಣಿ ಅಭಿಮಾನಿ 201 ಜೋಡಿ ಸೇರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ನೀಡಲಾಯಿತೆ ಸರಕಾರಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಪೋಲಿಸ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದರೂ ಈ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ಗಳನ್ನು ತಡೆಯಿಲ್ಲ ಎಣಿ ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು ಸಮಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿದ್ದ ಪ್ರಕ್ಷಾಪಂಕಜ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಒಬ್ಬರಂತೂ ಕಾನೂನು ರಚನೆ ಮಾಡುವವರ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಕಾನೂನು ಮುರಿದರೆ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳಾದರೂ ಇರುವುದೇಕೆ ಎಂದು ಪಾರವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸಿದರು.

ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಘಟಕರು, ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಉತ್ತರ ನೀಡಬೇಕು.

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The child marriage conducted in the presence of Shivkumar Swamykallu, Karbantanala Village, Taluk Basavana Bagyaradi, District Bijapur.

One of the child bride is seen below - 6-5-2000



50

Annexure - C

030959 Hello : (STD : 08356) 221509

Reg. No. 75/93/94 Date : 10-6-1993

# REACH, S (I)

## RURAL EDUCATION & CHILD HEALTH SOCIETIES OF INDIA

Tq. : Muddebihal. ← At/Post : 586 212

Dist. Bijapur

**ಭಾರತ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ (ರೀಚ್)**

ಐ. : ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳ

← ಅಂಚೆ : 586 212

ಜಿ. : ಬಿಜಾಪುರ

5

ದಿ. 30-10-2004

ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು

ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

ಬಿಜಾಪುರ

ಬಿಜಾಪುರ.

ವಿಷಯ : ಭೀಮನಗಡದ ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರಭದ್ರೇಶ್ವರ ಲೀಲಾ ಮಠದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹ ನಡೆಯುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ

ಮಾನ್ಯ,

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 18-11-2004 ರಂದು ಭೀಮನಗಡದ ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರಭದ್ರೇಶ್ವರ ಲೀಲಾ ಮಠದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹ ಇವೆಂದು ದಿನಾಂಕ : 28-10-2004 ರ ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಕಂಡು ನಮಗೆ ಸಂತೋಷವಾಯಿತು. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಉಚಿತ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೂ ಅಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮದುವೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬಾರದು ಹಾಗೂ ಮಠದ ಕಮೀಟಿಯವರು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಪಠ್ಯ - ಪಠರ ದಾಖಲಾತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಾಗ ಪಠ್ಯ - ಪಠರ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ದಾಖಲಾತಿ ತಪ್ಪಾದ ತಿಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಇಷ್ಟು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮದುವೆ ಕಂಡು ಬಂದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳ ಲೀಚ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರು ಹಾಗೂ ವಿವಿಧ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರು ಹಾಗೂ ಧರ್ಮಿಷ್ಠರ ಹಾಗೂ ಬಾಲ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ವಿರೋಧಿ ಅಂದೋಲನ ಇವರು ಕೂಡಾ ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡು ಉಗ್ರ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತ ಮಠದ ಕಮೀಟಿಯವರು ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ದಾಖಲಾತಿ ಪಡೆದು ಮದುವೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡಬೇಕು.

ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ಭೇಟಿಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವರಿಗೆ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಯ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಸಾಬೀತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ ಅಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮದುವೆಯಾಗದಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಎಲ್ಲ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿನಂತಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಪಂದನೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ,

ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ,

( ಕೆ. ಬಿ. ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರ ಮುರ್ತು )

REACHS (I)  
RURAL EDUCATION & CHILD HEALTH SOCIETY OF INDIA  
C/o B. R. Lamani Manthes Nagar,  
Near M.G M.K. School,  
Muddebihal Post, Tq. Bijapur-586212

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## ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು:

1. ಪೋಲಿಸ್ ಮಹಾನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
2. ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
3. ಆಯುಕ್ತರು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
4. ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
5. ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
6. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ.
7. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪೋಲಿಸ್ ವರಿಷ್ಠಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ.
8. ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ.
9. ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ, ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ.
10. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ.
11. ತಾಲೂಕಾ ದಂಡಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಮನಗುಂದ
12. ಪೋಲಿಸ್ ಸರ್ಕಲ್ ಇನ್ಸ್‌ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್, ಮನಗುಂದ
13. ಪೋಲಿಸ್ ಇನ್ಸ್‌ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್, ಮನಗುಂದ
14. ಸಿ.ಡಿ.ಪಿ. ಓ., ಮನಗುಂದ
15. ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಮನಗುಂದ
16. ಧ್ವನಿಬಕ್ತೃ, ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ, ವಿಚಾರಪೂರ್ವ.
17. ಬಾಲಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಅಂದೋಲನ ಪದ್ಧತಿ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು/ ವಿಚಾರಪೂರ್ವ.
18. ವಿವಿಧ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರಿಗೆ.
19. ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಮನಗುಂದ.
20. ಪತ್ರಿಕಾ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳಿಗೆ
21. ಕಡತಕ್ಕೆ.

41

Translated copy :  
(from Kannada to English)

Call No.9448309859:  
Phone:08356-221509(R)

Reg.No.75/93/94:  
Dated: 10-06-1993:

R E A C H S ( I )  
RURAL EDUCATION AND CHILD HEALTH SOCIETIES  
OF INDIA:  
Post: Taluka: MUDDEBIHAL-596 212:Dist:Bijapur:

Dated: 30-10-2004:

To.  
The Chief Minister,  
Government of Karnataka  
Vidhana Soudha,  
Bangalore:

Sir,

Sub:-Regarding to perform the common marriages  
held in Sri. Veerabhadheshwara Leela Math,  
Bheemanagada.

We are happy in seeing the publication in the Samyuktha  
Karnataka dated 28-10-2004 as there is a common marriages in  
Sri. Veerabhadreshwara Leela Muth, at Bheemanagada, will be  
held on 18-11-2004. But in such free common marriages, it  
cannot be given a chance to perform the marriage of minor  
children on any occasion; and while making the entry of such  
brides and bridegrooms it could be taken the entry of their ages  
without fail compulsorily at the time of performing such  
marriages by your Committee of the Mutt. Even though after  
such information, if it is found in performing the marriage of  
minor-age children in such common marriages, then it will  
make a serious opposition by way of strike with all together  
our REACH's workers, and the workers various Voluntary

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Service Societies, alongwith "Dhwani Vakkuta Hagu Balakarmika Viroodhi Andholana" (A Union of Sound and Juvenile Labour Opposition Campaign) in our Muddebihal Taluk. Therefore, the concerned Mutt Committee persons shall provide an opportunity to such marriages by taking the entry of the age records.

We request to all the concerned Officials in the District to look-after in not performing such marriages of minor children, by visiting such places of common marriage and by giving suggestions and instructions to them in respect of age.

With kind regards,

Yours faithfully;

Sd/-

(K. Boodeppa)

Director:REACHS(I)

C/o. B.R.Lamani Manthes Nagar,  
Near MGMK School, Muddebihal  
Bijapur District. (seal)

//True copy//

(40)

43 marriages were conducted in Banashankari Temple, Kurur Village Taluk Badami, Bagalkote District - Photograph below is one of the Girl Bride who is below in Eighteen years of age. - Date 17-12-2004.



62

Handwritten signature or initials.

11

25

Anneke - C3

55

girl child married & residing in  
Javalagiri Taluk, Sindhavere district



56

Annexure - 64

2002 to 2004  
Marriages between, under the age of eight-  
teen years in Bisupura district

(39)



64

0

57

Marriage between <sup>2002 to 2004</sup> under the age of Eighteen years in Middle Bihar (I) Bishupura district



65

*[Handwritten signature]*



549

ANNEXURE D

Photograph of the girl child Rangamma  
aged nine years of the marriage conducted  
on 30/3/2005. Marriage conducted in  
mass marriage at Manneral Village,  
Kushki Taluk, District Koppal.



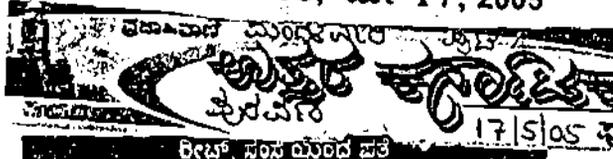
67

*[Handwritten signature]*  
Srinivas

37

### ಪ್ರಜಾವಾಣಿ

ಮಂಗಳವಾರ, ಮೇ 17, 2005



#### ನಿಷೇಧದ ಮಧ್ಯೆಯೂ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ

ಮುಕ್ತಲಿಂಗಾಚಾರ್ಯ: ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ನಿಷೇಧ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರಲೂ ಈಗಲೂ ಸಹ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ಪರಮಾತ್ಮನೇ ಇರುವುದು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.

ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಲಿಂಗಾಚಾರ್ಯ ಅಥವಾ ಅಗ್ನಿನಿ, ಮದುವೆ ದಿನ-80 ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ತಂಗ-ತಮ್ಮನ ಮದುವೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಮೂಲಾಧಾರ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರಲೂ ಈಗಲೂ ಸಹ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ಪರಮಾತ್ಮನೇ ಇರುವುದು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.

ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಮಧ್ಯ ಕೃಷಿ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರಾದ ಇವರ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಕೂಡ ಈ ಕ್ರಮದಿಂದ ತಪ್ಪಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಕೂಡ ಈ ಕ್ರಮದಿಂದ ತಪ್ಪಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಅಥವಾ-ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕರೆದೊಂದು ಅಗಲಿಬಿಡುವ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಬೇಕು. ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಇವರ ತಂದೆ ತಾಯ್ತಂದೆ ಸಹ ತಪ್ಪಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇವರ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಕೂಡ ಈ ಕ್ರಮದಿಂದ ತಪ್ಪಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಟ್ಟು ರಿಟ, ಸಬ್ ಜೈಯೆ ಇವರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಮಾಧಾನ ತರುವುದು.



ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಮಧ್ಯ ಕೃಷಿ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರಾದ ಇವರ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಕೂಡ ಈ ಕ್ರಮದಿಂದ ತಪ್ಪಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಕೂಡ ಈ ಕ್ರಮದಿಂದ ತಪ್ಪಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಇವರ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಕೂಡ ಈ ಕ್ರಮದಿಂದ ತಪ್ಪಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಕೂಡ ಈ ಕ್ರಮದಿಂದ ತಪ್ಪಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ನಿಷೇಧ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರಲೂ ಈಗಲೂ ಸಹ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ಪರಮಾತ್ಮನೇ ಇರುವುದು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.

ಇವರ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಕೂಡ ಈ ಕ್ರಮದಿಂದ ತಪ್ಪಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಕೂಡ ಈ ಕ್ರಮದಿಂದ ತಪ್ಪಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಚುನಾವಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ

*[Handwritten signature]*

161 Annexure - 7

:0836-221509 (R)

Reg No. 75/93/94 Date : 10-06-1993

# REACHS ( I ) ✓

EDUCATION & CHILD HEALTH SOCIETIES OF INDIA

Post: Taluka : Muddebihal - 586212. Dist : Bijapur

ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ( ರೀಚ್ )

ಅಂಚೆ : ತಾಲೂಕಾ : ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳ - 586212. ಜಿ. ವಿಜಯಪುರ

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 05-05-2005

ವಿಷಯ : ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಬಸರಕೋಡ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಶ್ರೀ ಪವಾಡ ಬಸವೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ತಾಳಿಕೋಟಿಯ ಜೀರ (ಹೂಗಾರ) ಸಮುದಾಯ ನಡೆಸುವ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಮದುವೆ ನಡೆಯುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

05-05-2005 ರಂದು ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಬಸರಕೋಡ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಶ್ರೀ ಪವಾಡ ಬಸವೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 03-05-2005 ರ ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ದಿನಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ತಾಳಿಕೋಟಿಯ ಜೀರ (ಹೂಗಾರ) ಸಮುದಾಯ ಮದುವೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ, ವಿಜಯ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಹಾಗೂ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 27-04-2005 ರಂದು ಕನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರಭ ಮತ್ತಿತರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಕೊಂಡು ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಉಚಿತ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಮದುವೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೂ ಅಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಮದುವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಲಾರದು. ಮದುವೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ವಧು - ವರರ ದಾಮಿಲಾತಿ ವಧು - ವರರ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ದಾಮಿಲಾತಿ, ಪೋಟೋ, ಲಾಲಾ ಜನನ ಪತ್ರ, ಅಥವಾ ಅಂಕವಿಜಯಗಳಿಗಿಳಿದು, ಮತದಾರರ ಪತ್ರ ದಾಮಿಲಾತಿ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಇಷ್ಟು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರೂ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಬಂದರನ್ನು ರೀಚ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರು ಹಾಗೂ ವಿವಿಧ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರು ವಿವಿಧ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮದುವೆ ತಡೆಯಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕಮೀಷಿಯವರು ಅಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮದುವೆಯಾಗದಂತೆ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧಿಸಿ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ನೀಡಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರಜಾವಾಣಿ ದಿನಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ 2005 ರಂದು ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಿಷೇಧವಿದೆ. ಅದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರು ಹಾಗೂ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಕಮೀಷಿಯವರು ಅಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಸವಿನಯ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ. ಈ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಈ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಮದುವೆ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ಭಟ್ಟ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮದುವೆ ಮಾಡದಂತೆ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ನೀಡಬೇಕು.

ಇಂತಿ ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ



ಕೆ. ಮಂಜುನಾಥ

ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ರೀಚ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳ  
REACHS (I)  
RURAL EDUCATION & CHILD HEALTH  
SOCIETY OF INDIA  
C/o B. R. Lemanani Manthar - Tal. Dist.,  
Near M.G.M.K. School

ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು:

1. | ಶ್ರೀ ಪವಾಡ ಬಸವೇಶ್ವರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಬಸರಕೋಡ, ತಾ. ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳ
2. | ಜೀರ ಸಮುದಾಯ ತಾಳಕೋಟ
3. | ಪೋಲಿಸ್ ಮಹಾ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
4. | ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ಪಂಚಾಯತ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
5. | ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಮಿಟಿಎಂ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
6. | ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
7. | ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
8. | ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಬಿಜ್ಜಾಪುರ
9. | ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪೋಲಿಸ್ ಪರಿಷ್ಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಬಿಜ್ಜಾಪುರ
10. | ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬಿಜ್ಜಾಪುರ
11. | ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಮಿಟಿಎಂ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬಿಜ್ಜಾಪುರ
12. | ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಜಿ.ಪಂ. ಬಿಜ್ಜಾಪುರ
13. | ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬಿಜ್ಜಾಪುರ
14. | ತಾಲೂಕಾ ದಂಡಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳ
15. | ಸಿ.ಒ. ಐ. ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳ
16. | ಪೋಲಿಸ್ ಇನ್ಸ್‌ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್, ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳ
17. | ಸಿ.ಡಿ. ಪಿ. ಓ. ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳ
18. | ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ತಾ. ಪಂ. ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳ
19. | ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳ
20. | ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಬಸರಕೋಡ
21. | ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು ಗ್ರಾ.ಪಂ. ಬಸರಕೋಡ
22. | ಮುಖ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಪುರಸಭೆ, ತಾಳಕೋಟ
23. | ಪತ್ರಿಕಾ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು
24. | ವಿವಿಧ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು.
25. | ಕಡತಕ್ಕೆ

Translated copy :  
(from Kannada to English)

Call No.9448309859:  
Phone:08356-221509(R)

Reg.No.75/93/94:  
Dated: 10-06-1993:

**R E A C H S ( I )**  
**RURAL EDUCATION AND CHILD HEALTH SOCIETIES**  
**OF INDIA:**  
Post: Taluka: MUDDEBIHAL-596 212:Dist:Bijapur:

To,  
The Chief Minister,  
Government of Karnataka  
Vidhana Soudha,  
Bangalore:

Dated: 05-05-2005:

Sir,

Sub:-Regarding to perform the common marriages held in Sri. Pavada Basaveshwara Temple, Basarakod village, in Muddebihal Taluk; and also in Jeer (Hugar) Community, Talikoti.

We are happy in seeing the publications published in Samyuktha Karnataka dated 3-05-2005 as there is a common marriages in Pavada Basaveshwara Temple, Basarakod village, in Muddebihal Taluk; and also the same publication in Samuktha Krnataka, Vijaya Karnataka and Kannada Prabha dated 27-04-2005 in respect of such common marriage in Jeer (Hugar) Community, Talikoti. But in such free common marriages, it cannot be given a chance to perform the marriage of minor children on any occasion; and while making the entry of such brides and bridegrooms it could be taken the entry of their age records, which may be School Leaving Certificates, or Date of birth Certificate, or their marks card and photos; without fail compulsorily at the time of performing such

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Annexure - F1

marriages. Even though after knowing such information, if it is found in performing the marriage of minor-age children in such common marriages; then it will make a serious opposition by way of strike with all together our REACH's workers, and the workers of various Voluntary Service Societies, along with the officials of various Departments and required to stop such marriages of minor children. Therefore, the concerned Committee persons shall be stopped the marriages of such minor children and they should be take precaution in this regard.

Even also there is a direction from the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, by giving the stay for Juvenile Marriages. As there is a prohibition as per the provisions of Juvenile Marriages Act 1929; as published in Praja Vani daily news paper publication in 2005. Therefore we request that the public, officials and concerned committees should take precaution and look after the matter in not performing the Juvenile Marriages

We request to all the concerned Officials in the District to see the matter in not performing such marriages of minor children, by visiting such places of common marriage and by giving suggestions and instructions to the committees concerned in not performing the marriages of minor children

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully;

Sd/-

(K. Boodeppa)

Director:REACHS(I)

C/o. B.R.Lamani Manthes Nagar,

Near MGMK School, Muddebihal

Bijapur District. (seal)

//True copy//

72

(36)

A girl child alongwith her husband  
who was married on 20th May 2005.



all  
family

73



67

Annexure - G1

33

13

Translated copy :  
(from Kannada to English)

Call No.9448309859:  
Phone:08356-221509(R)

Reg.No.75/93/94:  
Dated: 10-06-1993:

**R E A C H S ( I )**  
**RURAL EDUCATION AND CHILD HEALTH SOCIETIES**  
**OF INDIA:**  
Post: Taluka: MUDDEBIHAL-596 212:Dist:Bijapur:

To.  
C.D.P.O.  
Muddebihal.

Sir,

Sub:-Regarding to perform the common marriages  
held in Basarakod village.

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It is hereby informed you that there will common marriages are held on 26-05-2005 in Basarakodu village; and already there is information of such brides and bridegrooms and their parents alongwith this. Therefore, I request you to collect the information from your Anganawadi Teachers of such brides and bridegrooms about their age records; and be pleased to provide an opportunity to this common marriages by considering as suitable and proper brides and bridegrooms.

Because, such age the committee does not maintain records in the present information. Therefore, you may be sent your Anganawadi workers to the doors each brides and

75

(32)

Photograph of one of the girl child who was married in mass marriage conducted by the Pandwanga Devasthan Committee, Ramtala Village, Hunnagunda Taluk, Bagalkote District.



76

an.  
P. S. S.

ಕಲಿಸಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಈ ಪಾಯಿಲಾತಿಗಳು ಆತ್ಮಂತ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೂ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ವಿನಂತಿ ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಆದರೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ 31-08-2005 ರಂದು ರಾಮತಾಳ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಅಪ್ಪಾಪ್ಪ ಮದುವೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಪಾಗಾದರೇ ಈ ಕಮೀಟಿಯವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಡಳಿತದ ಪರವಾನಗಿಯಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ತಾಲೂಕು ಆಡಳಿತ ಪಡೆದಿರುವರೋ ಅಥವಾ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ, ಅಥವಾ ಪಡೆಯದಿದ್ದರೆ ಈ ಕಮೀಟಿಯವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ಬದುಕು.

ಮೇಲೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ 04-01-2005 ರಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಮಹಿಳಾ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಯಂತ ಯಾವ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದರಿ ಎಂದು ನಾವು ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ವಿನಂತಿ ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ತಾವುಗಳು ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡವರ ಯಾವ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದರಿ ಎಂದು ನಮಗೆ ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳ ಒಳಗಾಗಿ ನಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸುವ ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ವಂದನೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ.

ಇಂತಿ ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ

*(Signature)*  
ಕೆ. ಬೂದಪ್ಪ (ಕೆ)

ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ರೀಚ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಮುಧೆ  
REACHS (I)  
RURAL EDUCATION & CHI  
SOCIETY OF INDI  
Near M. G. M. K. College  
Post: MURUDEBHAL-586212.  
Ph: (H) 08330 - 227509 (O  
Cell No. 9448005885

ಅಗತ್ಯ: ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹದ ಪೋಷಣೆ ಕಾಪಿ

ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು:

- 1. ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಪುಟಾಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
- 2. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ
- 3. ಕಚೇರಿ

ನೋಡಿಸು ಕೊಡು  
ಮಾಡಿಸ್ತು 3/10/05 ಉಮಾ

1) ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು  
ಮಿ. ಮಿ. ಎಂ. ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ  
ಬಹುಮಾನದಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿ  
ಡಿ.ಆರ್. ಅಂಚೆಡಿಕೆ  
ಕಚೇರಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

2) ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು  
ಮಿ. ಮಿ. ಎಂ. ಇಲಾಖೆ  
ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ

✓ 30



REGD-94-D 10-6-1963 FCRA NO 094470032 Date 22 -03-2002  
RURAL EDUCATION & CHILD HEALTH SOCIETY OF INDIA  
P.O. Bell Lambanni Near, M.G.M.K. SCHOOL, Muddebihal Tq Bijapur, Dist 586212  
Ph No 08356 -221509 Call no 9448309859 Email rnehc@redhca.mbl.in

Date: 04/08/2005

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 04-10-2005

ವಿಷಯ : ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಯರರಘರಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಶ್ರೀ ಯಲ್ಲಾ ಲಿಂಗ ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳ ಮಠದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸುವ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

2005 ರಂದು ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಯರರಘರಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಶ್ರೀ ಯಲ್ಲಾ ಲಿಂಗೇಶ್ವರ ಮಠದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ 10-10-2005 ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಮೂಟಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮಲ್ಲಾ ಲಿಂಗ ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಮೀಟಿಯ ದೈವದವರು ಮಠದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೂ ಅಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮದುವೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬಾರದು. ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳ ಯವಾಗಿ ವಧು - ವರರ ದಾಖಲಾತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಾಗ ವಧು - ವರರ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ದಾಖಲಾತಿ, ವೋಟೋ, ಮದುವೆ ಅಂಶಪಟ್ಟಿಯಾಗಬಹುದು, ಮತದಾರರ ಗುರುತಿನ ಬಿಟ್ಟೆಯಾದರು ದಾಖಲಾತಿ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮದುವೆ ಕಂಡು ಬಂದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ರೀಟ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರು ಮದುವೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರು ವಿವಿಧ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಸೇರಿ ಅಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮದುವೆ ತಡೆಯಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮದುವೆಯಾಗದಂತೆ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆ ವಹಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿ ವಿನಂತಿ. ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗೆ ಸುಬ್ಬೋ ಕೋರ್ಟ್ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನ ನೀಡಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಚಾರವಾಗ ದಿನಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ 2005 ರಂದು ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ ನಿವೇದನೆ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರು ಹಾಗೂ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಕಮೀಟಿಯವರು ಅಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮದುವೆ ತಡೆಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಸವಿನಯ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ. ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಈ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಮದುವೆ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ಭೆಟ್ಟಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮದುವೆ ಮಾಡದಂತೆ ಎಚ್ಚರವಹಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಇಂತಿ ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ  
ಕೆ. ಬೂದಪ್ಪ  
ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ರೀಟ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳ  
RURAL EDUCATION & CHILD HEALTH SOCIETY OF INDIA  
Near M. G. M. K. School,  
Post: MUDDEBIHAL-586212, Dist: Bijapur.

(29)

Translated copy :  
(from Kannada to English)

Call No.9448309859:  
Phone:08356-221509(R)

Reg.No.75/93/94:  
Dated: 10-06-1993:

R E A C H S (1)  
RURAL EDUCATION AND CHILD HEALTH SOCIETIES  
OF INDIA:

Post: Taluka: MUDDEBIHAL-596 212:Dist:Bijapur:

To.  
The Chief Minister,  
Government of Karnataka  
Vidhana Soudha,  
Bangalore:

Dated:08-10-2005:

Sir,

Sub:-Regarding to perform the common marriages  
held in Sri. Yalla Linga Mahaswamiji Mutt.  
At Yarazari village in Muddebihal Taluk:

As per the information given by the villagers as on 1-10-2005 about the common marriages will be held on 17-10-2005 in Sri. Yalla Linga Mahaswamiji Mutt. At Yarazari village in Muddebihal Taluk: But in such free common marriages held by the Malla Linga Mahaswamiji and committee and community people etc; it cannot be given a chance to perform the marriage of minor children on any occasion; and while making the entry of such brides and bridegrooms it could be taken the entry of their age records, which may be School Leaving Certificates, or Date of birth Certificate, or their marks card, voters list and photos; without fail compulsorily at the time of performing such marriages. Even though after knowing such information, if it is found in performing the marriage of minor children in such common marriages; then it will make a serious opposition

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# REACHS (I)

RURAL EDUCATION & CHILD HEALTH SOCIETIES OF INDIA  
Post : Taluka : Muddebihal - 586212. Dist : Bijapur

ಭಾರತ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ( ರೀಚ್ )  
ಅಂಚೆ : ತಾಲೂಕಾ : ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳ - 586212. ಜಿ. ವಿಜಾಪುರ

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 28-10-2005

ಪ್ರಾ.ಸಂ.  
ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ  
ಇಲಾಖೆ

ವಿಷಯ : ಇಂಡಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಲಚ್ಚಾಣ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಶ್ರೀ ಸದ್ವಲಿಂಗ ಮಹಾಲಾಪರ ಮಠದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಮದುವೆ ನಡೆಯುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 19-11-2005 ರಂದು ಇಂಡಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಲಚ್ಚಾಣ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಶ್ರೀ ಸದ್ವಲಿಂಗ ಮಹಾಲಾಪರ ಮಠದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಮದುವೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ : 26-10-2005 ರಂದು ಪ್ರಜಾವಾಣಿ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಯಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಶ್ರೀ ಸದ್ವಲಿಂಗ ಮಠದ ಮಠದ ವೈವರವರು ನಡವಿಸುವ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೂ ಅಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮದುವೆ ಜಾರಿಯಾಗದಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಮದುವೆ ಮಾಡುವವರ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ವಧು - ವರರ ದಾಮಿಲಾತಿ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಾಗ ವಧು - ವರರ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪೂರೈಕೆ, ಕಾರಾ ವನನ ಪತ್ರ ಅಥವಾ ಅಂಕಪಟ್ಟಿಯಾಗಬಹುದು, ಪುತದಾರರ ಗುರುತಿನ ಚೀಟಿಯಾದರು ದಾಮಿಲಾತಿ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಇಷ್ಟು ವಿಳಂಬವೂ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮದುವೆ ಕಂಡು ಬಂದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ರೀಚ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಹಾಗೂ ವಿವಿಧ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರು ವಿವಿಧ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಸೇರಿ ಅಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮದುವೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ಅಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮದುವೆಯಾಗದಂತೆ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆ ವಹಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿ ವಿನಂತಿ.

ಇಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗೆ ಸುಪ್ರೀಂ ಕೋರ್ಟ್ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನ ನೀಡಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಜಾವಾಣಿ ದಿನಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ 2005 ರಂದು ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹವನ್ನು 1939 ರ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಿಷೇಧಿಸಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರು ಹಾಗೂ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ಅಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ ಮದುವೆಯಾಗದಂತೆ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆ ವಹಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಸವಿನಯ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ.

ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕೆಲವು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಈ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಮದುವೆ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ಭೆಟ್ಟಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮದುವೆ ಮಾಡದಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು.

ವಿವರಣೆಗಾಗಿ

ಇಂಚಿ ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಜಾಪುರ  
  
 ಕೆ. ಮಧವು

ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ರೀಚ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳ  
**REACHS (I)**  
**RURAL EDUCATION & CHILD HEALTH**  
**SOCIETY OF INDIA**  
 Near M. G. M. K. School,  
 Post: MUDDEBIHAL-586212. Dt: Bijapur.  
 Ph: (H) 08356 - 221509 (O) 220802  
 Cell No. 9740903059

78

11-10-2005-51

78

7

23

Translated copy :  
(from Kannada to English)

Call No.9448309859:  
Phone:08356-221509(R)

Reg.No.75/93/94:  
Dated: 10-06-1993:

**R E A C H S (I)**  
**RURAL EDUCATION AND CHILD HEALTH SOCIETIES**  
**OF INDIA:**

Post: Taluka: MUDDEBIHAL-596 212:Dist:Bijapur:

-----  
Dated: 28-10-2005:

To.  
The Chief Minister,  
Government of Karnataka  
Vidhana Soudha,  
Bangalore:

Sir,

Sub:-Regarding to perform the common marriages  
held in Sri. Siddalinga Maharajar Mutt, at  
Lachyana, in Indi Taluk:

-----  
As per the information given by the villagers and  
publication in Praja Vani dated: 26-10-2005 about the common  
marriages will be held on 19-11-2005 in Sri. Siddalinga  
Maharaja Mutt and community parsons: But in such free  
common marriages held by the Sri. Siddalinga Maharaja Mutt  
committee and community people etc; it cannot be given a  
chance to perform the marriage of minor children on any  
occasion; and while making the entry of such brides and  
bridegrooms it could be taken the entry of their age records,  
which may be School Leaving Certificates, or Date of birth  
Certificate, or their marks card, voters list and photos; without  
fail compulsorily at the time of performing such marriages.  
Even though after knowing such information, if it is found in  
performing the marriage of minor children in such common

81



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1/11/2005 K1

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95

Translated copy :  
(from Kannada to English)

Call No.9448309859:  
Phone:08356-221509(R)

Reg.No.75/93/94:  
Dated: 10-06-1993:

**R E A C H S ( I )**  
**RURAL EDUCATION AND CHILD HEALTH SOCIETIES**  
**OF INDIA:**  
Post: Taluka: MUDDEBIHAL-596 212:Dist:Bijapur:

Dated: 04-11-2005:

To.  
The Chief Minister,  
Government of Karnataka  
Vidhana Soudha,  
Bangalore:

Sir,

Sub:-Regarding to perform the common marriages  
held in Sri. Vijaya Mahanteshwara Mutt, at  
Chittaragi village in Hungund Taluk:

As per the information given by the villagers and  
publication in Samyuktha Karnataka dated: 04-11-2005 about  
the common marriages will be held on 18-11-2005 in Sri.Vijaya  
Mahanteshwar Mutt, at Chittaragi, in Hungunda Taluk; and its  
community parsons: But in such free common marriages held  
by the Sri. Vijaya Mahanteshwara Mutt committee and  
community people etc; it cannot be given a chance to perform  
the marriage of minor children on any occasion; and while  
making the entry of such brides and bridegrooms, it could be  
taken the entry of their age records, which may be School  
Leaving Certificates, or Date of birth Certificate, or their marks  
card, voters list and photos; without fail compulsorily at the  
time of performing such marriages. Even though after knowing  
such information, if it is found in performing the marriage of

83

with common marriages; then it will make a  
 by way of strike with all together our  
 and the workers of various Voluntary  
 alongwith the officials of various  
 required to stop such marriages of minor  
 therefore, the concerned Committee persons and  
 ples etc. shall be stopped the marriages of such  
 and they should be taken precaution in this

Even also there is a direction from the Hon'ble Supreme  
 of India, and given stay for Juvenile Marriages. As there  
 prohibition as per the Juvenile Marriages Act 1929; as  
 published in Praja Vani daily newspaper publication in 2005.  
 Therefore we request that the public, officials and concerned  
 committees should take precaution and look after the matter in  
 not performing the Juvenile Marriages.

We request to all the concerned Officials in the District  
 to see the matter in not performing such marriages of minor  
 children, by visiting such places of common marriage and by  
 giving suggestions and instructions to the committees  
 concerned in not performing the marriages of minor children

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully;

Sd/-

(K. Boodeppa)

Director:REACHS(I)

C/o. B.R.Lamani Manthes Nagar,

Near MGMK School, Muddebihal

Bijapur District. (seal)

//True copy//



ಇಂಟಿಗ್ರಲಿಟಿ ನ ಲ್ಯಾಬ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಫೋಟೋಗಳ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ

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23

Report on  
**Public Hearing on Child Marriage**

Date: 21.02.2006

Place: Mangala Dhawana, Muddebihal, Bijapura.

Thousands of children in Karnataka are becoming victims of child marriage and are deprived of their childhood rights. In a recent case a child aged 3 years got married to a 21 years old Man. This incident reveals the need for immediate actions from civil society groups as well as from state. In the name of culture and tradition children are becoming victims of this social evil. Most of them are girl children. These girl children after becoming victims of domestic and sexual violence; many of them are becoming mothers within the age of 14 to 16 years. Many of these children are becoming widows or land up in sex trade. Many child marriage cases lead to child death.

Child marriages are becoming stages for child marriages. The objectives of Mass Marriage are to save the expenses and promote simple marriage. But in the name of simple marriage child marriages are taking place with the support of politicians, religious leaders, government officials and social workers.

Religious and social organizers are having the knowledge of law, which prohibits child marriage, but they encourage child marriage, which shows the weakness of law to punish them. Those who are involved in protection of law are the people violating them.

In districts like Bijapura, Bagalkote, Koppal, Gadag, Dharwad and Gulbarga and in some North Karnataka Districts the prevalence of incidents of child marriage is very high. Though there are occurrences of child marriage in these districts they are not the worst of the world because all these districts are most Backward districts in Karnataka.

The child marriage act and future amendments clearly says that the age of marriage is 18 for girls and 21 for Boys. subsequently on 16.02.2006 Supreme Court gave a direction to state governments to make arrangements for compulsory marriage for girls.

NGOs, Organizations, Individuals, Government, Campaigns and activists are working several year on this issue. High Courts, Supreme Court, Human Rights Commission, International Bodies are tried to eradicate the system but the tradition of child marriage is strong that all these efforts are not tackled the problem.

Society should condemn the practice of child marriage, for this a proper legal framework should be provided from government. The incidents of child marriage needs to be stopped.

be highlighted, public opinion should be created these are some of the objectives organizing State Level Public Hearing at Bijapur District. CACL-K with the support of local organizations made an attempt towards creating a public pressure for the eradication of child marriages through this programme.

In this Historical programme children who are victims of child marriage, parents, children, expressed their problems and urged to stop child marriage before it takes many children's life under threat. Children publicly expressed what they are loosing their childhood because of this evil practice, Jury and thousands of people witnessed the public hearing.

The girl children who are victims of child marriage inaugurated the programme. Narasimha Murthy, State Convener of CACL-K welcomed the gathering. In his welcome speech he condemned the violence which is taking place on children. After the inauguration children, parents, activists and general public deposited the cases of child marriage. Kannada Actress Mrs. Jayamala, Sri B.D. Heremat President Law Collective Dharwad, Mrs. Kathyayina Chanaraj Freelance Journalist, Mrs. Nina N. Chairperson Child Welfare Committee Bangalore are the four members of the Jury participating in the programme. In the concluding programme the Jury gave their verdict. Sunanada Tholbandlu, Mr. Budiyappa, Mr. Venkatesh, Mr. Maria David, Fr. Kuria and others are the guests of honour for the programme. They expressed that the eradication of the child marriage system is the duty of every individual through that only we can ensure the childhood rights of every child. Children from Koppal beautifully presented a role play named 'Punya Koti', children from Bagalkota performed dance and songs. Manjunath expressed the vote of thanks to all who participated in the programme and those who supported for the success of the programme.

#### State Level Public Hearing on Child Marriage

Creating Public Opinion, Creating public Awareness, bringing out the loopholes in law and advocacy and lobby for eradication of practices of child marriage, justice for the children who have become victims of this evil practice, stress on the role of government are the major objectives and rationale for organizing this programme. Publics from different districts of Karnataka, Activists, Representatives of different

signs and networks. Lawyers, eminent personalities, officials and elected representatives participated in the programme.

- Manjula, Famous Kannada Activist.
- Shri Hemant, President Lawyers Collective, Dharwad.
- Shri Naik, Chairperson Child welfare Committee.
- Shri Jayaram Chamaraaj, Freelance Journalist.

Public Hearing we heard the children, adult who are spoken for children. As able parents you should not encouraged child Marriage, you said that what else do when my girl children are growing, we cannot keep them after maturity, in age we cant keep girl children for long time in home and so on. This situation change within the day but it is possible to change the situation and protect child

all are responsible for child marriage. Elected Representatives, Media, Manjwadi, Elders, District Commissioner and officials, citizens of this country each of us should be punished for barbaric violation of child rights through practice. Since all of us are responsible for protection of children and we are guilty filed in doing this, we all are **guilty** for not doing our duty.

our child can't become burden to you and children are not burden. Constitution guarantee fundamental right of education to every children in the age of 6 to 14. Poverty is not the reason for children not been sending to school.

we should approach elected representatives for infrastructure facilities. Have asked them for these facilities, they come once in five years for asking for it. Demand them for your rights to have the facilities at your village.

don't differentiate with your girl children and boy children. Treat them equally. It's true that protecting girl children is difficult but seeing them as burden and doing child marriage is crime, please don't violate law but support in protection of law.

if you have boy child you will not think about the marriage to him at young age seek why you are treating girl children as burden and sending them so soon to houses. Please stop doing this practice.

in order to keep the relations with your native you are killing, your loved children.

- Provide opportunity for education of children they will get better life path when they grow up.
- Stop child marriage and provide them education they will grow up and be bread earners or a official.
- Provide opportunity for your girl children when she grow up to select her partner only then she will lead her rest of life with dignity and proved.
- Don't follow the customs and tradition, which violate child rights, don't practice evil tradition of child marriage, fight against this practice.
- Our programmes and campaigns should focuses on empowerment of women.
- Take the help of institutions, organizations and government for the fight against child marriage.
- Government should start more and more childcare centres and crèches for children so that they can get educational environment in very early age.
- Quality education up to the age of 16 years should be ensured for every child.
- Government should start more hostels for girl children so that they can continue their education peacefully. The existing hostels should provide good services for children.
- Our programmes should be focus towards decreasing gender discrimination.
- All the Marriages should be registered. Government should give more focus towards ensuring this practice. Gram panchayats should be given the responsibilities and gram panchayats should check the child marriages.
- Child marriages cannot be tolerated at all child marriage is violation of law all the child marriages should be dismissed.
- In order to poverty eradication government should provide bare minimum facilities for all the poor families.
- It is not fair on the part of all of you to support child marriage, children are the two hands for earning the bread for your families. They should be in school. Our efforts should be towards ensuring every child in the school.
- If we want to see our country a developed one than our children should be healthy, child marriage make girl children to become mothers in early age leads to infant mortality, maternal mortality so child marriage should be stopped and avoid all this problems.
- Gram Panchayats Should take steps to protect children from using unhygienic transportation facilities should be provided for children to go to school.
- We should respect to children participation and their views.
- Committees should be formed to stop child marriage, if there are already committees then the government should equip them towards stopping child marriage.
- Politicians should be suspended from his power if he/she participate in child marriage.



historical programme children who are victims of child marriage, parents of children, expressed their problems and urged to stop child marriage before it takes many children's life under threat. Children publicly expressed what they are loosed their freedom because of this evil practice, jury and thousands of people witnessed the public

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#### LEVEL PUBLIC HEARING ON CHILD MARRIAGE

Public opinion, creating public awareness, bringing out the loopholes in the law and lobby for eradication of practices of child marriage, seeking justice for children who are become victims of this evil practice. Stress on action from the government are the major objective and rationale for organizing this programme. Public hearing in different districts of Karnataka, activists, Representatives of different campaigns, workers, lawyers, eminent personalities, officials and elected representatives participated in this programme.

Jayamala, Famous Kannada activist  
Heramat, President Lawyers Collective Dharwad  
Nayak, Chairperson Child Welfare Committee Bangalore  
Kathyayina Chamraj, Freelance Journalist

Public Hearing, we heard the children, adult who are spoken from children. As the parents you should not encouraged child marriage, you said that what else can we do when my girl children are growing, we cannot keep them after maturity, in the

"can't keep girl children for long time in home and so on. This situation can't change in the day but it is possible to change the situation and protect child rights"

We all are responsible for child marriage. Elected representatives, Media, Anganwadi, Elders, District Commissioner and officials, citizens of this country and each of us should be punished for barbaric violation of child rights through this practice. Since all of us are responsible for protection of children and we are utterly failed in doing this, we are all guilty for not doing our duty.

Your child can't become burden to you and children are not burden. Constitution grants fundamental right of education to every children in the age of 6 to 14. Poverty is not the reason for children not being sending to school.

You should approach elected representatives for infrastructure facilities. Have you asked them for these facilities, they come once in five years for asking for vote. Demand them for your rights to have the facilities at your village.

Don't differentiate with your girl children and your boy children. Treat them equally. It is true that protecting girl children is difficult but seeing them as burden and doing child children is crime, please don't violate law but support in protection of law.

If you have boy child you will not think about the marriage to him at young age than why you are treating girl children as burden and sending them so soon from house. Please stop doing this practice.

In order to keep the relations with your native you are killing your loved children. Provide opportunity for education of children they will get better life partners when they grow up.

Stop child marriage and provide them education they will grow up and become bread earners or a official.

Provide opportunity for your girl children when she grow up to select her life partner only then she will lead her rest of life with dignity and proved.

Don't follow the customs and tradition which violate child rights, don't practice evil tradition of child marriage, fight against this practice.

Our programmes and campaigns should focuses on empowerment of women.

Take the help of institutions, organizations and government for the fight against child marriage.

Government should start more and more childcare centers and crèches for children so that they can get educational environment in very early age.

Quality education upto the age of 18 years should be ensured for every child.

Government should start more hostels for girl children so that they can complete their education peacefully. The existing hostels should provide good service to children.

Our programmes should be focus towards decreasing gender discrimination

All the marriage should be registered. Government should give more focuses towards ensuring this practice. Gram Panchayats should be given these responsibilities and Gram Panchayats should check the child marriages.

Child marriages cannot be tolerated at all, child marriage is violation of law and all the child marriages should be dismissed.

- In order to poverty eradication government should provide bare minimum facilities for all the poor families
- It is not fair on the part of all of you to support child marriage, children are not the two hands for earning the bread for your families. They should be in school. Our efforts should be towards ensuring every child in the school.
- If we want to see our country a developed one than our children should be healthy, child marriage make girl children to become mothers in early age it leads to infant motile, maternal mortal so child marriage should be stopped to avoid all this problems.
- Gram Panchayats should take steps to protect children from dangers, transportation facilities should be provided for children to school.
- We should respect to children participation and their views.
- Committees should be formed to stop child marriage, if there are already committees then the government should equip them towards stopping child marriage.
- Politicians should be suspended from his power if he/she participate I the child marriage.
- Mass awareness campaigns should be organized for creating awareness among the people
- Media should play an important role in creating awareness on the issue
- North Karnataka districts should be provided with infrastructure facilities
- Child marriage is taking place in Backward caste community, this community leaders should take appropriate steps towards colving this social problem.

Public Hearing Conducted on 21<sup>st</sup> February 2006,  
Place Mangal Bhavana, Muddebihal, Bijapur District.  
Organised by: Child Rights Group

**Deposition No 1**

**Prema Irappa Kammar, Kalapura, Dharwad. Age on Date: 19 Years**

**Prema.** I got married when I was 4 years old. I got married to my mother's younger brother who was 35 year old. He died due to kidney failure. My father is a drunkard, and my mother beats me up. Its nine years since I left school. I want to study more. I do not know what I am going to do for my future. I have left my mother's house. I want to become independent. My mother says I should get married again.

**Deposition No 2**

**Name : Ganganamma (Mother)**

**My name is Ganganamma.** We are very poor. I have 5 daughters. My youngest daughter was married when she was 12 yrs old. We work in the field. The elders in the community decided to marry her off. I have married her to my younger brother. Nobody told me that should not marry my daughter at this young age. This will not happen in future.

**Deposition No 3**

**Name: Sangamma, Age on date: 12 years**

**When I was married I was 4 years old.** To save expense, I was married along with 3 others in the family. I was married to my mother's brother. My parents my father and mother are very poor and are daily wage earners. I want to go to school.

**Deposition no 4**

**Name: Muttappa Yamunappa Madhara. Age on date: 19 years**

**I got married four years back.** My wife is going to school in Bangalore. She is 12-year-old now and around 9 years when she was married. I got married along with my elder brothers because they said he couldn't be married alone. Therefore I was married to my brother's daughter. My mother feels that it should not have been done. But it is done. I am studying in 2<sup>nd</sup> year of Pre University. I have confidence that some day I will stand on my own feet. My wife has to listen to me and obey me. We have to live together.

**Deposition No 5**

**Name:** Yamunappa. Age on Date: 19 years

I have studied up to 3<sup>rd</sup> standard. Mine was a child marriage. I drive trucks. My wife is 19 years old. She stays in my house, but we are not living as husband and wife. She does not go to school. She works at home. I did not know that child marriage was an offence.

**Deposition No 6**

**Name:** Basavavva Adeveppapanni, Karedikatti Belgaum.

When I was 7 years old I got married, now I am 11 yrs old. My husband is now 21 years old. I belong to the scheduled caste. I never went to school. I feel very hurt.

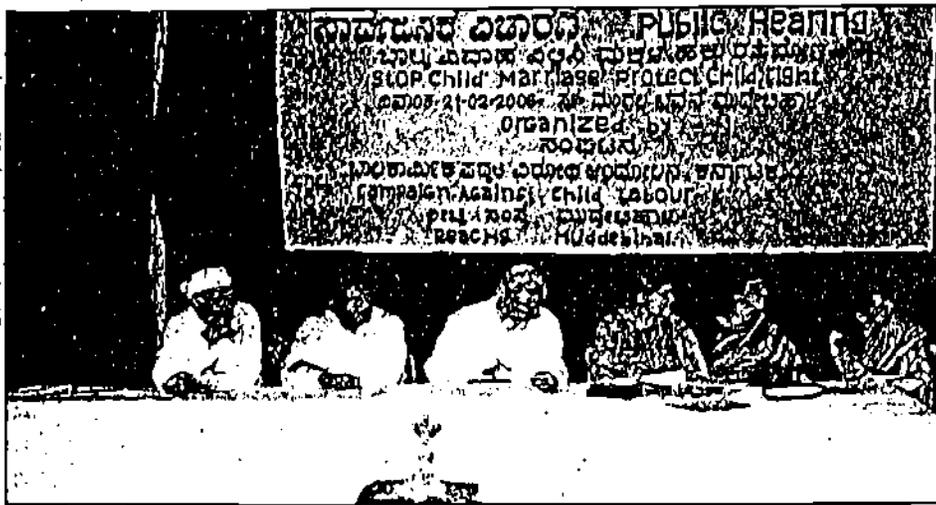
**Deposition no 7**

**Minakshi Urf Murgenma.** Age on date : 11 years

I was married when I was 9 months old. Now I am 11 yrs. I study in 7<sup>th</sup> standard. My husband is 14 yrs old. He also goes to school. He is my mother's brother's son. After I grow up they will take me to my husbands house. I would not be able to go to school then, nor can I play. I therefore don't like this marriage

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಎಸ್ ಶ್ಯಾಮ್ 22/2/2006 ಬುಕುವಾಣಿ

15238 00000



ಮುಧೇಲಿಹಾಳದ ವಿಜಯ ಮಹಾಯೇತ ಮಂಗಳವಾರ ನಡೆದ ಬಾಲಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ವಿರೋಧಿ ಆಂದೋಲನ-ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಹಾಗೂ ರೇಷ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಆಶ್ರಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ 'ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ, ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕು ರಕ್ಷಿಸೋಣ' ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾ.ತ. ಚಿತ್ರಕಾರ ಜಯಮಾಲಾ ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ಚಿತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿ.ಡಿ.ಹರೇಮತ, ನರಸಿಂಹ ಹಮೂರ್ತಿ, ಮ.ಹ.ಫೂಜಾರಿ, ನೀನಾ ನಾಯಕ, ಕಾತ್ಯಾಯಿನಿ ಚಾಮರಾಜ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ.

## 'ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ: ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಅಗತ್ಯ'

ಪ್ರಜಾವಾಣಿ ವಾರ್ತೆ

ಮುಧೇಲಿಹಾಳ: ಉತ್ತರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹಗಳನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕೊಡುವುದು, ಪಾಲಕರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿವಳಿಕೆ ನೀಡುವುದು ಎಂದಿನ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಾ.ತ. ಚಿತ್ರಕಾರ ಜಯಮಾಲಾ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಟ್ಟರು.

ಅವರು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ವಿಜಯ ಮಹಾಯೇತ ಮಂಗಳವಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ವಿರೋಧಿ ಆಂದೋಲನ-ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಹಾಗೂ

ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಫಾರ್ಮ್‌ನ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು.

ಆತಿಥಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದ ಧಾರವಾಡ-ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮೇಲರ ಸಂಘದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದ ಬಿ.ಡಿ. ಹರೇಮತ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಕಟ್ಟುನಿಟ್ಟಿನ ಕಾನೂನು ಪಾಲನೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರು. ಸಿ.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್-ಕೆ ಸಂಚಾಲಕ ನರಸಿಂಹ ಹಮೂರ್ತಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ವೇದಿಕೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸಹಿ ಮ.ಹ.ಫೂಜಾರಿ, ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕು ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯ ನೀನಾ ನಾಯಕ, ಅಂಕಣ ಕಾರ್ತಿ ಕಾತ್ಯಾಯಿನಿ ಚಾಮರಾಜ ಉಪ

ನೋಂದಣಿ, ಶಾಲೆ ಕಲಿಯಬೇಕೆಂಬ ತುಡಿತ, ಪಾಲಕರ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ಮುಗ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹದ ಮುಚ್ಚಿಡುವ ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ವೆತನೇತ, ಉಜ್ಜಲಾ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸುನಂದಾ ತೋಟಬಂದಿ, ಘಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಬಾಲು ಬಿರಾದಾರ, ಅರವಿಂದ ಜಮುಬಂದಿ, ಗೌರಮ್ಮ, ಯೆಮುನಮ್ಮ, ಕಾಂಕೇಶ, ನಿಲುವಾದಿ, ಬಸವರಾಜ ಅಗಸರ, ಜೊತ್ತಿ, ಲಲಿತಾ, ರಿಹಾಸಾ ಗಂಗು ತೋಟದ ಪಾಡ್ಲೊಂದಿದ್ದರು.

ರೇಷ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರಾದ ಕೆ.ಬೂದೇವ್ ಪ್ರಾಸ್ತಾವಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ಹರೇಶ ನಿರೂಪಿಸಿದರು.

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ANNEXURE - A13

18

A brief look at the bad effects of Child Marriages (Information collected by Organisation REACH)

S. No.	Village Name	No of Child Marriages	Deserted By husband	Widows	Stopped from schooling due to marriage	Studied up to 7 <sup>th</sup> standard	Studied upto SSLC
	Amaragola	15	3	1	8	1	2
	Nebageri	17	1	-	5	-	6
	Yarajhari	25	3	-	13	3	-
	Hundargal	09	2	-	1	3	-
	Gonala SH	11	4	-	5	-	5
	Banoshi	07	3	-	5	-	1
	Devura	19	7	-	19	2	4
	Basarakoda	31	5	1	21	2	8
	Tangadagi	18	9	2	11	5	7
0	Hadugali	05	1	1	3	1	-
1	Motherin	09	2	-	5	2	1
2	Bilakura	08	2	-	3	1	1
	Total	174	44	5	98	20	35

97

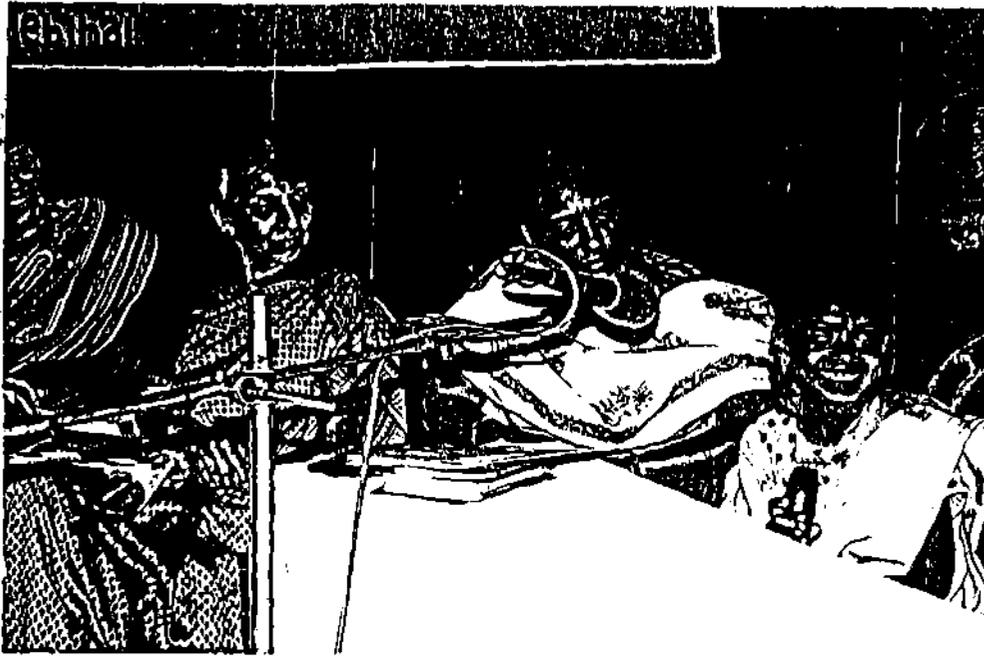




100 Annexure - M6  
21-2-2006 public hearing

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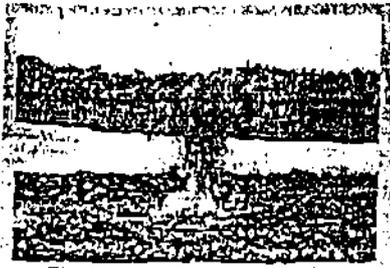


# Quarrying poses threat to KRS dam

NTSWAMY B

Quarrying on the banks of Krishnarajasagar in Mandya district, is posing a threat to the KRS dam.

Officials of the Mines and Geology Department maintain that quarrying is banned around the reservoir. Being carried on near the Venugopala Swamy temple, on the Mandya side of the reservoir, this quarrying is a serious threat to the dam. Blasted rocks pose a threat to users of nearby road.



The blast at the reservoir site.

## DANGEROUS ACTIVITY

- ▶ Quarrying banned in the vicinity of the reservoir, aver officials
- ▶ But it is happening near the Venugopala Swamy temple
- ▶ Quarrying done at night to 'evade detection'
- ▶ Blasted rocks pose a threat to users of nearby road

road-users as huge blasted boulder pieces keep falling on the road.

A few years back, the district administration had permitted blasting of boulders in a nearby area for a mini hydel power project work undertaken by a private company. This was then a small-scale operation only to facilitate the power project work. But over the years, the area permitted for blasting has been unauthorisedly expanded into the restricted area of the reservoir.

Meanwhile, in-charge Deputy Commissioner of Mandya Jagadish said that the district administration had not given any permission for quarrying activity near the reservoir.

Ironically, Executive Engineer of KRS Vijay Kumar said that he was unaware of any such quarrying. However, he promised to probe into the issue and take steps to stop the activity. He admitted that such powerful blasts, if carried out continuously for a long time, would affect the dam.

# Mass marriages in CM's presence

VIJAY TIMES NEWS



Mass marriage ceremony where even children entered into wedlock at Sindhanur on Thursday.

Vijay Times photo

Sindhanur: Four pairs of children entered into wedlock at a mass marriage at which Chief Minister H D Kumaraswamy was present at Javalageri village of the taluk on Thursday.

It was arranged by SKOF president Venkatarao Nadagouda. Uma Yasodadoddi (12), Lakshmi (12) and a few others were married on the occasion.

Even boys, under 21, were happily married at the ceremony where a total of 101 bridegrooms tied nuptial knots to their life partners. District In-charge Minister was also present.

Many citizens expressed shock at the child marriage and wondered whether the CM was aware of this. They blamed the police who were busy attending to the CM and his convoy rather than paying attention to child marriages.

Speaking on the occasion, the Chief Minister called upon people to opt for mass marriages as it saves money.

# VT Classifi

18 BANGALORE UNIVERSITY SITE SALES LEARN

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Annexure Pt

103.

TYPED COPY OF NEWS PAPER DOCUMENT

**Child Marriages in CM's presence**

**VIJAY TIMES NEWS**

**Siddapur:** Four pairs of children entered into wedlock at a mass marriage at which Chief Minister H D Kumaraswamy was present at Javalageri village of the taluk on Thursday.

It was arranged by SKOF President Venkatarao Nadagouda. Uma Yaddaladoddi (12), Lakshmi (12), and a few others were married on the occasion.

Even boys, under 21, were happily married at the ceremony where a total of 101 bridegrooms tied nuptial knots to their life partners. District In - charge Minister was also present.

Many citizens expressed shock at the child marriage and wondered whether the CM was aware of this. They blamed the police who were busy attending to the CM and his convoy rather than paying attention to child marriages.

Speaking on the occasion, the Chief Minister called upon people to opt for mass marriages as it saves money.

103

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Annexure page

104

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27.05.2006

(The)

Paraswamy,  
Minister,  
Government, Bangalore.

Best to take steps to stop child marriage.

8 years old, innocence in her face, a bright red sari on her body. This girl is unaware that she is getting married. She has no concept of what is going on or what has happened yesterday. Her name is Lakshmi. This child got married on 18<sup>th</sup> of December 2001 in the historically well-known district of Badami. Out of 1000 in the mass marriage, around 200 were child marriages. The marriage was in the presence of the then Chief Minister, Urban Development Minister Chinnaswamy, Swamijis, politicians, government officials and officers, none of whom had blessed the said marriage while giving all their blessings to the newly wed.

It happened again on 18<sup>th</sup> May 2006 at Sindhanur Taluk, Javalagere village wherein 1000 have blessed four pairs of children after their wedding. The Government should try to solve this problem. Generally child marriages are done due to forced marriages where children who are married die due to early pregnancy and child birth. Owing to the parents encourage child marriage and for gaining respect, more and more children are wed at mass marriages. The silence of the officers, politicians and government officials in these marriages are being conducted has to stop. Our children do not need to be married when they are young, they need schooling. In this pitiable state, to you the Chief Minister, Karnataka State Government, on behalf of all the children, we the children make the following requests and press for immediate enforcement:

1. An enquiry as regards the child marriages that took place in the mass marriage conducted on 18.05.2006 at Sindhanur Taluk, Javalagere village, and take action against the same.

2. To ensure that no child marriages take place in the State and circulate a State Government paper detailing the ban on child marriage.

3. District Collectors responsible for the child marriages and get them to swear that they shall stop child marriages.

4. To form a nodal self-help group in every district and through them spread awareness about the ill-effects of child marriage to children and their parents.

5. To release the Public Hearing Report concerning child marriage which happened at Muddebihal, and pressing you to take suitable action.

104



- 8. Mr. S. Gopal 195 Dept of NACW  
Now  
Honor [Signature]  
94449 90637
- 9. M. Revappa Field Activist  
PMSR - Project  
Kollagal - Ch. Nagaraj [Signature]  
mob: 9448800885
- 10. K. Lakshman Project - Research  
Sankodaya ERDS  
Kinnal Road Koppal [Signature]
- 11. Sri. Nagaraj Basai President  
Sankodaya ERDS  
Kinnal Road Koppal [Signature]
- 12. M. Krishnapu ERDES - NGO  
Keralakate Kolar [Signature]
- 13. M. Mulesh. BIRDS  
Haliyat-57228 [Signature]
- 14. Narasimha Murthy ARTIST/RUPD  
GUBBI [Signature]
- 15. Nina P Nayak CWC, Bangalore  
Karnataka State  
Council for Child  
Welfare [Signature]
- 16. Janopu. K S Chiguru, Nagadi  
Bangalore Rural [Signature]
- 17. Vithala. T S. APCA, No 34, HAI Po.  
Bangalore 17 [Signature]

107

~~109~~ 107

B. Manjunath

Coordinator  
Don Bosco  
Davangere

Ansar Begam

M. G. R. D. S. C. T.

Shimoga

Gopal Krishna N.K.

C.O.F.D.  
Kuvhalnagar  
Kodagu

Prasanna M. K. T. G.

PRATHIBHE D.S.G.  
K.H.A. Ath A. main Road  
EAF Block R.K. Nagar  
Mysore - 22

22. NAGARATHNA.R. Advocate  
Human Rights Law Network  
No. 51, II<sup>nd</sup> floor, Infantry Road  
Bangalore - 560064, Ph.

23 T.D. NAGARAJU.  
VIKASANA IRUD.  
# 2500, 6<sup>th</sup> Cross  
Masi Gowda Layout  
Mandya.

107

24 C.C. POWHOSC  
PRAGHODANA  
Mungagore  
Karnataka

C.P. Powhosc

25 Krishna Murthy  
Vikasa Rural Development  
organisation.  
Ilkal.  
Hingund (T) Dagal Kot (D)

K. Murthy

26 V. Sushala  
SPANDANA  
2432 Sec-12  
M.M. Extn  
BELGAUM.

V. Sushala

27) Pankaj Kaluatti  
Co-convenor  
CACL-K  
KIDS DWD  
Kaluatti Building  
Tikase Road  
Ehadwad-1  
Ph no 0836-2744196

P. Kaluatti

heek  
NDANA  
GRAUM

NSU?

P. K. Kaluatt  
KIDS DHARWAD. CO. CONVENOR.  
CACE-K.  
Kaluatt Building  
Tikale Road.  
Dharwad.

P. K. Kaluatt

(11)

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಕಮನ್  
ಸ್ಟೂಡೆಂಟ್ಸ್ ಮೂವ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್  
6. 6ನೇ ಎಡಿಷನ್  
ಕೋರ್ಸು - II  
ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 150.

ಶಾಂತಮ್ಮ

ENDRABRABHARA

TRIVIKRANTHA YOUTH MOVEMENT

1) BANCHAYASE . 18<sup>th</sup> MARCH .

Dr. - B.B

2) ACROSS . 5<sup>th</sup> BLOCK

Jayaraman . Bangalore



111 ✓ ✗

ತ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ (ರೀಚ್), ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳ.

.. 075/93/94/D:10-06-1993/94



FCRA No. 094470032 : Date : 22-03-2002

AL EDUCATION & CHILD HEALTH SOCIETY OF INDIA

C/o. R. B. Lambanni, M.G.M.K. School, Post, Tq. Muddebihal-586212., Bijapur Dist.

No. 08356-221509

#

Cell No. 9448309859

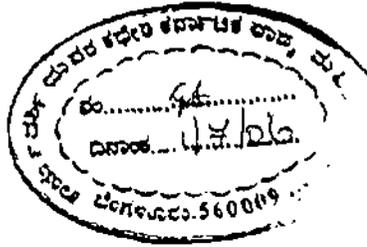
#

reachs-mbl@yahoo.co.in

Date: 01/07/06

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ  
ಒ. 109, 1ನೇ ಮಹಡಿ ಕೋಟೆ ಭವನ  
ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ



ಅಧ್ಯಯನ:- ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ/ಬಾಲಕರುಗಳ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ  
ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ, ಅದರ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುವುದು.

ಮೊದಲ, ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಂತರದ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸುವುದು  
ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ 17.5.05 ರಿಂದ 8/6/06 ರವರೆಗೆ ಬಹು 16 ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಹಿರಿ  
ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ 231 ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ  
ನಡೆಸುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸುವ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸುವುದು  
ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಬಗ್ಗೆ 2.0 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಅಂತರ ಈ ಕಾಲದಿಂದ  
17/9/04 ರಿಂದ 25/10/06 ರವರೆಗೆ 20 ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಹಿರಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು  
ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವುದು  
ನಡೆಸುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು  
ಹಾಗೂ ಅನಂತರದ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುವುದು  
ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುವುದು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ  
ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುವುದು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ  
ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುವುದು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ  
ಅಧ್ಯಯನ  
01/7/06

produced herewith for your reference. in such instances

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ED COPY OF THE LETTER TO THE CHIEF MINISTER DATED 27.05.2006

D. Kumaraswamy,  
Chief Minister,  
Karnataka State Government, Bangalore.

Respected Sir,

A request to take steps to stop child marriage.

She is only 8 years old, innocence in her face, a bright red sari on her body. This girl does not have any awareness that she is getting married. She has no concept of what is going to happen tomorrow or what has happened yesterday. Her name is Lakshmi. This child got married on the 8<sup>th</sup> of December 2001 in the historically well-known district of Badami. Out of 100 pairs in the mass marriage, around 200 were child marriages. The marriage was in the presence of the then Chief Minister, Urban Development Minister Chimmanur and a lot of Swamijis, politicians, government officials and officers, none of whom had any objection to the said marriage while giving all their blessings to the newly wed.

This has repeated again on 18<sup>th</sup> May 2006 at Sindhanur Taluk, Javalagere village wherein you have blessed four pairs of children after their wedding. The Government should genuinely try to solve this problem. Generally child marriages are done due to force on girl children who are married die due to early pregnancy and child birth. Owing to poverty, the parents encourage child marriage and for gaining respect, more and more children are wed at mass marriages. The silence of the officers, politicians and officials while these marriages are being conducted has to stop. Our children do not need to be married when they are young, they need schooling. In this pitiable state, to you the Chief Minister of the Karnataka State Government, on behalf of all the children, we the children have put forth the following requests and press for immediate enforcement:

Conduct an enquiry as regards the child marriages that took place in the mass marriage dated 18.05.2006 conducted at Sindhanur Taluk, Javalagere village, and take legal action against the same.

Take steps to ensure that no child marriages take place in the State and circulate a Karnataka State Government paper detailing the ban on child marriage.

Hold the District Collectors responsible for the child marriages and get them to swear an oath that they shall stop child marriages.

Select a nodal self-help group in every district and through them spread awareness about the ill-effects of child marriage to children and their parents.

Thereby sending the Public Hearing Report concerning child marriage which happened in your district's Muddebihala, and pressing you to take suitable action.

Produced Pursuant to your reference. In such juvenile

Translated copy :  
(from Kannada to English)

Call No.9448309859:  
Phone:08356-271509(R)

Reg.No.75/93/94:  
Dated: 10-06-1993:

R E A C H S (I)  
RURAL EDUCATION AND CHILD HEALTH SOCIETIES  
OF INDIA:  
Post: Taluka: MUDDEBIHAL-596 212:Dist:Bijapur:

---

Dated: 1-07-2006:

To.  
The Secretary,  
Karnataka State Women Commission,  
No.109, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor,  
Cauvery Bhavan,  
Bangalore.

Sir,

Sub:-Regarding to take suitable action in respect of  
increasing the Juvenile-Marriages in Bijapur  
/Bagalkot Districts.

---

It is hereby request you that the total 16 common marriages were held during the period from dated 17-05-2005 to 08-06-2006; and total 231 Juvenile Marriages were held in the said common marriages; and we have enclosed the details about how much Juvenile Marriages and these held where and when of all details including paper cuttings, copy of Deputy Commissioner's order, and 20 common marriages were held during the period from 17-09-2004 to 25-04=2006 and out of that 77 Juvenile Marriages were held in the said common marriages were held at Bagalkot; etc. particulars are all these produced herewith for your reference. If such Juvenile

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Marriages be held in future, who will held responsible for the same? And what action you may take against them? Therefore, we request you may kindly be taken action immediately, by enquired the matter in this regard.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully;

Sd/-

(K. Boodeppa)

Director:REACHS(I)

C/o. B.R.Lamani Manthes Nagar,

Near MGMK School,Muddebihal

Bijapur District. (seal)

Seal)

//True copy//

11/4



(8)

Translated copy :  
(from Kannada to English)

Call No.9448309859:  
Phone:08356-221509(R)

Reg.No.75/93/94:  
Dated: 10-06-1993:

R E A C H S ( I )

\* RURAL EDUCATION AND CHILD HEALTH SOCIETIES  
OF INDIA:  
Post: Taluka: MUDDEBIHAL-596 212:Dist:Bijapur:

-----  
Dated: 18-05-2006:

To.  
The Deputy Commissioner/  
District Magistrate,  
Bijapur District,  
Bijapur.

Sir,

Sub:-Regarding the marriage of minor children  
performed in the common marriages.

-----

In our Bijapur District, some of the Mutt Committees having aimed to perform common marriages of 21, 51, 101, 201 pairs etc. to get familiar of their names. But the meeting was held under your Chairmanship at the District Level Officers held on 23-02-2005; and in this meeting it was decided that any of the Committee required to make a common marriages, they should get permission earlier to one week or 15 days earlier from the Deputy Commissioner or Taluka Panchayath, then only perform such common marriages. At the time of giving such permission, the Committee persons should be considered

the age records of bride and bridegroom, photos, other documents etc. then give permission; but the Government School Teachers are encouraging to do Juvenile Marriages in such common marriages; even though there is an order not to give encouragement to the marriages of minor children, in the said common marriages, or individual marriages etc. by the said Government Department Officers; and the Secretaries of Village Panchayaths are also encouraged to these Juvenile Marriages by issuing age records to such brides and bridegrooms. The Committee persons are also encouraging to the performance of minor children marriages without getting permission of so many common marriages even though in violation of your order.

This year, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, ha issued directions on 15-022006 to make registration of the Marriages compulsorily in our Country. It is our bad luck that nothing else is registered of such performed marriages held until this day. But if continue the same situation, the children will have loosed their peaceful life, without getting support/shelter; either from husband, parents, or brothers etc. by involving so many problems educationally, socially, healthy, physically, mentally, and bodily etc. But our Education Department, Police Department, Health Department, Revenue Department, Social Welfare Department all these departments having worked about the welfare and well-wishing thee children; and having told that they will provide health and education and protection to these children; and give life to live in the Society etc. even though by working all these departments and they have not cared about the children. But our REACHS (I) Institution and Women and

(A)

Child Welfare Services Department are working by participating in the Common marriages in which Juvenile marriages therein; and advised by stating them not to make such Juvenile Marriages; as the Juvenile life of the children will be spoiled due to this effect; as it is an offence to make Juvenile marriages; and even the same we have published in many of the newspaper, but has not been used; as the Taluka Magistrate and Taluka Panchayath Executive Officers and Police Department have not taken any action in this regard; and we don't know why they have not taken action for this. Therefore, we request District Magistrate please you call the meeting under your chairmanship at the District Level Officers and Taluka Level officials immediately and to take immediate action in this regard.

We are sending the information about how many marriage of minor children were held in the common marriages; and how many common marriages were performed until this year on our Bijapur Dist; after over your meeting; and we sent such information along with this letter for your reference to take action in this regard.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully;  
Sd/-  
For.....REACHS(I)  
C/o. B.R.Lamani Manthes Nagar,  
Near MGMK School, Muddebihal  
Bijapur District. (seal)

118

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20

c.c. to:

1. Chief Executive Officer, Bijapur,
2. Deputy Director, Women and Child Welfare Department,  
Bijapur,
3. Taluka Magistrate, Muddebihal, Basavna Bagewadi,  
Sindagi, Indi;
4. Taluka Panchayth Executive Officer, Muddebihal,  
Basavana Bagewadi, Sindagi, Indi;

Seal)

//True copy//

119





ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾಕೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೂ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ನೀಡಬೇಕು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ  
ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾಲಾಣು ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವುದು  
ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅದೇ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಪರಿಷತ್ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ನಂತರ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಇತ್ತು. ಇದನ್ನು  
ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅದನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಶುಭ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿಗಳು  
  
Director



ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ  
ಮೂಲ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಲಯ ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ  
ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿ, ಬಿಜಾಪುರ, ಬಿಜಾಪುರ, ೦೮೩೬೬  
ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿ, ಬಿಜಾಪುರ, ೦೮೩೬೬

TRUSTEES  
GENERAL EDUCATION SLOWED MEMBERS  
SOCIETY OF INDIA  
Near M. G. M. K. School,  
Office: MUDEBIBHAL-502212, Dist: Bijapur.  
Ph: (H) 08366 - 221509 (O) 220802  
Cell No. 9493090000

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122

Amre... ST  
(5)

REACHS II

Rural Education & Child Health Society of India [REACHS] Moddehahala,

Reg. No. 075/93/94; D:10-06-1993/91 FCRA NO. 09447003; DATE 22-03-2002

RURAL EDUCATION & HEALTH SOCIETY OF INDIA

C/O R.B. LAMBANNI, M.G.M.K. SCHOOL, POST TO MODDEHIAHAL, 586212.

BIJAPURA DIST.

PH. NO. 08356-221509# CELL. NO. 9318109850 reachs\_m01@yahoo.co.in

REF. NO.

DATE: 18.05.2006

TO

The Respected District Officer,  
BAGALAKOTE

**SUB :-** Child marriages taking place amidst community marriages (mass marriages)

Sir,

This year in Bagalkot district some of the committees of units and temples, have resorted to perform mass marriages with the idea of reaching the self adopted target of 21, 51, 101 and 201 and the like marriages to enhance their name & fame in the society. But as per last year's news paper notices made by district administration offices, it is required that community marriages have to be performed only after obtaining permission from district administration at least 15 days earlier and such permission are to be given only after verifying the document of age, photos, and other details.

Though there is an instruction that any government official is not supposed to encourage child marriage while performing mass marriages, it is being encouraged by government school teachers. This is also being encouraged by gram panchayat secretaries by issuing age certificates to bride and groom. Many mass marriages are performed without obtaining the required permission.

This year on 15-2-2006, the Supreme Court has issued orders to make registration of marriages compulsory. It is unfortunate that none of the marriages performed so far are registered. If this state of affairs continue, we are sure children lose the chance to have good education, health, and suffer mentally and physically, which leads to many social problems. Many minor children neither have the protection of parents, nor husbands and lose the chance to lead a fruitful life.

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disheartening to observe that this is happening in spite of the existence of many service organizations, women and child welfare department, education, health and departments who are responsible for the upliftment of women and children and of their claims of carrying out such programs. We observe that these organizations and departments are not taking sufficient action to stop these untoward

of much use though our ICEACHS society is trying to prevent these activities by these mass marriages and spreading awareness that child marriages are illegal and it is an offence.

This has been published in newspapers, the district administration officers are not taking any action so far. Hence we request that concerned officials call for all the officials to meet and take necessary action.

In this letter we have enclosed the documents about the number of child marriages. So the Bagalkot district issued orders against them.

The District Executive Officer, Bagalkot

Deputy Director - Women & Child Development Department, Bagalkote

Taluk officials at Hunagunda, Jannakandi, Badam, Beelagi

Taluk Panchayat Executive Committee officials at Hunagunda, Jannakandi, Badam, Beelagi

Yours sincerely,

Director

ICEACHS (I)

RURAL EDUCATION & CHILD HEALTH

SOCIETY OF INDIA

New M.G.M.E. School

Post, Muddabihal - 585212, Dt. Bijapur

Ph: (H) 08386-211509 (C) 220802

Cell No. 9118102859



ವಿಜಾರ್ಪಣೆಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಸಿದ್ಧ ಸಮೂಹಕ್ಕೆ ವಿವರಗಳ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ.	ಕಾರ್ಯದ ವಿವರ	ಗ್ರಾಮ	ದಿನಾಂಕ	ಮುಂದುವರಿದ ಗುರಿ	ನಡೆದ ಮುಂದುವರಿದ ಗುರಿ	ಅಂದಾಜು ಮೊತ್ತ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
01	ಶ್ರೀ ಯೋಗಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣೇಶ್ವರ ಮಠ (ಪೋಲೋ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳು)	ಯರಯ್ಯ	17-05-2005	25	18	6
02	ಶ್ರೀ ಜೇತುರೈ ಬಂಧುಗಳು (ಪೋಲೋ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳು)	ಬನೇಕೋಡ	20-05-2005	51	38	6
03	ವಿ. ಜಾತಿ ಕಮೀಟಿ (ಪೋಲೋ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳು)	ಮುನೇಕೋಡ	20-05-2005	11	7	2
04	ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ಎಸ್. ಶಾಖಾ ನಡವಳಿ (ಪೋಲೋ)	ಬನೇಕೋಡ	26-05-2005	501	501	102
05	ಶ್ರೀ ಬೀದರಂಗೇಶ್ವರ ಕಮೀಟಿ (ಪೋಲೋ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳು)	ಪೋಲೋ	29-05-2005	21	11	2
06	ಶ್ರೀ ಮಲ್ಲಕಾರ್ಪಣೇಶ್ವರ ಕಮೀಟಿ (ಪೋಲೋ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳು)	ಪೋಲೋ	11-11-2005	25	20	3
07	ಶ್ರೀ ಬೆದರೇಶ್ವರ ಕಮೀಟಿ (ಪೋಲೋ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳು)	ಲಾಕ್ಷ್ಮಣ	19-11-2005	225	200	25
08	ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರು ಆಶ್ರಯದಲ್ಲ (ಪೋಲೋ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳು)	ಮುನೇಕೋಡ	19-11-2005	18	11	7
09	ಶ್ರೀ ಹಾಸ್ಯೇಶ್ವರ ಕಮೀಟಿ (ಪೋಲೋ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳು)	ತಾಳಕೋಟೆ	30-02-2006	85	85	10
10	ಶ್ರೀ ಹನುಮಾನ ಕಮೀಟಿ (ಪೋಲೋ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳು)	ನಿದೇಗುಡಿ	25-03-2006	25	20	2
11	ಶ್ರೀ ಗುರುಪುರಾಣೇಶ್ವರ ಮಠ (ಪೋಲೋ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳು)	ಬೆದರೇಗಲಿ	19-04-2006	65	35	30
12	ಶ್ರೀ ಬನ್ನೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ (ಪೋಲೋ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳು)	ಕುಂದೋಟ	21-04-2006	65	65	13
13	ಶ್ರೀ ಬಸವೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ (ಪೋಲೋ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳು)	ಅನುರಗೋಳ	30-04-2006	25	20	5
14	ಶ್ರೀ ಕಲ್ಲುಕಾರ್ಪಣೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ (ಪೋಲೋ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳು)	ಬಿಕ್ಕಿಪಾಳೆ	11-05-2006	47	35	13
15	ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ಎಸ್. ನಡವಳಿ (ಪೋಲೋ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳು)	ಪೋಲೋ	20-05-2006	85	85	10

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Annexure - T

ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ವಿಭಾಗದ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ ವಿವರಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ

ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ.	ಕಾರ್ಯದ ವಿವರ	ಗ್ರಾಮ	ದಿನಾಂಕ	ಮುಂದುವರಿದ ಗುರಿ	ನಡೆದ ಮುಂದುವರಿದ ಮಟ್ಟ	ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಮಟ್ಟ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
01.	ಶ್ರೀ ಯಲ್ಲಾಪುರಗ್ರಾಮದ ಮಠ (ಪೂರ್ವ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳು)	ಯರಗುರಿ	17-05-2005	25	18	6
02.	ಶ್ರೀ ಹೇಮಂತ ಬಂಧುಗಳು (ಪೂರ್ವ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳು)	ಬಸರಕೋಡ	20-05-2005	51	38	6
03.	ಪೆ. ಪಾಟ ಕಮೀಟಿ (ಪೂರ್ವ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳು)	ಹನಕುಂಬ	20-05-2005	11	7	2
04.	ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಎಸ್. ಜಾಜಾಲ ನಡವಳಿ (ಪೂರ್ವ)	ಬಸರಕೋಡ	25-05-2005	501	501	102
05.	ಶ್ರೀ ಬರಬರಗ್ರಾಮದ ಕಮೀಟಿ (ಪೂರ್ವ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳು)	ಹೊನ್ನೂರು	29-05-2005	21	11	2
06.	ಶ್ರೀ ಮೈಸೂರು ಕಮೀಟಿ (ಪೂರ್ವ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳು)	ಹೊನ್ನೂರು	11-11-2005	25	20	3
07.	ಶ್ರೀ ಪೆರಗಿ ಬಸ್ಸುಗ್ರಾಮದ ಕಮೀಟಿ (ಪೂರ್ವ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳು)	ಲಿಬ್ಬೀ	19-11-2005	225	200	25
08.	ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ (ಪೂರ್ವ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳು)	ಮುಬ್ಬಾಳ	ಜುಲೈ 2006	18	11	7
09.	ಶ್ರೀ ಪಾಟಕೋಡದ ಕಮೀಟಿ (ಪೂರ್ವ ದಾಖಲಾತಿ)	ಕಾಳಕೋಟ	30-02-2006	85	85	10
10.	ಶ್ರೀ ಹನುಮಾನ ಕಮೀಟಿ (ಪೂರ್ವ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳು)	ನಿರಗುರಿ	25-03-2006	25	20	2
11.	ಶ್ರೀ ಗುರುಬ್ರಹ್ಮೇಂದ್ರ ಮಠ (ಪೂರ್ವ ದಾಖಲಾತಿ)	ವೆಂಕಟಗಿ	19-04-2006	65	35	30
12.	ಶ್ರೀ ಬಸ್ಸುಗ್ರಾಮದ ಕಮೀಟಿ (ಪೂರ್ವ ದಾಖಲಾತಿ)	ಮುಬ್ಬಾಳ	21-04-2006	65	65	13
13.	ಶ್ರೀ ಬಸವಗ್ರಾಮದ ಕಮೀಟಿ (ಪೂರ್ವ ದಾಖಲಾತಿ)	ಅಮರಗೋಳ	30-04-2006	25	20	5
14.	ಶ್ರೀ ಕಲ್ಲನಾಥೇಂದ್ರದ ಕಮೀಟಿ (ಪೂರ್ವ ದಾಖಲಾತಿ)	ಬಸ್ಸುಗ್ರಾಮ	11-05-2006	47	35	13
15.	ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಎಸ್. ನಡವಳಿ (ಮುಖ್ಯ ನಾಡುಕರ ವಿವರ)	ವಿಜಯನಗರ	21-05-2006	501	501	13
16.	ಶ್ರೀ ಹೇಮಂತ ಬಂಧು ಕಮೀಟಿ (ಪೂರ್ವ ದಾಖಲಾತಿ)	ಮುಬ್ಬಾಳ	16/6/06	1690	1066	226

- 1) ಹೇಮಂತ ಬಂಧು ಕಮೀಟಿ (ಪೂರ್ವ ದಾಖಲಾತಿ)
- 2) ವಿಜಯನಗರ ದಾಖಲಾತಿ (ಮುಖ್ಯ ನಾಡುಕರ ವಿವರ)
- 3) ಮುಖ್ಯ ನಾಡುಕರ ವಿವರ

ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ

Sl.No	Mass marriages conducted at Vijayapura District Committee Name	Village	Date	Target of marriages	Marriages performed	Minor child Marriage
1	Sri. Yellalige Jayaram Matt (Hate Document)	Yerjan	17-5-2006	28	18	5
2	Sri. Henireddy Bandinagala (photo document)	Basarakota	28-5-2005	31	38	6
3	Schedule Caste (photo document)	Hunokunt	26-5-2005	11	7	1
4	Sri. A. S. Patil Nadabadi (photo document)	Basarakota	26-5-2005	301	301	101
5	Sri. Booralingeshwara Committee (photo document)	Hokram	29-5-2005	21	11	1
6	Sri. Mallikarjuna Committee (photo document)	Hochipparagi	11-11-2003	28	26	3
7	Sri. Shant Basaveshwara Committee (photo document)	Lachhana	16-11-2003	223	200	23
8	In front of Village (photo document)	Malaganu	Feb 2006	18	11	7
9	Sri. Khasgatheshwara Committee (Video Document)	Thalikote	30-2-2006	85	85	14
10	Sri. Hanuman Committee (photo Document)	Needagundhi	25-3-2006	25	20	2
11	Sri. Gunasi Devaru Matt (video Document)	Vadavadi	19-4-2006	65	35	30
12	Sri. Basaveshwara Temple (video document)	Kuntoli	21-4-2006	65	63	13
13	Sri. Basaveshwara Temple (video Document)	Amaragali	30-4-2006	25	20	3
14	Sri. Kalinatheshwara Temple (photo Document)	Chikabijjura	11-5-2006	47	33	13
15	Sri. A. S. Nadahalli (Nashin Mass Marriage)	Vijapura	21-5-2006	301	301	228
	Total			1690	1068	18
16	Sri. Premasiddheshwara Devasthan	Muddebbihala	08-06-2006	22	18	3

- Note: Wherever it photographic proof is indicated, it is mentioned as photo document
- Wherever video document is indicated, minor child marriage video is documented
- Age proof documents issued by Grama Panchayat Secretary

Date 18-5-2006

For,  
Rural Education and Child Health Society of India, Muddebbihal

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ

ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ.	ಕಾರ್ಯದ ವಿವರ	ಕ್ರಮ	ದಿನಾಂಕ	ಮುರುವಯ ಗುರಿ	ನಡೆದ ಮುರುವಯಗಳು	ಅವಶೇಷ ಮುರುವಯಗಳು
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
01.	ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರಭದ್ರೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ (ಬಾಲ್ಕೆರೂರ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಳ ಸೇವಾಧಿಕಾರಿ)	ನಾಯಕನಗುಡಿ	17-09-2004	51	17	4
02.	ಅಂಗದ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಗಜಾನನ ನಮಾಫೆ	ಮನಗುಂದ	20-09-2004	5	2	--
03.	ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರಭದ್ರೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ	ಬೀದನಗಡ	18-11-2004	51	9	2
04.	ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಜಮ್ಮ ದೇವಿ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ	ವೀರಾಚೂರ	09-11-2004	21	5	2
05.	ಶ್ರೀ ವಿಜಯ ಮಹಾಂತೇಶ್ವರ	ಬತ್ತೇರಿ	25-11-2004	51	27	--
06.	ಶ್ರೀ ಬನಶಂಕರಿ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ	ಕರೂರ	15-12-2004	101	43	5
07.	ಶ್ರೀ ಶರಣ ಬಸವೇಶ್ವರ ಕಮಾಟ	ಹಿರೇ ಗುಳಬಾಳ	24-12-2004	101	68	--
08.	ತಾ. ಪಂ. ನವಸ್ಥಾನ ಸೇವಾಧಿಕಾರಿ	ನಾಗೂರ	13-02-2005	51	24	1
09.	ಶ್ರೀ ಗುರು ಬಸವೇಶ್ವರ ಕಮಾಟ	ವಜ್ರ	24-05-2005	51	46	5
10.	ಸಿಂಗಯ್ಯ ಮುತ್ಯಾ ಕಟ್ಟಡಯವರು	ಜಾಲಕಮಲದಿನ್ನಿ	25-05-2005	21	10	5
11.	ಗ್ರಾಮಪಂಚಾಯತ	ಅಮರಬಾದೆಗೆ	25-08-2005	21	11	1
12.	ಪಾಂಡುರಂಗ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ ಕಮಾಟ	ರಾಮಕಾಳ	31-08-2005	11	8	3
13.	ಶರಣ ಬಸವೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ ಕಮಾಟ	ಇದ್ದೇರಿ	06-09-2005	25	16	01
14.	ಗ್ರಾಮಪಂಚಾಯತ	ಗಂಜಕಾಳ	09-02-2006	21	15	5
15.	ಗ್ರಾಮಪಂಚಾಯತ	ಹಿರೇ ಸಂಗನಗುಡಿ	ಮಾರ್ಚ್	21	14	3
16.	ಗ್ರಾಮಪಂಚಾಯತ	ಬತ್ತ ಸಂಗನಗುಡಿ	ಮಾರ್ಚ್	11	9	2
17.	ಶ್ರೀ ಗುರು ಬಸವೇಶ್ವರ ಕಮಾಟ	ವಜ್ರ	ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್	51	36	6
18.	ಶ್ರೀ ಬಾಲ ಲೋಕೇಶ್ವರ ಜಾತ್ರೆ ಕಮಾಟ	ಬಳಗುಡಿ	22-04-2006	51	34	8
19.	ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಾನಂದ ಶ್ರೀಗಳ ಜಯಂತಿ ಅಂಗವಾಗಿ	ಮುಮ್ಮಟಗೇರಿ	22-04-2006	54	32	8
20.	ಶ್ರೀ ಗುರು ಬಸವೇಶ್ವರ ಜಯಂತಿ ಅಂಗವಾಗಿ	ಗಿರಿನಗರ (ಬಾಳಗಿ)	25-04-2006	101	85	16
	ಒಟ್ಟು			871	511	

*(Signature)*  
Director

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ  
SOCIETY / BIFLOR  
Near M. G. School, Biflora  
Dist: Biflora

REACHS Training organization Modelled - 38821

Information on Aarogya Mahila's conducted in English during the year 2004-2006

Sl.No	Committee name	Village	Date	Target of Messages	Average performed	Average achieved
1	Sri Veerabadeshwara Temple in subjects Swarna Panchet	Thiruvengudi	17-02-2006	51	17	1
2	Imgadakkatti Gajana Sanni	Thiruvengudi	20-02-2006	51	22	2
3	Sri Veerabadeshwara Temple	Booranagar	18-11-2006	51	9	1
4	Sri Dharmana Devi Temple	Thiruvengudi	9-11-2006	51	4	1
5	Sri Vijayamaheshwara	Thiruvengudi	28-11-2006	51	22	2
6	Sri Koushik in Temple	Thiruvengudi	18-12-2006	101	13	1
7	Sri Bhairavadeswara in Committee	Thiruvengudi	21-12-2006	101	10	1
8	In front of Pank Panchy in the subject	Singur	13-2-2006	51	22	2
9	Sri Gnan Basava shwara Committee	Thiruvengudi	21-5-2006	51	16	1
10	Nagabha Mahya Committee	Jankarabada	25-5-2006	51	10	1
11	In presence of villagers	Aranjanday	23-8-2006	51	11	1
12	Panduranga Temple Committee	Ranadibba	13-8-2006	11	8	1
13	Shivara Basava shwara	Padra	6-9-2006	25	16	1
14	Conducted by villagers	Chirujilla	9-2-2006	21	15	5
15	Conducted by villagers	Heerasingaripilla	month	21	11	3
16	Conducted by villagers	Chikka singaripilla	March	11	9	2
17	Sri Gnan Chennabasa shwara	Thirujilla	April	51	36	5
18	Sri Boerlageshwara Jaha	Belasala	22-4-2006	51	31	3
19	On occasion of Brahmanandan's birthday	Mannarazhi	22-4-2006	51	32	3
20	On occasions of Sri Chirubasava shwara coronation	Quisagara(Belga)	25-4-2006	101	85	16
	Total			871	511	77

Director, REACHS (D), Rural Education & Child Health Society of India

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Amicus V

IN THE COURT OF THE High Court of Karnataka  
At Bangalore

W.P No. \_\_\_\_\_ of 2006 (P.T.L)

Plaintiff/s, Petitioner/s  
Appellant/s, Complainant/s  
Decree - Holder/s/Caveator

Vs.

Defendant/s Respondent/s  
Opponent/s Accused  
Judgement - Debtor/s

Smt. Muthamma Devaya &  
Another

Union of India & or

!We Smt. Muthamma Devaya & Sri. K. Buddappa  
the Petitioners

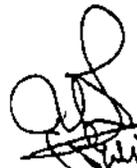
Nos. 1 & 2 In the above matter here by appoint and retain  
Smt. Sheela Ramasethan, Nagaratharaj P. Sri Raju  
R. & Bhavara A.A

to appear act and plead for me/us in the above matter and to conduct/prosecute and defend the same in  
all interlocutory or miscellaneous proceedings connected with the same or with any decree or order  
passed therein appeals and or other proceedings arising there from and also in proceedings for review of  
judgement and for leave to appeal to Supreme Court and to obtain return of any documents filed therein or  
receive any money which may be payable to me/us.

2. !We hereby authorise him/them on my/our behalf to enter into a compromise in the above matter,  
to execute any decree/order therein to appeal from any decree/order/therein and to appeal to act to  
plead in such appeal in any preferred by any other party from any decree/other therein.

!We further agree that if !We fail to pay the fees agreed upon or to give due instructions at all  
stages/he they is/are at liberty to retire from the case and recover all amounts due to him / them and retain  
all my our monies till such dues are paid.

Executed by me/us this 9<sup>th</sup> day of August 2006 at Bangalore

  
Signature/s

Executants/are personally known to me and he/has/they have signed before us

Satisfied as to the identity of executant/s Signature/s  
(Where the executant/s are illiterate, blind or unacquainted with the language of vakalath)

Certified, that the contents were explained to the executant/s in my presence in English  
language known to him/them who appear/s perfectly to understand the same and has/have signed in the  
presence.

Accepted

Address for service

Name ..... Roll No. ....

Name Bhavara A.A Roll No. 1321/04

Advocate for

Place:

Date:

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Sl. No	Case No/Year	Adv for Pet/App/Comp	Adv for Resp
15.	WP 8716/2006	(EDM ,RES ) K SHASHI KIRAN SHETTY	GA SO
16.	WP 10573/2006 PIL	(GM ,RES ) S N BABU	GA SO
17.	WP 10657/2006	(S ,KAT ) S K BABU	GA SO
18.	WP 10909/2006 IA-E/06 FOR DISPENSATION	(S ,KAT ) RANGANATHA S JOIS	GA SO
19.	WP 10997/2006 IA-I/06 FOR DISPENSATION	(EDM ,SET ) V. ... & J N GANGADHAR	GA SO

ORDERS

20.	WP 4376/2006 Connected With WP 6327/2006 IA-II/06 FOR DIRECTION	(EDM , ) K SHASHI KIRAN SHETTY ANANT NANDGI & UJWALA A NANDGI	GA FOR R2 & R3 D V NAGARATHNA FOR GA FOR R1 A N VENUGOPALA GOWDA SHASHIKIRAN SHETTY D V NAGARATHNA
21.	WP 4377/2006 FEE STRUCTURE IA-III/06 FOR DIRECTION Connected With WP 9092/2006 IA-I/06 FOR DISPENSATION FEE-STRUCTURE	(EDM , ) K SHASHI KIRAN SHETTY R L PATIL & R/S PAFIL	D V NAGARATHNA A N VENUGOPALA GOWDA D V NAGARATHNA APPLICANT
22.	WP 9258/2006 FEE-STRUCTURE Connected With WP 2492/2006 FEE-STRUCTURE	(EDM ,RES ) NATARAJA BALLAL M V SESHACHALA	A N VENUGOPALA GOWDA FOR R3 D V NAGARATHNA FOR R3 K KRISHNA FOR R2 SHASHIKIRAN SHETTY FOR R4 K SHASHIKIRAN SHETTY FOR R A N VENUGOPALAGOWDA FOR R V A TOHAN RANGAN FOR R2 R3 A N VENUGOPALA
23.	WP 9259/2006 FEE-STRUCTURE	(EDM , ) NATARAJA BALLAL	A N VENUGOPALA GOWDA FOR R3 D V NAGARATHNA FOR R3 K KRISHNA FOR R2 K SHASHIKIRAN SHETTY
24.	WP 9260/2006 FEE-STRUCTURE	(EDM , ) NATARAJA BALLAL	D V NAGARATHNA D V NAGARATHNA K KRISHNA FOR R2 K SHASHIKIRAN SHETTY

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*Shri. C. B. ...*

IN THE HIGH COURT OF KARNATAKA AT BANGALORE  
ON Monday, the 20th Day of August, 2006  
10.30 AM  
BEFORE  
HON. MR. JUSTICE N.K. PATIL  
CIVIL NO. 13

Page No: 1  
Adv. for Pet/App/Comp. Adv. for Resp.

DISPOSITION

1. WP 10275/2006 IA-1/06 FOR PERMISSION TO PRODUCE ADJ. DOCUMENTS IA-11/06 FOR DISPENSATION	GA SC	M/S SUGARAO & CO
2. WP 10524/2006	GA SD	S. B. & BAJENRE
3. WP 12567/2006	GA SD	S. B. & BAJENRE
4. WA 269/2006	SUNDARAGIRI BANARAS	M/S VANDEVI ASSOCIATES
5. WA 379/2006 IA-1/06 FOR CO OF 143 DAYS IN FILING	GA DESCOM (TD) SD R2-NO, KPTCL SD R3-GENERAL SECY. KPTCL SD	M. RAJANASETHY KOLCHINA LATE
6. WA 414/2006 IA-1/06 FOR INJUNCTION	K & HAYAK	S. SHIVARAJU
7. WA 495/2006 NON COMPLIANCE OF O/D/ORDR. (2ND DATE)		S. PRA. SHAM
8. WA 514/2006 IA-11/06 FOR STAY	COL DHUPINDEH SIR	S. ANANTESH MOO: EGSC M. D. JESHA. MOO
9. WP 24814/2004	GA FOR R1 & R2	T. HARAYAKASHAMY
10. WP 22451/2005	R1-SECY TO GOVT DEPT OF LAW R2-DEPT. SECY. HIGH COURT OF KARNATAKA R3-PRI. DIST. & SECY. STANS JUDGE, BELLARY SD	S. GOV. BHARARA
11. WP 3514/2006	ADVOCATE GENERAL TO ASSIST GA SD	S. S. V. PRAKASH
12. WP 4452/2006 PIL	GA SD	M. V. S. JAYAKUMAR
13. WP 7300/2006 PIL		S. JYOTESH J. JAGHI JYOTESH & JYOTESH ASSOCIATES
14. WP 8191/2006 PIL	GA SD	S. S. C. KAPIL

CJ & ASBJ:  
10.11.2010.

ORDER

IN

WRIT PETITION No.11154/2006(GM-RES-PIL)

Received Today High C-A.  
IMMEDIATE PL.  
16/11/2010

Sk/-

18/11  
18/11

26/1  
18/11/10

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF KARNATAKA AT BANGALORE

DATED THIS THE 10<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF NOVEMBER 2010

PRESENT

THE HON'BLE MR.J.S.KHEHAR, CHIEF JUSTICE

AND

THE HON'BLE MR.JUSTICE A.S.BOPANNA

**WRIT PETITION NO.11154/2006(GM-RES-PIL)**

Between :

1. Ms Muthamma Devaya  
Aged 35 Years  
R/O C-1306, Cassia Block, Brigade  
Millennium, Puthenahalli Main Road  
J.P Nagar VII Phase  
Bangalore-560078
  2. Mr K Budiappa  
Aged 44 Years  
R/At C/O R.B. Lambani  
Behind M.G.M.K. School Muddebihal  
Bijapur 586212
- ... Petitioners
- (By Sri Sheelaramanathan, Adv.,)

And :

1. The Union of India  
Ministry of Home  
North Block  
New Delhi  
Represented by the Secretary to Govt.
2. The Ministry of Women and  
Child Development

Union of India  
Shastri Bhawan,  
Dr.Rajendra Pd Road  
New Delhi  
Rep.by the Secretary to the Govt.

3. The Ministry of Law  
Union of India  
4th Floor, A Wing  
Shastri Bhawan, Dr.Rajendra Pd.Road  
New Delhi  
Rep. by the Secretary to the Govt.
4. Ministry of Home  
IInd Floor  
Vidhana Soudha  
Bangalore-560001  
Rep. by the Secretary to the Govt.of  
Karnataka.
5. The Ministry of Human Resource  
Development, Government Of Karnataka  
Vidhana Soudha  
Bangalore-560001  
Rep. by the Secretary to Govt.of  
Karnataka
6. The Law Secretary  
The Ministry of Law  
Government of Karnataka  
Vidhana Soudha  
Bangalore-560001
7. The Ministry of Women And Child Development  
Government Of Karnataka  
M.S.Building, Ambedkar Road  
Bangalore  
Rep. By the Secretary to the Govt.  
of Karnataka.

8. The Ministry Of Social Welfare  
Government Of Karnataka  
M.S.Building  
Ambedkar Road  
Bangalore  
Rep. By The Secretary To The  
Govt. Of Karnataka.

... Respondents

(By H R Amaravathi, Adv. for R1 to R3  
Sri Basavaraj Kareddy, Prl GA for R4 to 8)

This writ petition is filed under articles 226 and 227 of the constitution of india praying to direct the respondents to investigate the incident of child marriage dated 18.5.2006 at Javalgiri Village at Sindhanur Tq., Which was participated by the Chief Minister of Karnataka and to act as per the mandate of the laws and declared policy of the state vide Annex.P.

This Writ Petition coming on for orders this day, Chief Justice passed the following order:

### **ORDER**

The narration of facts in the present writ petition is heart rendering. The photographs appended to the writ petition have been a cause of deep distress to us. The photographs reveal, the marriage of minor girls, not yet in their teens, to fully grown men. In one of the photographs, the girl has been made to stand on a chair, so that she could garland her tall and fully grown groom. Forced marriage of the girl child, one realises, is one of the manifestations of cruelty, possibly without

any equivalent comparison. It seems that the practice is common place in this part of the world. It may have remained unchecked for a variety of reasons including, poverty, lack of education, culture and ignorance. We are of the view that allowing the evil to continue without redressing it, would make us a party to the disgraceful activity.

2. As a first step, we feel a Core Committee needs to be constituted, which will expose the extent to which the practice is in vogue. It would suggest ways and means to root it out from our Society. And also, prevent it, to the extent possible, so that who have not fallen prey to it can be saved.

3. Having been assisted by the learned counsel for the rival parties, we are satisfied, in constituting the following Core Committee, for the broad objectives narrated above.

1. Hon'ble Dr. Justice Shivaraj V. Patil,  
Former Judge, Supreme Court of India  
- Chairman
2. The Secretary to Government, Department  
of Revenue, State of Karnataka  
- Ex-Officio Member

3. Secretary to Government, Department  
of Women and Child Welfare,  
State of Karnataka,

- Ex-Officio Member

4. Chairperson, Karnataka  
Child Rights Commission, Bangalore.

- Ex-Officio Member

The Director, Department of Women and Child Welfare, Government of Karnataka, shall assist the Committee as its Member-Secretary. Needless to mention that Core Committee shall be competent to formulate its own procedure, as also, the area of its jurisdiction, around the broad objectives narrated above.

4. The Chairman of the Core Committee shall be provided with office accommodation, as also, Secretarial Staff in the same building in which, the Secretary, Department of Revenue, Government of Karnataka has his office. The Chairman of the Core Committee shall be provided with adequate transport facilities, commensurate with the office held by him, as also, monthly remuneration ordinarily fixed for a retired

Hon'ble Judge of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.  
 The necessary Government Order, providing for the  
 aforesaid facilities shall be issued, within one week from  
 today. All the aforesaid facilities shall be made available,  
 so as to ensure the commencement of activities at the  
 hands of the Core Committee on or before 1.12.2010. A  
 copy of the instant order, be, furnished to the learned  
 counsel for the rival parties under the signature of the  
 Court Officer attached to this Bench.

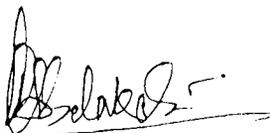
5. With the constitution of Core committee, the  
 instant writ petition stands disposed of. It shall be open  
 to the petitioner to air all further grievances to the Core  
 Committee, if the petitioner is so advised, in accordance  
 with law.

Sd/—  
 (J.S.KHEHAR)  
 CHIEF JUSTICE

Sd/—  
 (A.S.BOPANNA)  
 JUDGE

Sk/-  
 Index : Yes/No.

'COPY'



Court Officer  
 C.H. No. 1  
 High Court of Karnataka  
 Bangalore - 560 001

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ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:ಮಮಇ 170 ಮಮಅ 2006

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ,  
ಬಹುಮಹಡಿಗಳ ಕಟ್ಟಡ,  
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 22.11.2010.

ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ

ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹಗಳನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಲು ದಿನಾಂಕ: 09.03.2010ರ ಇದೇ ಸಮಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಆದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದ ಕಮಿಟಿಯನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಗೊಳಿಸಿ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಉಚ್ಚನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ ಆದೇಶದನ್ವಯ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ಕೋರ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯನ್ನು ತಕ್ಷಣದಿಂದ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಮುಂದಿನ ಆದೇಶದವರೆಗೆ ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

- 1) ಜಸ್ವೀಸ್ ಶಿವರಾಜ್ ವಿ.ಪಾಟೀಲ್ ಸರ್ವೋಚ್ಚ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ ನಿವೃತ್ತ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶರು - ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು
- 2) ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ, - ಪದನಿಮಿತ್ತ ಸದಸ್ಯರು.
- 3) ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ. - ಪದನಿಮಿತ್ತ ಸದಸ್ಯರು.
- 3) ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಆಯೋಗ - ಪದನಿಮಿತ್ತ ಸದಸ್ಯರು.
- 4) ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ - ಸದಸ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆಜ್ಞಾನುಸಾರ  
ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ



(ಎಸ್.ನಾರಾಯಣಸ್ವಾಮಿ)

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಉಪಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,

ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ.

ಇವರಿಗೆ:

1. ಜಸ್ವೀಸ್ ಡಾ: ಶಿವರಾಜ್ ವಿ.ಪಾಟೀಲ್, ಸರ್ವೋಚ್ಚ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ ನಿವೃತ್ತ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶರು, ನಂ.254, 'ಸ್ವರ್ಣ', 18ನೇ ಕ್ರಾಸ್, ಸದಾಶಿವನಗರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560080.
2. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
3. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಒಳಾಡಳಿತ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
4. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಕಾನೂನು ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
5. ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
6. ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಆಯೋಗ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

2..

ಪ್ರತಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ:

1. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖಾ ಸಚಿವರ ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ವಿಶಾಸಸೌಧ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
2. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರ ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ.
4. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಉಪಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರ ಆಪ್ತ ಸಹಾಯಕರು, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ.
3. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ವಕೀಲರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಉಚ್ಚ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE CORE COMMITTEE MEETING HELD ON  
13.1.2011 UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF HON'BLE JUSTICE  
DR. SHIVARAJ V PATIL REGARDING PREVENTION OF CHILD MARRIAGES  
IN KARNATAKA**

Members present: List enclosed.

The Secretary, Department of Women and Child development welcomed the Hon'ble Justice Dr. Shivaraj V Patil and members present which was followed by an introduction of the participants.

Director made a detailed presentation of the initiatives taken up by the state to address the issue of child marriage and also briefed the members regarding the bottlenecks and challenges faced in the implementation of the Act.

The Hon'ble Chairman commended the initiative of SCPCR who summoned 25 doctors regarding the age proof issue. While the age certificates showed the girls as majors the school records showed otherwise.

Smt. Suchitra Rao, Co-ordinator CPU explained the procedures that are being adopted to prevent occurrence of child marriages during mass marriages that are organised in the districts in co-ordination with the Departments of Revenue, Health, Police WCD and NGOs .

She also brought to the notice of the Committee the difficulty in obtaining proof of age as doctors issue false age certificates for children.

Reiterating the need for a road map for implementation of action plan to prohibit child marriages, the Hon'ble Chairman called for a multi-dimensional approach to the issue.

The Hon'ble Chairman delineating the way forward stressed the importance of creating awareness that would be the primary step in prevention. Towards this he has recommended that Core Committee develop 4 integrated documents that would focus on -

1. **Strategies to create Awareness** - This document would highlight the various methods, modes and channels of communication. It would specifically highlight the targeted audience and what message is to be communicated. Documentary films highlighting the violation of rights of children would be made and screened in different forums to sensitize the community on the issue.
2. **Causes for prevalence of child marriage** - This document would analyse the causes and reasons for the prevalence of child marriage like poverty, ignorance, need for security, girl child seen as a burden to family and wrong beliefs leading to the practice of child marriage.
3. **Constitutional and legal framework** - This document would elaborate on the legal framework and the procedures to be followed for enforcement. The Hon'ble Chairman emphasized the need to amend the State Rules of 2008 so as to delineate the roles and responsibilities of the concerned prohibition officers including police, revenue, health, education, judiciary etc.
4. **Prevention of Child Marriage** - This document would provide the specific strategies to prevent child marriages being performed, be it individual cases or during mass marriages.
  - ❖ VIPs attending marriages to ensure that there are no cases of child marriages prior to acceptance of invitation. In the event of violation the officials or dignitaries attending the marriage can also be penalised for abetment. In the context of age proof the Hon'ble Chairman suggested that the school certificate would be the most conclusive document and a doctor's certificate to be produced only if school record is not available.
  - ❖ The Hon'ble Chairman also suggested that documents have been brought out by the state of Rajasthan, SHRC of Andhra Pradesh and NCPDR, New Delhi that highlight the best practices and strategies that have worked in prohibiting child marriages. He also called for sharing of the state experiences like that of KSCPCR, UNICEF-GOK programs in Raichur and Koppal and other NGO initiatives so as to prepare a comprehensive document for the state. Such a document, the Hon'ble Chairman opined, would be a model not only for Karnataka but also for the rest of the country.

- The awareness programs can also be coordinated with the legal awareness programs of the DLSAs who have the funds and reach.
- To tap the youth potential and develop a brigade for this cause - by identifying educated youth at villages / wards and orient them for information of potential marriages. The youth can be rewarded for their performance through issue of certificate of recognition.

The Hon'ble Chairman suggested that a team from the state visit Rajasthan, Tamilnadu and Delhi, to interact with the officials and persons concerned and learn more about the best practices. There will be visits to the districts in Karnataka where the incidence of child marriages is high and meetings with all concerned.

The representative from the Revenue department shared that they have so far organised over 2900 mass marriages under the Adarsh Vivah Scheme and have issued a circular in June 2008 on the procedures to be followed for mass marriages. He also informed that all marriages are being compulsorily registered. The department has issued instructions to all Asst. Commissioners and Tahsildars to monitor marriages.

The Secretary, WCD raised the issue of the workload of CDPOs who have been designated as Child Marriage Prohibition Officers. The primary responsibility of the CDPOs is the implementation of the ICDS programme. This aspect should also be looked into in the Action plan.

The Hon'ble Chairman concluded by reiterating the role of the Core Committee as one that should bring about the desired changes in preventing child marriages in Karnataka .

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Sd/- Shamla Iqbal,  
Member Secretary of Core committee  
& Director of Women and Child  
Development, Bangalore

Sd/- Shivaraj V Patil  
Hon'ble Chairman ,  
Core Committee



Member Secretary of Core committee  
& Director of Women and Child  
Development, Bangalore

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Members present in the meeting held on 13-01-2011 at 3.00 PM at Room No.133, Vikasa Soudha, under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Justice Dr.Shivaraj V Patil, Retired Superme Court Judge Regarding preparation of Action Plan for the implementation of Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006.

Sl No	Members present
1	Hon'ble Justice Dr.Shivaraj V Patil, Retired Superme Court Judge
2	The Secretary, , Revenue Department, Represented by the Director, Revenue Department, Bangalore
3	The Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development Bangalore.
4	Chair Person, Karnataka State Commission for Child Rights, Bangalore.
5	The Secretary Law Department, Bangalore.
6	The Director, Department of Women and Child Development, Bangalore.

## **Report of the One Day Consultation on Prohibition of Child Marriage**

**February 19<sup>th</sup> 2011, Vikas Soudha**

A one day consultation on Prohibition of Child Marriage in Karnataka was organised on February 19<sup>th</sup> 2011, by the Core Committee for developing Action Plan to Prevent and Prohibit Child Marriage in the state, set up on the direction of the High Court of Karnataka. The primary objective of this consultation was to facilitate suggestions and recommendations for the action plan - effective implementation of the Act, prevention strategies and strategies for generating awareness on the issue. Experts in the area, officials from various government departments, representatives from NGOs and academicians were invited for the consultation.

The Consultation was chaired by Hon'ble Justice. Shivraj V. Patil, Chairperson of the Committee on the Prevention of Child Marriage.

Mr. C. N. Setharam, Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development WCD welcomed the Chairperson, Core Committee members, Guest Speakers and participants for the consultation and expressed his expectation that the deliberations of the day would help the Committee in its to serve the purpose

### **Keynote Address by Hon'ble Justice. Shivraj V. Patil, Chairperson, Core Committee**

Hon'ble Justice Shivraj Patil appraised all the participants regarding the formation of the Committee. The Chairperson said the High Court of Karnataka while disposing of the Writ Petition directed the state government to set up a Core Committee in order to prepare an Action Plan to implement the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006 effectively. Accordingly, the government has set up a Core Committee under his Chairmanship with a view to prepare an Action Plan to prevent child marriages with 4 members – The Secretary, Revenue Department, Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development, Director Department of Women and Child Development, and Chairperson, Karnataka State Commission for Protection of Child Rights

Acknowledging the valuable presence of all participants the Chairperson requested active participation for developing a road map that would be action/result oriented. The action plan would delineate immediate, short term and long term measures. It was also informed that the committee would be visiting various parts of the state, especially North Karnataka to understand the contributing factors to the practice of child marriage and ascertain the role of various stakeholders in eradicating the practice.

Justice Patil outlined the 4 thrust areas that the document prepared by the Core Committee would highlight, towards the attainment of concrete objectives

1. Generation of an awareness strategy to reach/address every person in the community
2. Identification of the root causes and contributing factors for the prevalence of the practice of child marriage
3. Understanding the legal measures available and measures for enforcing legal framework to tackle the problem
4. Suggestions for implementation - the prevention mechanism.

Chairperson then called all to uphold the rights of children who are the supreme assets of our nation. He pointed out that child marriage was a multidimensional violation of human rights also, not only detrimental to children's health, but also denial of the normal childhood they are entitled to. The Justice also remarked on the wide spread prevalence of child marriage in North Karnataka, primarily because of poverty, lack of education, social and cultural practices and beliefs in that region.

Discussing the crucial role of various stakeholders in the society, the Chairperson expressed that the commitment, coordination and cooperation of the 5 key players contributing to success of any intervention and specifically for the gradual prevention of child marriage --

- Vigilant civil society
- Committed and dedicated NGOs.
- Honest and committed law enforcement agencies
- Proactive judiciary.
- Constructive and sensitive media

The Key Note Address by the Chairperson was followed by the self introductions by the participants and the work they are involved with regard to the issue of child marriage.

**The Keynote address was followed by 4 Thematic Presentations by Guest Speakers and open house discussions.**

#### **A. Strategies to Create Awareness by *Mr. Lukose Vallathari, IAS (Rtd.)***

Mr. Vallathari while discussing the strategies for creating awareness emphasised on the role of community. He applauded countries like Brazil, Thailand and South Korea who have been successful in abolishing child marriage and called for learning from their experiences. He quoted the example of Kerala where the community puts pressure on the parents to send their children to schools as a social commitment. Mr. Lukose lauded the Bhagyalakshmi scheme of the Government of Karnataka as the best in country that strived to improve the status of girl child and address key protection measures.

He also emphasized on public dialogue with the community in eradicating the child marriage and suggested incentives/disincentives system for those who are work towards abolishing child marriage and for perpetrators of this practice respectively. Importantly Mr. Lukose called for structural reformation alongside enforcement that would in the long term address poverty and other deep rooted socio-cultural issues. Linking social protection and social security measures to vulnerable families was critical. He also emphasised on a committed leadership at all levels to take the plan forward.

Opining that the six-month duration for the Committee is was short Mr. Vallathari expressed his hope that the committee would go beyond recommendations and importantly engage in response/action mechanism simultaneously.

While talking about the 9 districts of North Karnataka where child marriage is prevalent, he said that there is a greater role for the law enforcement agencies in these areas and respond immediately to any complaint. He reiterated the role of active local elected leaders and vigilant community. The road map should also priorities marginalized communities where child marriages are more prevalent.

#### **Discussion Points:**

- Revenue Secretary suggested module on prevention of child marriage and its ill effects should be that a introduced in the school curriculum and teachers/headmasters also should be trained and sensitized on this issue.
- Ms. Kavita Ratna, Concerned for Working Children (CWC) suggested that while investigating mass marriages, personal interview with the child would enable age verification. Personal sharing by children brings to fore the impact and their suggestions need to be incorporated in the action plan.
- The short film on child marriage will showcase personal sharing by children and highlight their opinions.
- Mr. Ashok of KIDS, Dharwad suggested that anti child marriage task force committees should be set up at village level, which will ensure community participation and ownership of the strategies to abolish child marriages. However it was pointed out by Ms. Suchitra Rao of the CPU, DWCD, that the Anti-trafficking Vigilance Committee operating at all 3 Tiers of PRI could address the same issue.
- On the **crucial issue of age certificate** Justice Patil clarified that the birth certificate and school certificate would be given priority and in the absence medical certificate should be produced. Medical certificate would be issued only when the above 2 options are not available, and the issuing officer will be held liable for the same. In the event of difference

of opinion the matter would be referred to a medical Board. Mr. Lukose also suggested that the Health Dept could issue an Order for 5% verification by the Board of all certificates issued by Health dept in relation to marriages as a check.

- The awareness strategy, work with religious leaders and organisers of mass marriages, temple priests, communication material developed by the GoK-UNICEF District Protection Plan – Raichur and Koppal would be incorporated a best practices. Specific experiences were shared by Raghavendra Bhat, DPP Raichur and Ashok of Dharwad.
- Step up birth registration in the state as a preventive measure
- Need for stringent procedures for mass marriages in place to prohibit child marriage.
- Dr. Elizabeth emphasised the need for sensitization of men and boys as foremost in a patriarchal society,

**B. Causes of Child Marriage - Dr. Elizabeth, Additional Professor, NLSIU, Bangalore**

Dr. Elizabeth held that the patriarchal social and family structure and low economic status of families were major causes of child marriage. Low status of women/girls and the attitude towards them as dependent beings have justified male domination. Hence girls are married off very young to be taken care of by their husbands. The religious beliefs and traditions also encourage child marriage. She opined that the practice of child marriage is mainly prevalent in Schedule Cast, Schedule Tribes and OBCs and this explains that the practice is directly related with the socio economic status of the families. She also pointed out that child marriage is one of the principal causes for high child mortality in India, highest in the world.

Dr. Elizabeth pointed out that child marriage was the symptom of deep rooted social-economic malaise, most apparent in North Karnataka given the development indicators. She also expressed need for quality schooling and education for children.

While expressing her discontent behaviour of the media by airing programmes advocating the practice of child marriage and the censor board turning a blind eye to the same, she called for media sensitization on the issue and sensitive reporting on the same.

She pointed out that while in the 19<sup>th</sup> century child marriage was widely practiced in Europe, industrialization led to its gradual disappearance. She opined that if people are educated and become economically sound then the practice of child marriage may not exist. There is also an immediate need to

sensitize decision makers, especially the male/religious leaders, about evil effects of child marriage. She also held lack of political will is one of the primary causes for the prevalence for child marriage.

**Discussion points:**

- Responding to the presentation by Dr. Elizabeth, Justice Shivraj Patil said that a two short documentary films in the local language will be prepared on some of the live cases, with a view to sensitize people and the same will be telecast on national television on the prime time as well as telecast in local TV.
- During the discussion one of the participants suggested that the recommendations from other committees on the same issue should also be taken into consideration while giving final set of recommendations.
- Meena Jain, Chairperson, CWC Bangalore pointed out that it was important to monitor and register temple marriages as most individual child marriage happen in temples.
- It was also suggested that recommendations of other North Karnataka Regional Committees be incorporated/dovetailed.

**C. Constitutional and Legal Framework for Prohibition of Child Marriage**  
***Prof Mallar, Professor of Law, NLSIU***

Prof. Mallar delineated the legal regime including international instruments like UNCRC that advocate rights of children and protection measures. He also highlighted the key Articles of the Constitution of India that uphold status of women and children.

Dr. Mallar also explained the salient features of the Child Marriage Restraint Act,1929 which was popularly know as “Sharada Act” of 1929 and the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act,2006.

Most importantly he called for the need for a uniform civil code as is in Goa where there are no customary marriages but only civil marriages. Personal laws of Hindus, Muslims, Christians, have their different marriage laws that are not in the interest of children, especially girls. He recommended the registration of all marriages should be made compulsory in Karnataka and India.

He also emphasized on the affirmative action to eradicate the menace of child marriage and expressed his concern over the fact that people are not aware about the law, and that there is need for ‘victimological’ (victim focused) perspective in the child marriage – where a child/girl is duly compensated.

### **Discussion Points:**

- Kavita Ratna and Suchitra Rao raised the issue that as per the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006 a child marriage remains valid unless challenged and subsequently annulled by court decree (Section 3 of the PCMA). The complexity and contradictions were pointed out and to examine in depth considering legal and practical aspects to make necessary amendment to the Act/Rules . The Law Secretary recommended that the word “voidable” should be avoided.
- It was also suggested by Prof. Mallar that incentives/disincentives should be introduced for effective implementation of social legislations.
- One of the participant suggested that if RTE is implemented in its true spirit then the problem of child marriage can be minimized .
- Ms. Suchitra suggested that the rehabilitation process should be of paramount consideration for the victims of child marriage and Tahsildar/ should be made liable if child marriage take place is his/her area. She also pointed out that Health and Police officials need to be included as Prohibition Officers -- a point taken up for recommendation to state rules.
- Budiappa and Ashok recommended that select NGOs be designated as prohibition officers was agreed to by the participants.

### ***D. Prevention of Child Marriage by Ms. Kavita Ratna, Concerned for Working Children***

Kavita Ratna’s presentation focused on the role of children as powerful advocates for their rights and in the campaign for saying no to child marriage. The focus on children meant impacting a generational change and this paves way for a more sustained social change. A lot of emphasis was also on the role of elected leaders – the panchayths as critical to prevention of child marriage. Use of innovative strategies and mediums such as street plays, talks and discussions with children, discussions with the school authorities are very useful and effective for the same.

She suggested strengthening of Adarsh Vivah scheme so that women, especially from poor families could access its benefits. Vocational training should also be provided to the victims as part of their rehabilitation process

Kavita Ratna also shared the impact of sustained intervention that has now led to many families resisting child marriage and also shared few instances wherein victim and their parents have now become the ambassadors against child marriage. She pointed out that felicitations of such families and

children who refused to succumb to age old practice and stood up to the pressure also acts as change agents.

The importance of taking up child protection issues in Makkala Grama Sabha in coordination with RDPR and NGOs was also highlighted.

**Discussion Points:**

- Kavita Ratna raised the possibility of observing a day as special day against child marriage. Ms.Nusrath Fatima, Joint Director WCD suggested 10<sup>th</sup> January of every year as the day on which the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006 came into force and this was agreed to by all.
- It was unanimously agreed that the Adarsh Vivaha scheme was an effective tool for social change. However monitoring to prevent misuse and abuse was imperative.
- Ms. Kavita Ratna also suggested the prevention of child marriage should also be made part of the training imparted to the department personnel. Ms. Suchitra suggested that the elected people's representatives should also be sensitized on the issue through SIRID, and local authorities such as Panchayat Development Officer should be held responsible for any child marriage in the panchayat. It was also suggested that politicians be sensitized as many of them officiate mass marriages.
- Orientation of senior media people on the issue
- Ms. Suchitra also suggested that the child marriage should also be made a part of monthly crime review by the SP/Commissioners across the state.
- The sensitisation of enforcement officers and other stakeholders at local level was critical as monitoring to prevent individual child marriage was a challenge.
- Dr. Chelluva Raj, Joint Director, Dept of Health & Family Welfare, suggested that ASHA workers and ANM training include impact of child marriage on adolescent health. It was also suggested that the members of Village Health and Sanitation Committees formed under NRHM be also sensitized on the issue.
- Justice Shivraj Patil reiterated that there would be no more ad hoc/arbitrary age certificate provided by medical practitioners, but a medically acceptable margin would be determined for issuance of the same and this would be mandatory under the state Rules.

- Meena Jain pointed out the effective role that could be played by the members of the Child Welfare Committees across the state, specifically for the rehabilitation. She also requested that the Modular Employability Skills be widely used as an effective rehab package.

#### **Vote of the thanks**

Dr. Shamla Iqbal, Director, DWCD, thanked all the participants for their active involvement in the discussions and for giving valuable suggestions for taking forward the Committee's mandate.

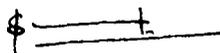
#### **Closing Remarks by Hon'ble. Justice Shivraj V. Patil**

The Consultation concluded with the Chairperson, Hon'ble Justice Shivraj Patil thanking all the participants for their active participation, committed involvement in the field and the valuable inputs/suggestions. He reiterated that the committee will be regularly meeting with the individuals and organizations working on the issue in order to seek their support and cooperation. The Justice shared that the Core Committee would examine all recommendations and suggestions made, including the district consultations, and the final action plan will incorporate implementable and qualitative recommendations for effective action on ground.

#### **Press Meet**

The Chairperson of the Core Committee, Hon'ble Justice Shivraj Patil along with the Secretary and Director of DWCD also addressed the Media – both print and visual, The Justice shared about the progress of the work since inception of the Core Committee and the plan ahead – including visits to districts that have high incidence of child marriage.

Justice Patil also requested the media to provide the support and cooperation in creating public/mass awareness on the issue through sensitive highlighting of the issue. He also informed them that the core Committee and the chairperson in particular would be available at the Vikasa Soudha for meeting public, children, parents and others concerned about the issue and coming up with pragmatic suggestions.



Member Secretary,  
Core Committee  
On Prevention of Child Marriage and  
Director, Department of Women and Child  
Development  
Bangalore



Chairperson  
Core Committee on prevention of Child  
Marriage

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE DISTRICT LEVEL CONSULTATION HELD ON****MARCH 16<sup>TH</sup> & 17<sup>TH</sup>, 2011 AT DHARWAD**

The Core Committee for Prevention of Child Marriage set up under the direction of the Karnataka High Court organized the first of the series of district consultations at Dharwad on 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> of March covering the districts of Dharwad, Belgaum and Gadag. Under the guidance and moderation of the chairperson, Justice Shivraj V. Patil the 2 days consultation resulted in detailed discussions on the issue of child marriage eliciting active participation from all quarters: practical field based sharing and viable recommendations.

**Consultation Agenda**

The district consultation was structured so as to provide opportunity and encourage active participation from a cross section of stakeholders from across all the 3 districts. Each district consultation lasted half a day. The program commenced with the welcome by Shri. C. N. Sitaram, Secretary, WCD who introduced the Chairperson to the audience and provided an overview of the Core Committee, its primary objective and purpose of the consultation. This was followed by the key note address by the chairperson. The sessions that followed, presented by guest speakers covered 3 key areas of concern – the first on causes and effects of child marriage presented by NGOs working in the field, secondly the legal framework and issues thereof presented by a senior legal expert from the district and lastly the strategies for effective implementation of the Act by the Secretary, DWCD.

Each presentation led to open house discussion moderated by the Justice, which provided a favorable forum for all participants to share their experiences, successful interventions, raise critical concerns and above all offer suggestions and recommendations to the action plan.

A public meeting was held on the 2<sup>nd</sup> day post noon, and drew wider public participation including academicians, journalists, members of makkala sanghas (children's forums), college and high school students etc.

The Consultation culminated with a Press Meet that was addressed by the Core Committee chairperson Justice Shivraj Patil who provided an overview of the issue, the purpose of the Core Committee, the process of developing the Action Plan, the objective of the district consultations, and shared the key recommendations and suggestions that emerged in the two day consultation. The Justice also patiently responded to the queries by the media and provided clarification on various issues raised.

**Profile of Participants:**

Deputy Commissioners, Superintendent of Police, District and Sessions Judge of all 3 districts were present. Officials from the key departments of Revenue, Education, Police, WCD, District Legal Services Authority, Registrars of Births and Deaths, ZP, to include Deputy Secretary of ZP, Member Secretary of DLSA, the District Health Officers, Tasildars, DDPIs, BEOs, District

registrars, DDs and CDPOs, Chairperson and members of CWC, Childline, Mahila Samakya, NGOs working on child rights and child marriage issues, NGO Network Campaign Against Child Labour, students of Law University and Social Work, private doctors, Civil Society Organisations, media, women's groups, members of kishore forums (adolescent girls' groups), organizers of mass marriages.

### **The Key Note Address by Justice Shivraj Patil**

Welcoming all the participants the Justice once again reiterated the mission of the Core Committee - that of a practical and implementable Action Plan document developed based on a consultative process with field based recommendations coming from across the state and cross section of stakeholders. He pointed out that the Core Committee believed in collective and immediate action rather than sermons.

The Justice **highlighted the 3 areas of concern** – the need to create awareness amongst different groups of people about the causes and negative impact of child marriage – the gross violation of human and child rights, the denial of childhood to 13 and 15yr old whose lives are robbed when they get married young and become young mothers; to understand the legal framework of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, the issues in enforcement and the amendments to be recommended, the need for effective implementation of the Act by understanding and addressing the bottlenecks and constraints.

The Justice also pointed out that child marriage violated fundamental rights of the children-issues like protection from trafficking of children – like the Gujjar marriage that was prevalent in Dharwad region, the fate of children who ended up as domestic maids, the issues faced by the 14-18yrs old as they did not have viable educational and other opportunities. What is therefore a challenge is the effort to change the mindset of people about the value of children.

Calling the attention of the Health Officials regarding the issuance of age certificates, Shri. Patil strongly stated that when they sign the age certificate they seal the destiny and life of the child. A margin of error that is only scientifically permissible would be allowed and that it is therefore imperative that the certificate has a photo of the child, with declaration by parents and declaration by the medical practitioner to hold them liable.

The Chairperson also reiterated the need for convergent action by all concerned to wipe out this heinous practice and this could be done through result oriented action – linkage of vulnerable families to social protection measures and development schemes and services available. He assured that the procedures of mass marriage would be reviewed and guidelines prepared as these were suggestions that were coming up for different quarters.

“Instead of creating  
Assets for Children

Create Children as  
Assets”

.....*Justice Shivraj V. Patil*

Finally the Justice impressed upon the participation of children and youth in the entire movement to eliminate child marriage. Recalling the proactive role played by 6<sup>th</sup> class girls in a school at Davengere in preventing the marriage of their class mate, the Justice highlighted the power of

children's participation. A child or youth fortified with knowledge and confidence can bring generational change that can have no other parallel.

**Session – 1 Causes and Effect of Child Marriage – presented by Mr. Ashok Yeragatti of Kids, Dharwad, Ms. Manjula Kalekeri of CACL-K, Gadag and Dr. Poornima Patanshetty of Belgaum.**

“The patriarchal system prevalent in our society impacts the way women and children are looked at” opined Ashok Yeragatti and called for the need to see daughters as daughters and not as property, not as a subject that forced families to spend on them or as a sacred object whose morality was to be safeguarded.

Manjula Kalkeri pointed out that while poverty, illiteracy and ignorance, no value for girl child and blind beliefs perpetuated the heinous practice of child marriage what was required was a change in people's attitude and this would come about if they understand the impact of child marriage on young girls – forced labour, neglect of reproductive health, increase in MMR and IMR, an above all killing the aspirations and development opportunities for children.

Dr. Poornima Pattanshetty highlighted the need for compulsory registration of births and marriages and setting up of local level committees for protection of children. She requested investment on children and building their personalities as this would help long term impact. Dr. Patanshetty also called for collective action by the enforcement machinery which would then send a strong message to the violators.

It was pointed out that while prevention of child marriage was the first critical step. follow-up and rehabilitation were very important for ensuring the rights of the girl. Procedures for mass marriages, defining the role of police convergence of functions of the prohibition officers, strengthening the district anti-child marriage committees and the Makkala Grama Sabhas. Counseling support to families and children were specific suggestions given by the speakers.

**Discussion Points and Suggestions from Participants**

- Dr. Rajan Deshpande a private pediatrician reiterated the need for inclusion of the issues of child marriage in the school and college curriculum. The Justice pointed out that the syllabus would include all critical issues of child rights.
- The Chairperson of the CWC, Dharwad Mr. Shankar Lamani suggested introducing disincentives like withdrawal of ration card support for families that promoted child marriage despite being aware of the harmful effects.
- The CDPO of Kondgol Mr. S. B. Hasmatti pointed out that mass marriages happen across in various temples and hence sensitization and orientation to all organisers at district and taluk level was very important.
- The Tasildar of Dharwad reiterated the need for local level vigilance groups

- Ms. Usha, CDPO shared that strengthening adolescent/kishore groups would bring in required results.
- The Law University students pointed out the impact of animation and cartoon films through TV, especially local TV networks.
- Legal education programs of law colleges to include issue of child rights and child marriages.
- Sensitisation of women's groups – SHGs or Stree Shakthi is very critical as pointed out by Mr. Hosemani an NGO member.
- Ms. Anita of Mahila Samakhya and other members pointed out
  - the need to orient and involve men and boys as much as change happens only when both genders are sensitized. The Kishora sanhgas was one example.
  - **Reaching out the message to every home was also important.**
  - **To include children/youth as members of Committees at all level**
- The District Judge Shri. J. N. Haloor insisted that all organisers of mass marriages should get clearance certificate from DC and SP and such a step would prevent victimisation of children. He also reiterated the need for enforcing punitive measures including minimum period for imprisonment.
- The Secretary of District Legal Services Authority, Gadag opined that
  - Compulsory registration of marriages was a sure way to control child marriage.
  - He also emphasized the need for enforcing a minimum period of imprisonment as a deterrent force.
  - Include the issue in the Child rights/human rights clubs in schools
  - Develop a handbook for awareness on child marriage
- The BLO of Gadag pointed out
  - That the 3 days training for adolescents by SSA included sessions on child marriage.
  - He called for **mapping of at risk families like the SC, ST and minorities. Developing child profile by schools**
  - **Sensitization of teachers** as they can directly influence children and also are responsible for their safety.
- Ms. Sheila Ramanathan, advocate from HRLN called for
  - Convergence of all other Acts besides PCMA like Dowry Prohibition, Juvenile justice Act, Personal laws, PCPNDT, rape laws to strengthen the case against child marriage.
  - It was also imperative to understand the loopholes in enforcement as issues like the return of money spent, jewellery given had no documentary evidence.
  - Role of DWCD as nodal in ensuring that all other departments work towards protection of children

- Ms. Susheela of Spandana, Belgaum reiterated
  - the need for strengthening enforcement and convergence between government and NGOs without vested interest.
  - Quality of education and life skill education for adolescents
  - Need for sensitivity to issues like access to high schools that are language specific ( in Belgaum some children have access only to Marathi schools and not Kannada medium)
- The CDPO of Raibag pointed out the urgent need to address **issues of migrant families, nomadic families especially in the inter-state border regions.**
- **The BEO Gokak highlighted a critical aspect** – that under SSA the upgradation of schools from class 7 to class 8 required a student strength of 30; however under the Rashtriya Madyama Sikshana Abhyan the requirement was for minimum of 70 students for class 9. This sudden increase in number is difficult to achieve in rural areas of North Karnataka and hence access to those interested in higher education especially girls were now being denied.

**Session – 2 Legal Framework for Prevention of Child Marriage – Guest Speakers - Shri. C. S. Patil of Karnataka University Law College and Shri. Shekargowda Patil, former District Judge, Belgaum**

The session commenced with Shri. C.S. Patil providing an overview of the Constitutional framework and special provisions therein that upheld rights of women and children. Calling attention to Article 15 (3) and 15 (4) he reiterated that special provisions for children were constitutional right. Mr. Patil also urged stringent enforcement of the Right to Education Act which he said would ensure better development opportunities to girl children.

Mr. Patil then explained in detail the provisions under all Sections of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006, highlighting the definition of age of children and the increased punitive measures in this Act in comparison to the Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1929.

Shri. Shekargowda Patil also highlighted the key features of the Act and reiterated the need for change in mind set as critical to the eradication of the inhuman practice of child marriage.

Both speakers stressed on the role of Police as enforcers and that they could arrest without warrant as per Section 15 of the Act.

**Some of the concerns raised by the Speakers –**

- ▶ Under the Act child marriages will be annulled or made voidable only when the victim files for it through court. Hence the responsibility is on the child victim. Whereas this needs to be that of the state.
- ▶ Strengthening enforcement of punitive measures and importantly need for prescribing punishment for non-performance of prohibition officers
- ▶ Importantly to prescribe/enforce mandatory minimum punishment/imprisonment for violators (Sections 9,10,11). It was suggested that at least a six months term be imposed.

- ▶ The need to look into the contradictions arising out of definition of age – age of marriage, consent for sex and marital rape.

### **Discussion Points and Suggestions from Participants**

- ★ It was suggested that the Act should specifically include punitive measures against ‘marriage engagement’ also as preparation is also as harmful for children.
- ★ The SP provided clarification on the role of the police stating that they always monitored mass marriages and they were present for Bandhobast and provided law and order support.
- ★ It was also suggested that role of Police as Prohibition Officers be clarified specifically in the context of Section 15 of the Act. The state rules need to be amended to incorporate the same
- ★ In the context of procedures for Mass Marriages as it was reiterated again , The Secretary WCD requested all CDPOs to consult with Tasildars, NGOs and under the guidance of the DC submit a draft to the Core Committee.
- ★ The role of Legal Aid and District Legal Service Authority in supporting girls/children who go in for annulment of marriages

### **Session 3 – Effective Implementation of the Act – Presented by Shri. C. N .Sitaram, Secretary, DWCD**

‘Central to successful implementation of the Act is convergent and coordinated action from all quarters and all sections of society’ remarked Shri. Secretary, WCD in his presentation for effective implementation. He also reiterated the need to link development schemes to vulnerable families. ensure commitments from departments and above all focus on wide spread awareness to dispel myths, beliefs and practices perpetuated by ignorance and illiteracy.

The Secretary then delineated the specific responsibilities of key departments -

- ◆ Health dept
  - Monitor age certificates by doctors - include declaration, photographs etc. To include penal clause. This would ensure more accountability and doctors to be held liable
  -
- ◆ Revenue
  - Enforce stringent procedures for mass marriages
  - Promote compulsory registration of marriages
  - Mandatory information/circulars to temples and other places where marriages are performed about the prohibition of child marriage
  - Messages to organisers
- ◆ Education

- Compulsory issue of age certificate
- Monitor drop out and out of school children especially girls to avoid child marriage
- Teachers to incorporate discussion in class on child protection issues
- ◆ Police and Judiciary – to go beyond the Act and in the best interest of the child
- ◆ RDPR -- role of elected representatives in monitoring and preventing child marriage. Setting up Committees at all 3 levels for the same.
- ◆ Information -- to ensure wide spread awareness on the issue and generate public opinion and action
- ◆ DWCD- being nodal there has to be administrative will and commitment. Sensitisation of women through SHG/Mahila Sangha Federations.

The Secretary also informed the participants that the Core committee would also recommend amendments to the Act and rules.

### **Suggestions and Recommendations from DCs, SPs and District Judges**

- ✚ Shri. Darpan Jain, DC Dharwad assured the Core Committee that he would further to a smaller group consultation present suggestions to the government. He also suggested that this issue be made mandatory for discussion in grama sabhas. He reiterated the need to have eminent leaders/personalities as ambassadors to influence the public on the issue.

The DC also pointed out the **need for mapping of at risk families and children** and periodic monitoring through local level officials and anganwadi workers to ensure prevention of abuse including child marriage. Involvement of NGOs in this process. He also stressed on the need to popularize Childline as a mechanism for reaching out to children in distress/emergency.

- ✚ Dr. Ekroop Kaur, DC Belgaum stressed the need for education as key to spread awareness. Parent education through Continuing education centers for adults, inclusion in school and college syllabus, youth groups would be imperative as long term measure. She however emphasized on stringent enforcement for immediate action to alleviate the pain of the children. The role of committed NGOs in a convergent approach was also stressed upon.

Dr. Kaur also requested the **government to consider setting up an Enforcement Cell within WCD** so as to ensure effective implementation of over 12-14 legislations for upholding rights of women and children.

- ✚ Mr. Dileep, SP Dharwad assured the government of the support of the police and shared that the newly introduced Beat System is a means of local village level monitoring by the police and hence children's issues will also be monitored. He stressed the need for coordination between officials and media support.
- ✚ Likewise the SPs of Belgaum and Gadag assured the government of their support and called for active participation of NGOs and public.

- ‡ Shri. Balakrishna, the District Judge of Belgaum reiterated the need for incentives and disincentives and also introducing stringent procedures for approval of mass marriages. He also insisted on mass insurance coverage for adolescent girls.

### Concluding Remarks and Summation by Justice Shivraj Patil

- ❖ **The need for an institutional mechanism that is responsive to the issue is imperative. Setting up of a Vigilance and Monitoring Committee at village and local level** is an important recommendation that has been oft reiterated in all consultations. The composition of the committee, the specific issues of child rights and human rights that the committee would monitor, the functions of the committee and the roles and responsibilities of the members would be decided further to all district visits. The recommendation would be placed before the government in the final report.
- ❖ **Religious leaders and important community leaders and personalities as ambassadors and advocates of child rights and campaigns for prevention of child marriage**
- ❖ **The report will recommend immediate, short term and long term measures from the government**

### Q & A at the Press Conference

The Press Meet on March 17<sup>th</sup> 2011, at the Circuit House, Dharwad was well attended by both Kannada and English reporters of electronic and print media. Justice Shivraj Patil apprised the press of the constitution of the Core Committee, the primary objectives and the process taken up including district visits for an in-depth understanding of the issue. The detailed Action Plan report, the Justice briefed, would highlight 3 key areas of strategies for awareness on causes and effects, the legal framework and amendments needed and the strategies for effective implementation incorporating pragmatic inputs, workable suggestions and recommendations.

He reiterated the powerful role of a sensitized and sensitive media as change agents.

### Q & A Session

1. **What is the time frame for the Core Committee?**

Six months from January completing by end June 2011

2. **Will the Core Committee received any complaints from the public?**

Yes, the public and all concerned about the issue across the state are welcome to meet up me at the Vikasa Siudha office, write to me or mail me suggestions, recommendations that are practical. The district consultations are also being organised for the same purpose.

3. **What is the situation of Karnataka in comparison to other states?**

The incidence of child marriage is higher where education and economic development are low and this also impacts the awareness level. Karnataka situation is not as severe

when compared to states in North India like Rajasthan, UP, Bihar etc. However within Karnataka the situation is concerning in 9-10 districts of North Karnataka.

**4. Is the Prohibition of the Child marriage Act a failure?**

We are mid-way. There are some constraints and the Core Committee will endeavor to understand the reasons and address them. The Act and state rules also need amendment and the recommendations for the same will be submitted.

**5. Often department officers yield to pressure while giving age certificates for Mass Marriages? What can be done?**

The report will provide recommendation for enforcement of procedures through direction and norms for mass marriages. The guidelines/norms will be suggested based on recommendations from district key officials and will include - deadline for submission of application forms, photograph of child mandatory in age certificate, proper documentation, stringent verification by authorities, declaration by parents and doctors etc

**6. What kind of punishment for dereliction of duties by Prohibition Officers? Any examples of punishment?**

The idea has been expressed and recommendations have come during the consultations and these are being actively reviewed. We need to assess the impact on VIPs, government officials etc. There is also a recommendation to enforce minimum period of imprisonment.

**7. Teachers also give false certificates. Can they also be punished?**

They can also be punished.

**8. Will action be initiated even against elected representatives who pressurize officials?**

Any person violating law is liable to be punished.

**9. Do you think socio-cultural factors play a role?**

Yes, that is why we are working on strategies for awareness to address the causes of child marriage. It is easy to deal with mass marriages but the individual cases are hidden and that is why we are also recommending **Child Rights Protection Committees** in every village so that there will be sensitization at all levels

**10. How will the issue of poverty be addressed?**

This is one of the main reasons and that is the why the government has introduced schemes like Bhagyalakshmi with financial benefits, SSA provides for many services. Providing linkage and access to development services is very important.

**11. Will the report be made public?**

Yes, but decision is yet to be taken how. The report will be submitted to the High Court and Government. Whether the government will release it or I will share with public is yet to be decided.



Member Secretary,  
Core Committee  
On Prevention of Child Marriage and  
Director, Department of Women & Child Development  
Bangalore



Chairperson  
Core Committee on Prevention  
of Child Marriage

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE DISTRICT LEVEL CONSULTATION HELD ONE  
MARCH 25<sup>TH</sup> & 26<sup>TH</sup>, 2011 AT GULBARGA.**

The second district level consultation of the Core Committee for Prevention of Child Marriage set up by the Government of Karnataka, under the direction of the Karnataka High Court was held at Gulbarga on 25<sup>th</sup> & 26<sup>th</sup> of March, 2011 for the districts of Gulbarga, Yadgiri & Bidar.

The consultation followed the similar pattern of the earlier Dharwad one namely-district specific consultations followed by public meeting & press meet.

**Agenda of Consultations**

Welcome and overview of the issue, objective & purpose of Core Committee was delivered by Shri. C.N. Seetharam, Secretary, DWCD. This was followed by the keynote address by Justice Dr. Shivraj V Patil, the Chairperson of the Core Committee, and subsequently the presentation of the 3 key sessions -

- 1) Understanding of the causes and effects of Child Marriage.
- 2) The legal frame work & constitutional provisions
- 3) Effective implementation of Action Plan & addressing constraints.

Each session was followed by open house discussions wherein participants shared their suggestions & recommendations. The entire consultation elicited active participation & discussion from all stakeholders under the able guidance & chair by Justice Patil.

**Profile of participants:**

The participants were drawn from across stakeholders and included CDPOs, AC Yadgiri, Tasildars, DDPI, BEO, Health officials, members of CWC, JJB, Santhwana, Mahila Abhuvrdhi Bank, Mahila Samakhya, Bala Vikas Academy, PD of NCLP, NGOs etc.

**Key Note Address:**

Welcoming all the participants the Justice once again reiterated the mission of the Core Committee - that of a practical and implementable Action Plan document developed based on a consultative process with field based recommendations coming from across the state and cross section of stakeholders. He pointed out that the Core Committee believed in collective and immediate action rather than tall talk.

The Justice highlighted the 3 areas of concern that the Action plan would address - the need to create awareness amongst different groups of people about the causes and negative impact of child marriage - the gross violation of human and child rights, the denial of childhood to 13 and 15 yr old whose lives are robbed when they get married young and become young mothers, are subjected to domestic violence & abuse etc; to understand the legal framework of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, the issues in

enforcement and the amendments to be recommended; and lastly the need for effective implementation of the Act by understanding and addressing the bottlenecks and constraints. The Justice reiterated that what is important is that every person should feel deeply about the violation of child rights which will then prompt them to act on it.

The Chairperson pointed out that prevention of Child Marriage was primarily the responsibility of the entire society & not just the department or government officials & NGOs. The Justice also remarked that over the last 5 years owing to departmental action and intervention by social activists and committed NGOs the incidence of child marriage is gradually decreasing. However this meant stepping up efforts by all to keep up the momentum. The Justice also shared that the action plan would strive to address practical issues like age certificates to prevent misuse. He concluded by calling for suggestions that were practical, implementable and that would have direct impact in preventing Child Marriage. The Justice also invited participants to meet him at his office in Vikasa Soudha or write to him if there were further recommendations.

### Session -1

#### **Causes of Child Marriage and its effect on children & families:**

Presented by Dr. Shalini Rajneesh, Secretary, Hyderabad Karnataka Developmental Board, Mr. Arun Serro, Director, Community Development Foundation.

Dr. Shalini reiterated the causes & effect of Child Marriage as high lighted by the Justice and provided practical recommendations to prevent Child Marriage.

- The importance of tracking children from 0-18 years under the Bhgyalaskshmi Scheme and specifically that of 6-14 years by SSA. The IT based tracking monitors both overall development of the child as well as the educational progress. It helps to identify and monitor at village/local level at risk children & prevent child marriage through timely interventions.
- The NRIIM provides for setting up adolescent clubs and by ensuring such clubs are in place the forum for discussion and action on child protection issues are opened up. Likewise sensitization through adult education program.
- Dr. Rajneesh also called for participation of mothers & members of SHGs in social policing process similar to the social audit process under NREGA.
- The role of Child line, women's helpline, media, enforcement officers like the Police, P.O of WCD were also re-emphasized.
- Dr. Shalini shared her experience as Director, MWCD where short T.V. clipping & quotes that acted as 'Shock Therapy' were widely used for generating public awareness and touching people's sensibilities. This therefore called for adequate budget provision for publicity.

- Finally Dr. Rajneesh pointed out the role of elected leaders as champions for social cause. She also reiterated the importance of joint action and convergent approach.

It was heartening when Shri. Shivaprabhu Patil, President of Zilla Panchyath, Gulbarga stated that he would make available budget for awareness programs on Child Marriage from the funds under his preview, in consultation with officials of DWCD. He emphasized the need to ensure that every girl child had access to schooling as this would be a sure way to protection from abuses, including child marriage.

**Session on Causes and Consequences of Child Marriage by Mr. Arun Serro, Director, Community development Foundation:**

The session commenced with Mr. Arun providing highlights of the survey on Child Marriage taken up by CDF as part of a 5 district study based on primary data, and facilitated by Terre des Hommes, an International Development Support Agency. This study was taken up in 5 GPs of Sindgi Taluk covering 20 village & 857 families. He observed that while over 50% of boys got married below the age of 21 nearly 72% of girls married below 18 years. It was also interesting to note that nearly 70% of the communities were aware of the law; however they associated socio-cultural factors, safety of girls, economic situations as reasons for perpetuating Child Marriage. What was however disturbing was that nearly 93% of the community opined that there was no effective enforcement – no support from department, elected political leaders etc.

Arun Serro also offered suggestions for specific action that would enable prevention of Child Marriage & created wide awareness-

- Children's Samagraha Hitharakshara Samithi at village level with members from SDMC, AWW, GP, Children etc acting collectively
- Child Rights Clubs in school.
- Kishore Sanghas for those out of school.
- Awareness for various groups like SHGs, youth etc through various media like street plays, wall writings, hand bills, posters etc.
- Convergent action with CDPO, Tasildar, BEO to prevent Child Marriage & monitor Mass Marriage.

Mr. Serro concluded by requesting synergy for action.

**Session -2**

**Legal framework of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act and constitutional provisions.** *Guest speaker- Shri. V.C. Matapathi retired Principal of Law College, Gulbarga & Prof. Savitha Giri, Law College, Gulbarga.*

The speakers highlighted the provision in the Indian Constitutions for equal rights to opportunity and development as well as Article 15 (3) that provided for special provisions for women & children. The speakers also explained the provisions under the prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006, pointing out specifically to the preventive measures, Sections 9, 10, 11, of the Act. Shri. Matapathi also pointed out that children denied right to education & other development opportunities could seek relief under the constitutional special provisions for children.

### **Session- 3**

**Effective Implementation for prevention of Child Marriage, suggestions & recommendation** inputs from *Justice Dr. Shivaraj V. Patil & Sri. C.N. Seetharam Secretary, WCD* & participants are as follows.

#### **(a) Awareness & Sensitization :**

- Need to understand the reasons for Child Marriage viz poverty, illiteracy, ignorance, superstitions & sensitize communities accordingly.
- Temple priests & priests officiating marriages need to be sensitized & held responsible for child marriages.
- The Assistant Commissioner, Yadgir, suggested that Government circulars be issued to the Mularai & temple committees and insist on the display of procedures.
- Short documentary films highlighting the cause & effect of child marriage & positive role by children to be produced & widely shown.
- NGOs and others to take the issue of child marriage to taluk & local level based on the recommendation of the report of the core committee. Also to have focused group discussions in villages, areas those are prone to child marriage.
- School curriculum/syllabus to include child marriage & other Child Protection issues especially for High school & colleges.
- To form specific Jagruthi Thanda who will visit places where marriage are performed-individual or Mass Marriage so as to prohibit child marriage.
- Wall writings, posters, hoarding, TV Spots, radio jingle, street theatre, documentary etc for publicity and awareness. Theme for School/College competition, role of electronic & print media - various awareness modes & approaches.
- Secretary emphasized the need to take up study & analysis, based on format developed by him, on the impact of child marriage on children, coordinated by CDPOs. This would provide insight into the issue & help in developing awareness materials.
- Recommend censor of TV serials & films that encourage child marriage.

#### **(b) Monitoring/Vigilance Committee:**

- Committee for the protection of child rights would be set up at village level.

- These committees to provide report periodically to the district & state office WCD on prevention status.
- Child marriage issue to be discussed in Grama Sabha especially Makkala Grama Sabha & monitored by the RDPR.
- Child data to be maintained at the Grama Panchayath & close monitoring of the 13+ age group.

**(c) Mass Marriage Procedures:**

- Streamline procedures for mass marriage especially to provide deadline for seeking applications.
- Compulsory registration of all organization conducting mass marriages whether political, social cultural organization strengthening compulsory registration of marriages to get modalities from I grade registration.
- Develop formats for age certificates to include photography of child, declaration of the doctors & parents.
- Videography & photographs of the event as documentary evidence.

**(d) Enforcement:**

- Every prohibition & enforcement officer to be responsible for prevention of child marriage & compulsorily respond to complaints regarding individual cases of mass marriages.
- There will be punitive action against erring officials. However the specifics will be recommended after deliberations and due considerations.
- Role of police & judiciary is critical & should go beyond the law.
- Most importantly there will be recommendation for incentives-for informers of child marriage, for children & parents who resist child marriage, and disincentives in the form of withdrawal of subsidies, government services, facilities like ration card etc for those who violate, organize perpetuate child marriage.
- It was suggested that the issue of child marriage specifically prevention should be one of the agenda in the monthly KDP review at the district level.
- Popularizing childline (1098) services & extension of the same to all districts as mechanism for children in distress or emergency.
- Birth certificates to be made compulsory while availing benefits under Government programme.

**(e) Legislation:**

- To deliberate on the issue of rendering marriage voidable/declaring marriage void/voidable - Sections 3 -- propose appropriate amendment.
- Consultation on the issue of "definition of age of child" as this is defined differently in various Acts/Legislation & some times contradicting. Age of consent for sex is 16 yrs, while age of marriage is 18 yrs for girls.

**(f) Addressing needs of adolescents:**

- KGBV residential schools, hostels for girls by DWCD & NGO run residential facilities to provide scope for girl children pursuing higher education. Such institutions are also responsible when girls or boys drop-out for marriage.
- Vocational life coping skills & viable employment opportunities to be explored & made available for adolescents.
- Priority for Education, Employment & Empowerment of adolescent, especially girls.

An Interaction session was held on March 26<sup>th</sup> 2011 in the Conference Hall of D.C. Office at 10.30 A.M. The session started with the welcome & key note address by Sri. C.N. Seetharam, Secretary DWCD.

Justice Dr. Shivaraj V. Patil delivered the key note address & informed the participants about the purpose of the core committee & the consultation meet which are being conducted in the selected districts where child marriage is prevalent. He further informed that decision will not be taken immediately, however the views & suggestion regarding prevention of child marriage will be collected & on completion of all district and other smaller group consultation the relevant suggestion will be incorporated in the report. The key note address was followed by introduction of the participants.

**Profile of Participants:-**

Mahila Smakya, Kishore groups, Nari Adalat Member, CDPO's Santhawan Representatives, Advocate, J.J.B. Member, NCLP Member, Superintendent of Correctional Institutions Family Counsellor, Representation from World Vision, CWC Chairperson & Member, Don Bosco, Child Help Line, Missing Child Bureau, WDC inspector & Media People, BEO, Tasildhar, etc.

Justice Dr. Shivaraj V. Patil expressed his happiness to see more of women participants in the meet & called upon them to speak up on the problems of child marriage without reservation & also to recognise their inner/hidden potential & give suggestion to prevention of child marriage. The suggestions from the participants included enforcement of compulsorily registration of marriages, Stree Shakthi groups to be empowered not just economically but social empowerment should also be emphasized, proper procedure to be laid down and followed for registration of Mass Marriages as well as individual marriages etc.

The Justice informed that a documentary on child marriage would be made, & the same will be screened in places where mass marriage is held. Other awareness programs like wall painting, folk plays, street plays would be promoted and publicity in Theaters and public places to generate awareness against conducting child marriages.

The role of Child Help Line in prevention of child marriage was also reiterated. Few recommendations were stressed upon –

- Compulsory education upto the age of 18 years
- Definition of child is different in various Acts and a common age should be prescribed in all acts.
- Measures to address rehabilitation issues for girls already married and where marriage is to be annulled.

Dr. Prasad from Don Bosco expressed that alongside BSNL land line & mobile that extend service for child help line, private service providers also need to extend support for free emergency access. It was also recommended that a directory of all agencies working in the filed for prevention of child marriage be made available for each district.

Children who are victims of child marriage & those who were rescued from child marriage also shared their opinions and expressed that they were interested in continuing their education as they are not old enough to bear the burden of family life. The Justice responded by extending the support of the state and assured all of them that whoever opted to come out of their homes would be provided safe residential facility and scope to continue their education appropriately.

Sidamma then shared her heartrending personal experience owing to child marriage. She got married at the age of 13 to fulfill the wishes of here further who was a heart patient; unfortunately she lost her father & husband within a span of one year. Her brother is mentally ill & cannot earn and she is now left to fend for herself and her poor mother. It was felt that proper measures should be taken for rehabilitation of the victims of child marriage – to be brought before Child Welfare Committee. Also some of them could be recommended for support under the Sponsorship programme of the Department of Women & Child Development. The NGOs present expressed that the amount provided under the sponsorship programme should be enhanced - on case by case basis.

The Media partners present in the programme expressed that -

- The punishment for child marriage should be more sever.
- The guests attending such marriages should also be punished.
- Marriages within blood relations should be discouraged & HIV report should be made compulsory.
- Monitoring at the village level to prevent child marriage.

The Assistant Commissioner of Yadgir also stressed the need to issue a circular by the Government to endowment department making it mandatory to display the consequences & punishment prescribed for child marriage in temples. Justice Shivaraj V. Patil expressed that alongside this there would be an active committee constituted at village level for not only to prevent child marriage but also to protect the rights of the child.

The consultation ended with vote of thanks by Deputy Director, Gulbarga.



Member Secretary,  
Core Committee  
On Prevention of Child Marriage and  
Director, Department of Women & Child Development  
Bangalore



Chairperson  
Core Committee on Prevention  
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**PRECEEDINGS OF THE DISTRICT LEVEL CONSULTATION HELD ON APRIL 6<sup>TH</sup> AND  
7<sup>TH</sup> 2011 AT BAGALKOT**

The third district level consultation of the Core Committee for prevention of child marriage setup by the Government of Karnataka, under the directions of the Karnataka High court, was held at Bagalkot on 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> April 2011 for the districts of Bagalkot and Bijapur.

The district consultation provided opportunity to discuss three key areas. Half day was earmarked for each district. Sri Seetaram, Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development welcomed all participants to the consultation and provided an overview of the constitution of core committee, its primary objective and purpose of consultation. This was followed by the Key note address by Justice Dr. Shivraj V. Patil, the Chairperson of the Core Committee. Subsequently there were presentations on three key areas viz., understanding of the cause and effect of child marriage, the legal frame work, constitutional provisions and effective implementation of action plan. Each session was followed by open house discussions.

An interaction with public was held on second day of consultation. Children, law students, President and members of mahila okkuta , victims of child marriage, NGO, lecturer, Chairperson/ members of child welfare committee were present in this interactive session.

The consultation ended with a press meet that was addressed by the Core committee Chairperson Justice Shivraj V. Patil who provided an overview of the issue, purpose of core committee, the process of developing action plan, the objectives of the district consultation meet and suggestions that emerged in the two day consultations.

**Profile of the Participants**

Deputy Commissioner, Superintendent of Police, Range, I.G.P., President Zilla Panchayat, Chief Executive Officer of zilla panchayat, District and Session Judge, Officers from Education Department, Police Department, Women and Child Development, Stamps & Registration Department, Horticulture Department, Revenue Department, Information Department, Labour Department, District Legal Services Authority representative, Tahsildar, Child Welfare Committee Chairperson/Member, Santhwana Counselor, Temple Secretary, BEO, NGOs, Students and victims of child marriage.

**Key note address by Justice Shivraj V Patil**

Justice once again welcomed all the participants. He pointed out that the media persons have given more publicity about Dharwad consultation meet which gained more importance. The Justice also remarked that the incidence of Child Marriage is gradually decreasing and also reiterated that more work needs to be done in a short span of time. He informed that everyone should work towards creating awareness about the consequences of child marriages. The Justice also highlighted that nowadays the matter regarding prevention of child marriage is being printed on railway tickets.

The Justice reiterated that this meet ensures delivery of results rather than mere talks. He invited suggestions from the participants requesting them to be direct and short.

Justice highlighted that it is the responsibility of every parent to provide good career and bright future for their children, but it is unfortunate that they are unburdening their responsibilities by conducting child marriage.

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He further explained that, first we are all citizen of India. As a citizen each and every one should honestly work to prevent child marriage. The Chairperson reiterated the need for convergent action and cooperation by one and all to prevent child marriage.

Session- I Causes and effect of Child Marriage – presented by Smt. Sunanda Tolbandi, Ujjawala organization, Bijapur.

Smt. Sunanda Tolbandi shared her experience with the participants. She put forth the statistics of child marriage since 1990. She also stated that most of the HIV affected women are victims of child marriage.

Smt Sunanda Tolbandi highlighted the reasons for child marriages :- Children do not listen to their elders when they grow up, to strengthen blood relation, husband addicted to bad habits, marriage is considered as a great responsibility, lack of awareness, blind beliefs, migration, co-education, effect of bad films /serials.

She also explained the consequences of child marriages:

Reproductive Health of children is at risk, lack of education leads to dropout of girl children from school and take to child labour, suicidal tendency due to mental instability, sexual exploitation, child trafficking . She also stated that everyone should work for the cause and to encourage children to continue studies.

Session -2 Legal frame work for prevention of child marriage- Guest speaker Justice Prabhakar Shastri.

Justice Prabhakar Shastri provided an overview of the Constitutional frame work and special provision therein about rights of women and children. He stated that it sad affair to see child marriage in the country where Nagarapanchami, Krishna Janmastami, Deepawali festivals are celebrated for children.

He also reiterated that the preamble of the Constitution speaks about justice for all, social, economical and political . Child marriage is against the spirit of social justice as such performance of child marriage is against the basic spirit and objective of the Constitution.

He explained the constitutional provisions under Article 15 and15(3),21,23 of the Constitution. He also explained Article 39 (e)&(f) of directive principle of state policy. He then explained in details the provisions under all sections of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006.

#### **Suggestions from Participants:**

1. Police officer present at the consultation meeting emphasized the need to sensitize police officers about Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 as many of them have no knowledge about the provisions of the Act. The Secretary DWCD suggested the Range Inspector General of Police to organize sensitization programme to police personnel through Mr. Prabhakar Shastri, District Judge.
2. To constitute State and District level committee to implement the Act.
3. To setup fast track court for speedy disposal of Child Marriage cases as is done in other cases.
4. To create awareness through street plays and wall paintings.
5. Child data to be maintained at the Grama Panchayat by conducting survey and close monitoring of the children.

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6. Creating greater awareness among the public about child marriage through theatre release.
7. Range IGP suggested that intelligence section of police department was very good. Hence police person should be the member of various committees.
8. S.P. suggested that child marriage issues to be discussed at police beat to create more awareness about child marriage.
9. Conduct sensitization programme to all field level officers.
10. President, Zilla Panchayat assured that the issue of child marriage will be discussed in Z.P. meetings to awareness among members.
11. Inclusion of Panchayath Development Officers as Child Marriage Prohibition Officers.
12. Child Welfare Committee members suggested to utilize the service of the committees to prevent child marriage.
13. School curriculum/syllabus to include child marriage issues.
14. To constitute village level committees.
15. Need for sensitization of all field level functionaries.
16. Procedure to be framed for conducting mass marriages.
17. Most of the Child marriages are organized within their blood relation; hence it is necessary to create awareness about consequences of such marriages.
18. Some times marriages are conducted outside the district, in such cases it is necessary to produce age certificate from the concerned district authorised officer.
19. Extension of child lines to all districts. Convergence of service of all departments.

The morning session of consultation ended with vote of thanks by Deputy Director, Bagalkot.

### **Afternoon Session**

Session-I - Causes of child marriage and its effects. Presented by Sri Vasudev Tolbandhi, Ujjawala Orgaisation, Bijapur.

He suggested that the children listen to their teachers instructions therefore teachers should create awareness among children about child marriage. Sri Vasudev suggested providing educational facilities to continue studies up to the age of 18 years, vocational training like kasuti, tailoring etc made available for adolescents, and also create awareness of serious consequences of child marriage. He reiterated the need for life skill education for children from 14 to 18 years of age.

Vasudev Tolbandhi suggested that registration of marriages to be made compulsory, school curriculum/syllabus to include child marriage, awareness programme to religious leaders and prominent persons. He stated that child marriage can be prevented with coordination of all concerned.

Sri S.S. Hedehalli explained in detail the constitutional framework and special provisions there in that upheld rights of women and children. He also reiterated that ignorance of law is no excuse; every citizen of this country should know the law of the land.

He questioned as to how far law is known by citizens where the system comprising of caste/blind belief/illiteracy still exists. He reiterated that where there is literacy and economic development child marriage does not exist. He explained in detail about the law related to child marriage.

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### **Suggestions received during afternoon session**

1. S.P. Rajappa stated that out of 660 villages sanchari mahila jagrutha dal have been constituted in 440 villages. This jagruthi Dal consists of representatives from police, education, health, social welfare, santwana centre, District legal services authority and 4 to 5 villages comes under each jagruthi dala. The jagruthi dala conducts meeting in every village to solve problems in villages. He suggested to extend these jagruthi dala in all districts. He also suggested to institutionalize these jagruthi dala.
2. S.P. suggested that if mass marriages can be conducted by the government, child marriage could be prevented. These mass marriages to be conducted through panchayat.,
3. D.C. Bijapur suggested to have consultation meeting with political representatives.
4. Speedy disposal of child marriages cases by the court and judgments if published in news paper will have better impact on the public.
5. Budiyaappa suggested dangura on child marriage issues in villages on occasion of festivals, would help in creating awareness.
6. DHO suggested to create awareness among adolescent girls about child marriage through Sneha Clinic established in each primary health centre under NRHM.
7. Tahsildar Bijapur suggested to obtain NOC to conduct mass marriages as NOC is obtained to conduct drama.
8. HIV affected parents in North Karnataka desire to get their children married during their life time even before people come to know that they are the children of HIV affected parents.
9. Awareness on child marriage can be done through Wall paintings, debate, essay writing etc.,
10. Informers should be appointed at village level.
11. Smt. Gangamma, President, Akkamahadevi mahila mandali , samshina shirur village victim of child marriage expressed her experience and explained the practice of child marriage through a song. She informed that awareness through victims of child marriage is more effective. Awareness can also be created through songs.
12. Role play by victims of child marriage will be more effective. Justice suggested to submit script of drama, role play in CDs help to produce documentary films.
13. Child Welfare Committee Chairperson suggested to include a condition stating that no child marriage takes place in any family. The same condition can be applied for considering promotion. Justice expressed that it is a good suggestion.
14. At present no time limit is prescribed for registration of marriages. Hence suggested to prescribe 30 days period for registration of marriages.
15. Registrar, Bijapur stated that the Government has already issued order by appointing Village Accountants as Marriage Registration Authority.
16. Lion club member suggested to make it compulsory to submit marriage registration application before marriage, so that this will prevent child marriages.
17. To utilize Astrologers services in creating awareness about consequences of child marriage.
18. To create mass awareness with the help of SHG groups.
19. Lack of functional toilets force girl children to remain out of school and to become victim of child marriage. Chairperson informed that core committee is strongly recommending for construction of functional toilets in all schools.
20. To create awareness and special attention among tribal community is necessary as 90% of marriages in tribal community are child marriages.
21. Incentives for informers of child marriages and disincentives for those who violate, organize child marriages.
22. School children should compulsorily be made to learn child marriage songs at an early age.
23. To earmark one day to celebrate child marriage prevention day. It was agreed to celebrate it on Children's day itself.

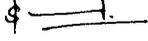
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24. Balika Vadhu serial in Doordarshan is more effective and suggested to show the same in Kannada language.
25. To form child rights clubs in all schools and include the issue of child marriage in their discussion. So as to create effective awareness among children.
26. Lack of high schools at the village level is the reason for girl dropout from schools. Hence suggested to open high schools in all villages.
27. Registration of marriage to be made compulsory.
28. To issue ID Cards to Child Marriage Prohibition Officers.

The session concluded with vote of thanks to all participants for their contributions.



Member Secretary,  
Core Committee  
On Prevention of Child Marriage and  
Director, Department of Women &  
Child Development, Bangalore.



Chairperson,  
Core Committee on Prevention  
of Child Marriage

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE DISTRICT LEVEL CONSULTATION HELD ON****APRIL 20<sup>TH</sup> AND 21<sup>ST</sup>, 2011 AT RAICHUR.**

The two days consultation on prevention of child marriage under the Chairmanship of Honbl. Justice Shivaraj V. Patil was organized at Raichur for the districts of Raichur and Koppal on April 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup>, 2011. The first day's morning session was focused on Raichur district. Present were Shir. Anbukumar, Deputy Commissioner, Raichur, Shri. Nagaraj V. Kulkarni, District and Sessions Judge, Shri. Jeevan Rao Kulkarni, Additional Sessions Judge, Shrimathi. Tanvir Basheerudin, President of the Zilla Panchayath and Shri. Manohar Maski, Member Vidana Parishad.

Other participants present were senior officials of various departments including DD, CDPOs, Tasildars, BEOs, Revenue Officers, Police, media, NGO representatives, members of organizations of Mass Marriages, SHG members, students of MSW etc.

Welcoming the Chairperson of the Core Committee and all participants Ms. Pankaja, DD, WCD, provided a brief background about the setting up of the Core Committee on the direction of the Karnataka High Court, profile of members of the committee, the key objective of the committee Action Plan for Prevention of Child Marriage in the state, the purpose of district consultations etc. Ms. Pankaja also introduced Justice Shivaraj V. Patil, a former NHRC member, former Chief Justice of Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu and presently the Chairperson of the Core Committee. The presence of such a legal luminary and stalwart at the helm was indeed a blessing to the state and its children.

**Keynote address by Justice Dr. Shivaraj V. Patil**

Further to the welcome by Mr. Basavaraj, DD, Raichur and symbolic lighting of the lamp by the dignitaries Justice Shivaraj V. Patil delivered the key note address. The Justice called for the support of all participants for the total eradication of a heinous practice that was rampant in North Karnataka including Raichur and Koppal. He pointed out that the individual cases of child marriage proved a great challenge as they were hidden and covert. Hence an effective implementation plan could root out this evil practice not only from Karnataka but also from other states like Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The Justice remarked that the report will be a contribution to the country and all participants in the consultation will be contributors to this national effort!

The Chief Justice of the Karnataka HC deeply moved by the real life picture of a 5yr old girl standing on a chair to garland her groom took a strong decision and set up the Core Committee for coming up with an active and implementable action plan. So the onus was on the Core Committee to come up, through district consultations a vibrant action plan. The deep understanding of the issues and problems in the districts and first hand information based on discussion with officials, NGOs and others and their suggestions/recommendations were essential.

The Justice then outlined the 4 thrust areas that the document prepared by the Core Committee would highlight, towards the attainment of concrete objectives:

1. Generation of an awareness strategy to reach/address every person in the community
2. Identification of the root causes and contributing factors for the prevalence of the practice of child marriage highlighting the plight of girls through a Kannada adage Aaduvakoosige ondu gaaduva koosu the justice expressed that child marriage robs children of their childhood, no education, become victims of Domestic Violence, take up household responsibilities as a child ultimately their whole future and life is snuffed out. If a disease has to be prevented then one should understand the root causes and reasons for Child marriage. Poverty, illiteracy, blind beliefs and practices have kept this practice alive. Based on this understanding the Chairperson expressed that the Core Committee would develop an action plan and come up with redressal strategies - street plays, hoardings, posters etc.
3. Understanding the legal framework and measures available and enforcing legal framework to tackle the problem
4. Suggestions for Effective implementation the prevention mechanism will be developed through a deeper analysis of the road blocks and constraints in implementation. .

The Justice then complemented and appreciated the role of the district administration and UNICEF District Protection Projects for the initiatives in both districts of Raichur and Koppal to address child marriage issues.

Presentation by Shri. Anbukuar, Deputy Commissioner, Raichur

The DC commenced his presentation by delineating initiatives by the district administration on Child marriage. He detailed the action plan jointly coordinated by the UNICEF District Protection Project, District Legal Services Authority and NGOs to eradicate CM.

Acknowledging the high incidence of child marriage in Raichur the DC shared the DLHS RH data 38.7% getting married under 18. Low female literacy, low employment opportunities, weak convergence economic problem, high ratio of families in BPL category, high drop out, drop out at class 10, high migration, practices like devadasi system, gender disparity, myths etc have contributed to the present situation.

The DC then explained the efforts by the district administration -

- Capacity building focusing more at local level to impact attitudinal change, consistent awareness programs, DLSA participation for legal literacy at local level

- Massive awareness programs through street plays, wall writing, hoardings, akashvani - 1yr. media, stickers, handbills
- Sensitisation of senior officials on enforcement - training to police, labour, revenue, women and child, education etc. The trained personnel participate in the rescue and action process. There has been special drive by the Police.
- School children and teachers participate in Open House organised by the police
- Orientation to priests and religious groups on issues of violations of child rights, health education etc.
- SDMCs and teachers trained on the issue of child marriage. Likewise women from SHGs and Stree Shakthi groups and Anganwadi workers trained.
- All 164 Gram panchayaths and Anti-trafficking vigilance committees covered extensively
- Child rights clubs formed and children and youth groups sensitized. Training given, economic support linked, taken oaths – 'no CM in our village and we will monitor'.
- Enforcement leading to registering of cases. Eg. At Thoppal Doddi – criminal case also registered against organisers.
- DO letter from DC to all departments, organizations concerned.
- Jathras and Mass Marriages regularly monitored by DDP team and WCD.
- Jagruthi task Force - 5 jeeps in reserve, and includes CDPO, BEO, Tahsildar, VOs, AWWs, ANMs and importantly the Police.

Consequently the impact in the last 2 years is tremendous as about 70% of reduction in incidence is observed based on data from community and NGOs. The administration emphasizes regular contacts with community for systematic monitoring.

The DC also raised his concern that while improvement is registered much remains to be still done. He also called on the support of the media in highlighting the issue as well as sharing the positive impact with the public. Shri Anbu Kumar concluded his presentation with the assurance that the district is committed to stopping the heinous practice and would take up all measures in that direction.

This was followed by an 8minutes documentary prepared by the District Administration and supported by DPP. The documentary highlighted the plight of a girl who gets married as child and the health hazards leading to her death.

Shri. Manohar Maski, member of the Vidana Parishad and native of Raichur, was the next speaker and expressed that it was also essential to address other child protection issues - child rights violation in totality. He stressed that children should not become child labourers and that state must ensure effective implementation of the Right to Education Act. He commended the initiative of the Karnataka HC in setting up the Core Committee under the Honbl. Justice Shivraj Patil.

Shri. Manohar Maski also assured that he would continue to take up child rights issue including that of child marriage as a concerned citizen and importantly as a Shasaka for children. He expressed that he would raise these issues with MLCs and MLAs and sensitise them. The two districts of Dhwarwad and Raichur have been selected as pilot to look into child rights issues with involvement of senior MLCs.

Shri Joshi also raised the issue of sensitive media in sexuality education. The Justice thanking Shri Manohar Joshi expressed that one important area the Core committee will also address is the role of political leaders in child protection and specifically eradication of Child marriage. The chairperson reiterated that children are assets and given opportunity to education, values, development they become assets as individual and part of family, society and nation.

The next presentation was by the District and Sessions Judge Shri. Nagaraj B. Kulkarni, an active member of the district initiative. Shri. Kulkarni raised voice for the importance of girl child education and shared the case study of 10yr old girl in Yemen, where the prevalence of child marriage is high and how the support of a social worker enabled her to overcome the constraints and educate herself to become a professional. The Judge also raised the issue of age of consent and expressed that the law should provide for uniform definition.

### **Concluding remarks by the Chairperson of the Core Committee**

The Justice provided clarification on some of the issues raised by the speakers.

- ❖ Inclusion in syllabus – the action plan would recommend that key child protection issues will be included in the syllabus for school children as it has come up as a very important recommendation in all consultations.
- ❖ Legitimacy of child born in a child marriage - The Justice reiterated that the PCMA clearly states the legitimacy of a child born in a child marriage and the act also spells out the rehabilitation to be provided – maintenance, property rights etc. However the specifics of implementation need to be spelt out.
- ❖ Age of consent at 16yrs – age is an issue in different acts/legislations. The inconsistency need to be addressed at the national level. Appropriate recommendations will be made.

- ❖ Role of media – films and other media are highly influential and some programs are depicting child marriage in a favourable light and inducing children to get married. The action plan will recommend censorship by concerned authorities.

### Open House - Q &A

- A retired teacher and an organiser of mass marriage from Lingsugur taluk raised the issue of strict procedures for approval of mass marriages that is making things difficult for the organisation.

The same issue was also raised by three other organizers of mass marriages.

- Response from Justice: The Core Committee is coming up with guidelines and procedures that have to be adhered to. The documents to be submitted will include Age proof, photo, declaration, and authorization by district authority, video graph as evidence. The guideline will be issued as an order of the government. Birth certificate is most important and if this is not available only then will the school certificate be issued. Only when both are not available will the medical certificate be permissible. There will be declaration by doctors and parents to make them liable. The Justice also informed that there will be orientation provided for the organisers.
- Response from DC - anyone organizing a mass marriage should compulsorily get permission from DC one month in advance and submit all documents one week in advance. This will be enforced stringently based on a government circular. The DC emphasized that the responsibility of organisers was not only in getting couples married but importantly in ensuring that they were not <18.
- Rajshekar, Chairperson of Koppal Child Welfare Committee suggested that DHOs and other health officials should be included in the list of CMPOs.
- When the issue of delay in payment of the Rs. 10,000 under the Adrash Vivaha scheme was raised, the DC assured the NGOs that the complaints would be addressed.
- High school teacher pointed out to the pressure from political leaders of mass marriage.
  - The Justice assured him that action will be initiated against anyone who is party to the illegal act.
- Shri. Metti, a lawyer from Devadurg introduced a young girl of 16yrs who is married but wishes to continue her studies and not return to her husband's house.
  - The Justice spoke to the young girl and assured her of support from the departments. He assured that education department would provide support to see

her complete her SSLC, with NGO or WCD support she will be provided a safe place of stay and the police will ensure that she is not troubled by her husband or his family. The Justice also expressed that on completion of 18yrs she could take a decision to go back to her husband or if she chooses not to she could take legal help.

- Issue of facilitates for higher education, vocational training and work placement was raised by NGOs
  - The Justice assured that these are very important areas that are being addressed in the report to the government.
- Mr. Venkatappa, CDPO of Devadurg brought up the issue of lack of services for the 14-18yrs. He requested that education department evolve programs to address this critical need.
  - The Justice informed that this suggestion is being actively taken up in the report.
- The DDPI of Raichur also shared that the SSA was maintaining data of all children in the 3-18yr, whether in school or out of it. He also shared that Meena thandas were beign set up in school and these would enable monitoring of children in the adolescent age group.
- Mr. Umesh, VP of a HR Organisation - suggested that punitive measures under the Act be increased.
  - Shri. Shivraj Patil remarked that the state could not go beyond Section 9-11 of the PCMA as it is a central Act. However recommendation for a minimum period of imprisonment is being recommended.
- A temple representative from Sindanur taluk raised the need for linkage of services and facilities to vulnerable families as a measure to prevent/reduce child marriage.
- A Mahila sangha member requested for supportive action for devadasi rehabilitation.
  - DC responded saying that there are special rehabilitation programs for devadasis and other schemes could also be considered.
- District core committee member of BJP of Sindanur taluk brought up the issue of the need to increase awareness of members of the Gram Panchayaths.

The Deputy Commissioner also informed the participants that the district administration has taken up child protection issues as a priority and developed CDs on both child labour and child marriage issues. This would enable widening the awareness amongst family, friends, colleagues etc.

Shri Anbukumar concluded the morning session by assuring the Chairperson of the Core Committee of continued commitment from all at Raichur and requested all participants, officials and civil society for their support and coordination.

### **Day 1 Post-noon Session: Koppal District Presentation**

Welcoming the Chairperson of the Core Committee, Deputy Commissioner of Raichur and all other participants Ms. Pankaja, DD, WCD, provided a brief background about the setting up of the Core Committee on the direction of the Karnataka High Court, profile of members of the committee, the key objective of the committee -- Action Plan for Prevention of Child Marriage in the state, the purpose of district consultations etc. Ms. Pankaja also introduced Justice Shivaraj V. Patil, a former NHRC member, former Chief Justice of Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu and presently the Chairperson of the Core Committee. The presence of such a legal luminary and stalwart at the helm was indeed a blessing to the state and its children.

This was followed by a Presentation by Mr. Harish, Coordinator of the District Protection Project, UNICEF-GoK of Koppal District. He presented a detailed analysis on the causes and consequences of child marriage in Koppal, the magnitude of mass marriages, the role of the district administration in prevention and stopping of child marriages, the convergent response service and the coordination between the Police and district administration. A series of capacity building and sensitisation workshops were being held for the district and taluk officials. He also opined that over the year the incidence of child marriage in mass marriages had reduced from 25% to 10%.

Harish also shared the role of community coordinators at every panchayath level, local youths who played the role of watch dogs to prevent and report violation of child rights. They were playing a critical role in getting information about child marriages happening - both individual cases as well as in mass marriages that helped timely prevention. The community animators were also identifying vulnerable families and the district administration is presently in the process of linking them to pensions scheme and other government development programs.

The Honbl. Justice complimented the UNICEF DPP intervention and pointed out that the brigade of field functionaries present at Koppal are the ones who are working to combat the child marriage situation.

The next session on Legal Framework was by Shri Jeevan Rao Kulkarni who briefed about the provision in the Indian Constitution. Article 21A - duty of state to provide free and compulsory education while Article 51(a) duty of parents to provide education. The appropriate place of children below 14 is at school and not matrimonial house. He reiterated the need to uphold the freedom, dignity, childhood and youth to be protected. Article 13 special provisions for women and children 25(1)(a) religious marriages. The Judge then went on to explain the key provisions in

the PCMA. He emphasised the role of DM - Sec 12 -- the power to take measures to stop/issue injunction to stop the marriage from happening.

Justice Shivraj V. Patil added that the Indian legislations provide for protection of children including the constitution. Education has now been made a fundamental right. Constitution has provisions and it is the enforcement that needed to be stepped up. He also expressed that the PCMA provides an opportunity for those married below age to make the marriage voidable. This he said could be done within 2 yrs on attaining majority. This Act is also progressive as it provides for the maintenance from the husband's family and also rights for the child born out of such marriages.

### **Open House – Q & A**

- Ms. Poornima of Mahila Samkhya shared the role of the gram panhayaths in preventing child marriage. She also pointed out that pressure from political persons sometimes prevent them from taking positive action. However the support from SP has been timely and proactive. She also raised the need for local committees.
  - The Justice explained to the participants the proposed recommendation of the Core Committee of setting up Child Rights Protection Committees (CRPC) from the village to the state level that will have active functionaries drawn from key departments, elected leaders and community. He also expressed that any system that has been there for long will require a sustained campaign – a 'horatta'. He also requested that federations of SHG be strengthened to address the issues and problems.
- Vasanth Kumar, an NGO from Gangavathi insisted that all organisations who conduct mass marriages should be registered, obtain prior permission and training provided on scrutiny of documents. He also opined that counseling to be given to couples and the all these responsibilities be taken up by a Task force set up at taluk level by the government.
- A young girl member of Kishore group of Mahila samkhya then shared the role they play in preventing child marriage. She explained to the Justice about the problems to the girl because of child marriage like health conditions, possibility of early widowhood, lack of education etc. she also narrated the instance of when the members of the group spoke to parents and did not stop the pressure till they agreed to not to get their daughter married.
- CDPO of Koppal suggested that Birth Certificates be issued properly as this would prevent a lot of issues for children.
- Shri. Jeevanrao Kulkarni shared that the DLSA had set up 306 high school legal literacy clubs in Raichur. Such forums are apt for sensitisation on child protection issues.
  - Justice Patil commended the work being done by DLSA of Raichur and expressed that this would be one of the key recommendations to WCD and KSLSA to take this

up across the state. He also added that further to consultation with sociologists, educationists, psychologists and others the age based content would be decided. This will be in simple language and simple style but informative. It will include all CP issues.

The program for the day concluded with the vote of thanks by the Deputy Commissioner.

### **April 21st – Day Two PUBLIC MEETING**

Present were the Honbl. Justice Shivraj V. Patil, Dr. Shamlal Iqbal, Director, DWCD, Mr. Anbukumar, DC, Mr. M. Vijayakumar, CEO of Raichur, District & Sessions Judge.

**PARTICIPANT PROFILE** – The participants comprised of officials from district administration, CDPOs, Police, Tahsildars, Women's group, press and media, balika sangha members, kishore group members of DPP, MSW/college students, NGOs, CW, trade unions, organisers of mass marriages.

The participants were welcomed by Mr. Basavaraj, Deputy Director, WCD, Raichur. This was followed by the keynote address by the Justice Patil. The Justice called for participation of all to prevent this heinous crime taking into consideration the negative impact on children especially girls. He expressed that as women had come in large numbers he was confident that there will be more impact. He opined that he would take their valuable suggestions as recommendations for the report.

The Justice further explained that child marriage is more prevalent in North Karnataka but this should not be allowed to happen. The Karnataka High Court has provided a direction to the state based on which the Core committee has been set up for given a strong recommendation for an action plan to the government. To provide a workable plan it is important that 4 key areas be covered. Finally the public consultation with all concerned officials, NGOs, social activists, students and all others was primarily to discuss the problems and obtain recommendation from the field which will form a major and important part of the report. The Justice then called for response from public.

### **Public Response**

- One of the organisers of a Matta expressed that education was not accessible to all and quality also was an issue.

- Gouramma, an Anganawadi worker shared about procedural problems in Mass marriages like incomplete applications, false age certificates, discrepancies in the number of couples stated etc. Organisers are often people with political clout.
  - The Justice assured her that these aspects were being taken into consideration as part of the recommendations. The DC also assured that the lists will be verified by a competent team. registration of organisations is also being actively recommended.
  - The Justice also called for civil society participation as prevention of child marriage was not the responsibility of the DC or government alone. The Honbl. Justice also shared the Davengere experience where students of class 8 managed to stop their class mate from getting married through timely intervention on their own. They took the support of Police and officers of the education department. When children are empowered they become spokespersons for themselves!
- Mahadevappa, member of Unorganised Workers Association pointed out the need for inclusion on the issue in school syllabus to dispel myths, superstitions and generate awareness among youth.
- A member of the Mahila Samakya, Ms. Shoba Naik shared that they had stopped 23 child marriages out of the 26 complaints received. She also spoke about the KVB hostels, MS hostels that provide support. She raised the urgent need to start more kishore and Kishora sanghas to catch the young!
- A staff of Grama Vikas suggested that the government should also address dowry system through increased awareness. He also called for active participation of gram panchayaths in such social issues through raising this in panchayath meetings.
- It was also suggested that the Gram panchayaths should focus more on serious social issues like child marriage rather than only on infrastructure development programs.
- Members of the Balika Sangha and Stree shakthi Groups also shared about the effort they have taken in preventing child marriages. They encountered problems in the process and requested the government to provide support.
- Other suggestions that came included training to senior officials, ensuring birth certificate to all, access to Childhelp line services even in villages, incentives for those who inform and also those who prevent child marriage, linkage of vulnerable families to economic development program, increased awareness etc.

- The Honbl. Justice appreciated and thanked the community for the valuable suggestions given. The Justice shared that all the suggestions received were under active consideration and recommendation will be made as part of the report. He explained that a multi-pronged strategy was being recommended.
- As there is presently no awareness about schemes a handbook will be developed that would provide information in simple language about schemes, social security measures etc.
- Monitoring will be done through setting up of CRPCs at all levels and their composition and duties would be delineated.
- The chairperson also requested youth and SHG members to give complaint to police and officials of WCD who would support their effort and also link families to services/schemes.
- There will be wide spread awareness to all categories of the community starting with parents on the ill effects of child marriage. Documentary film would be made to stir the hearts of viewers and lead to attitudinal change.
- The core committee will also make short term, medium term and long term plans to stop this evil practice.

The DC also assured the participants of unflinching support from the district administration. He called on people to inform the AWW or VA if a child marriage was to take place. If no support was forthcoming he expressed that he would send concerned officers for immediate action. The DC also shared -

- More police support is being provided and a task Force is set up to respond to emergency calls.
- SDMCs and Panchayats will be asked to discuss these issues in their regular meetings and follow-up taken on cases/incidences.
- The role of children is being actively promoted inraichur – in 5 GPs the CRPCs are being actively set up. Also in every school through the district legal services authority Child

rights clubs are being set up for education on legal and child rights. CRC materials were also being distributed.

Dr. Shamla, Director, WCD informed the community members that the department is starting Child Help line services in 5 more district shortly and in Raichur this will be extended in 2012. The Childline service would help children from other distress situations too. The Director also shared that the Labour Department had launched a new skill development program that aimed at training and employment for youths. The training was provided at 100% subsidy.

The program concluded with the DC thanking the Honbl. Justice Shivraj Patil for his valuable time and above all his commitment, and guidance to the state on the very critical issue of child marriage. He assured all support from the government in coordination with the media and civil society to root out the practice.

### **PRESS MEET**

The Press Meet was held on April 21<sup>st</sup> and was well attended by both Kannada and English reporters of electronic and print media. Present were Honbl. Justice Shivraj Patil, and Mr. Anbukumar, the DC of Raichur. The Justice briefly apprised the press of the constitution of the Core Committee, the primary objectives and the process taken up including district visits for an in-depth understanding of the issue. He reiterated the powerful role of a sensitized and sensitive media as change agents.

### **Q & A at the Press Conference**

**1 How many districts have been covered and when will the report be submitted?**

We have covered most of North Karnataka districts including Dharwad, Hubli, Belgaum, Bidar, Gulbarga, Bijapur, Bagalkot, now Raichur and Koppal. The consultation at Bellary is on the 26<sup>th</sup> of April and the final one at Mysore for the districts of Mysore, Chamarajanagar and Mandya.

The report will be submitted as planned by end of June.

**2. Has the implementation of the 2006 Act reduced the incidence? We still see a lot of marriages happening.**

Data shows that there has been a gradual decrease in the number of child marriages. Decrease in child marriage as individual cases is difficult to point out as it does not come to the open. But there is definitely a reduction.

3. **NGOs, officers face risks when they go to stop child marriages in mass marriages.**

The DC and SP have provided police bandobast and protection to the team. At Raichur and Koppal effective measures are being taken to prevent child marriages in mass marriage.

4. **What is the reason for high number of child marriages in Raichur?**

Main reasons are poverty, illiteracy, superstitious beliefs. In Karnataka there is more child marriages in North Karnataka than in south like Mysore districts. Why? This is because the irrigation, educational development and economic development are all high. From the Maharaja period these have been given importance. So where there is low literacy or economic development more child marriages happen. There are no other specific causes for Raichur, other than what has been stated.

5. **Where does Raichur rank In the Hyderabad-Karnataka region?**

We cannot rank but there is definitely high incidence in Raichur but this is reducing gradually.

6. **The government and NGOs have stopped child marriages here. Should not this be publicized to show case positive changes?**

**Yes.** Parents now realize and have come forward to stop child marriage. This will be made as a document.

**Also the media can play this role effectively highlighting the positive changes happening in Raichur.**

7. **Media has brought a lot of cases to the open. What action is being taken on these?**

I cannot provide a feedback on this. But the district administration has taken note of it and action initiated.

8. **Poverty and illiteracy have been pushing up child marriage. What efforts by the government to address these?**

A number of suggestions have come up regarding linkage of services and facilities for economic development programs to families. These recommendations and suggestions will be included in the action plan.

9. **Is there child marriage in any other states?**

Yes. This practice is there in Rajasthan, UP, MP. We are getting reports from these states also about steps taken there. We will look at good practices from all over the country.

**10. What has worked in other states other than enforcement?**

The linkage to schemes like education, vocational training, employment opportunities have been the focus. There seems to be similar and common approach like what we are proposing.

**11. It is said that there is decrease in number? How is this being estimated?**

Our source is the reports submitted by organizations that have been working on the issue and who have given us the data and information.

**12. Will this Core Committee report go the way that other reports of various other committees went?**

The report will be submitted with clear implementation plan also. I will say that the recommendations in the report will be such that it is implementable. Efforts will be taken by the government and the civil society to keep the pressure on the issue. It is also important for media people to support in this process.

**13. Is the High Court direction being taken into consideration?**

Yes, we are taking the direction into consideration.

**14. In the last five years how many cases have been recorded where punitive action has been taken?**

Info can be shared only after final decision is taken regarding the case. This will be given by the district administration.

**15. People go in for child marriage as part of mass marriages because of the Rs. 10,000 being given. Can this be addressed?**

This issue has come up in all the consultations. Misuse of the scheme will be taken up and recommendation for procedures to streamline the mass marriage will also be given in this report.

**16. In other states economic development is given importance. What about our state? Will there be recommendations in this report?**

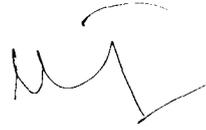
In Karnataka there are many schemes for economic uplift but they will have to be brought under one agency, a single window system for access. We are trying to bring out a handbook for compilation of the schemes in simple language. Economic empowerment is important for any change to happen. Issues of education and economic development will be addressed in detail.

**17. Why has there been no committee set up under the district judge to look into this issue?**

This is a good suggestion and we will take this into consideration.



Member Secretary,  
Core Committee  
On Prevention of Child Marriage and  
Director, Department of Women & Child Development  
Bangalore



Chairperson  
Core Committee on Prevention  
of Child Marriage

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE DISTRICT LEVEL CONSULTATION  
HELD ON APRIL 26<sup>TH</sup>, 2011 AT BELLARY.**

The final district consultation in the North Karnataka region on prevention of child marriage by the Core Committee for Prevention of Child Marriage set up by the Government of Karnataka, under the direction of the Karnataka High Court, was held at Bellary 26<sup>th</sup> of April 2011.

The consultation followed the similar pattern of the earlier consultations namely – welcome and overview by Secretary DWCD, key note address by Justice Dr. Shivraj V. Patil, Chairperson of the Core Committee, followed by district specific presentations on the causes and consequences of child marriage, the legislative framework and constraints in implementation and strategies for implementation of the action plan. This was then followed by public meeting & press meet in the post noon session.

The presentations were followed by open house discussions wherein participants shared their suggestions & recommendations. The entire consultation elicited active participation & discussion from all stakeholders under the able guidance & chair by Justice Patil.

**Welcome by Shri. C.N. Sitharam, Secretary, DWCD**

Shri. Sitharam, Secretary, DWCD and also an active member of the Core Committee welcomed all participants to the consultation. He commenced his overview by pointing out that historically while women held a respected status and in the present times efforts were on to provide them opportunities like 33% reservation in the local democratic governance like Panchayaths, over 1.5 lakh women were active members of Stree Shakthi force in the state – yet despite all child marriage is still rampant. Prevention of such a social evil means setting up the path to progress. In this direction the Core Committee was set up by the government under the leadership of eminent Justice Shivraj V. Patil. The Secretary then introduced the Chairperson and other members of the Core Committee. Shri. Sitharam also highlighted the commitment and passion of the Chairperson. The objective of the committee, he said, is to evolve a very pragmatic, workable action plan as a model to the entire nation.

The Secretary also briefed about the various consultations that have led to immense information sharing and suggestions from all quarters. He also shared the agenda for the day as mentioned above. The Secretary concluded his welcome by requesting active participation and recommendation from the participants and reiterated that feedback could also be shared with the Justice by mail, letter or in person at Bangalore.

He also shared briefly the key feedback that emerged in other districts –

- Causes for prevalence of child marriage included poverty, illiteracy and superstitions
- Impact on health of children – early death, malnourishment of babies etc
- Strategies for preventing child marriages in Mass Marriages – mathas, temples or individual cases at homes and what procedures and documents for verification
- An important issue to be addressed – age certificate and role of doctors – no clarity in giving the age which works against the child.

- Need to raise awareness on Mass Marriage
- How to create a movement for awareness to prevent child marriage
- Combine all aspects and come up with a documentary to screen when mass marriages are performed. This will enable prevention of child marriage.
- Provision for incentives and disincentives
- The need to set up village level committee and the proposal of Justice Shivraj Patil of setting up Child Rights Protection Committees at village level - how to set up, what composition, what roles etc is being actively discussed
- Prohibition of Child marriage Act - state rules, amendment, role of POs including Revenue dept etc
- Compulsory registration of marriages
- Awareness for families, place of worship/marriages – priests,
- Sharing of local initiatives like the Police at Bellary have set up the Mahila Sanchari Jagruthi Dala that is working and their role.

The dignitaries on the dais included Shri. Sudhendra Rao, District & Sessions Judge, Smt. Aruna Thippareddy, ZP President, Shri. Aditya Amalan Biswas, Deputy Commissioner, Bellary Dr. Chandragupta, SP, Hosamani Sidappa and others. The Secretary and the Justice placed on record the excellent work being done by the DC, Bellary not only related to children's issues but for the overall development of the district.

This was followed by introduction of the participants.

#### **Profile of Participants:**

The gathering, well represented by a cross section of officials, functionaries, civil society etc included members of CWC, JJB, Stree shakthi federation, SHG federation, DHO, lawyers/advocates from JFMC, AC Bellary, WCD officials - CDPOs, Tasildars, Executive Officers, BEOs, Taluk Health Officers, Dist Registration Officer, DDPI SSA, Labour Officers, Labour Inspectors, Municipal Commissioner, members of women help desk, Tashildar, Gramena Arogya Nairmulana Samithi – RPs Taluk, Special Tasildar, Education Coordinator, GP member, community members, woman activists, teachers, , supervisor, Santhwana, private advocates, Information dept, Mass marriage organizers, Dental Health Officer, panchayath members, secretaries and memebers of Bheema Sangha – Children's association and NGOs – Concerned for Working Children, Myrada, Mahila Smakya, Sneha, Reach, Don Bosco, REEDS

**The Key Note Address** was delivered by Justice Dr. Shivraj V. Patil.

Heartily welcoming all participants the Justice expressed his happiness over the overwhelming participation from across departments, civil society organizations, community etc for the consultation. He shared that Bellary out did other districts in this aspect and it rightly revealed the commitment of the district administration and all those who are key for convergence to prevent this heinous social crime. He expressed that it also revealed the passion of the Deputy Commissioner who already held 2 planning meetings.

The Chairperson reiterated the need to be focused in work and adopt an approach that ensured delivery of results rather than mere talks. The Justice provided an overview of the 4 key areas that the Action Plan would focus on as it is important that suggestions and recommendations be based on ground reality and required action impact. The Justice once again briefly oriented the participants on the direction of the Karnataka High Court to the government for setting up a Core Committee. The Justice assured participants that the report would be submitted within the time frame i.e. by end June and with no compromise on quality and content of the report.

The Justice then explained the 4 Key areas that called for intense deliberation:

1. Awareness on the evil consequences of child marriage like adverse impact on health of mother and child, cruelty to the girl child etc. Such awareness on the evils, the Justice expressed, should aim at bringing about attitudinal change in the people.
2. Understanding the reasons and causes for child marriage - the common factors oft highlighted in all consultations were poverty, illiteracy, practices, myths, beliefs, emotional pressures of families and elders etc.
  - Describing the plight of a 14yr old child widow at Gulbarga, the Justice expressed that such cases should shock people out of their inertia and bring about change in mind set of people.
  - The Justice also raised the need for families and young girls to know about the choices and options before them. As in the instance of a 14yr old girl from Dharwad who was married but wanted to pursue her studies and return to her husband's family after turning 18yrs. The girl and family needed legal awareness so that she could decide on her future course.
  - The Justice also pointed out that child marriage was not a common phenomenon in regions like old Mysore and other districts of south Karnataka that had education, irrigation, exposure etc while in North Karnataka there were not many high schools and girls dropped out after attaining puberty - unburdening the family responsibility and also for safety reasons. Economic reasons - double marriage, mass marriage - so counseling is important - linkage to govt schemes.
  - Sensitisation of officers and field functionaries
- Understanding the legal framework and legislative provisions and proposing amendment, identifying loopholes for effective implementation
- Action plan for effective implementation by understanding the constraints and bottlenecks

The Justice concluded his opening remarks by assuring all that the report would be pragmatic, doable and with support from all concerned bring change in lives of children.

### **Presentations**

#### **Session -1**

#### **Causes of Child Marriage and its effect on children & families:**

*Presented by Ms. Kavita Ratna, Director, Concerned for Working Children,*

Ms. Kavita Ratna commenced her presentation thanking the government and the chairperson of the Core Committee for infusing confidence amongst all those working on the issue by proactive measures, the district consultations that had already generated awareness and set the momentum for action in motion. Highlighting the case of a 15 yr old girl 8 years ago whose courage and confidence helped her to resist child marriage, Ms. Kavita briefed the participants about the work of Concerned for Working Children (CWC) in the area of promoting child participation. The young girl was able to garner support from all quarters - police, media, govt officers, panchayath members, religious heads, local MLA and as well as the children's network that she was part of. Social change was therefore possible owing to collective action and with children playing a key role. Children and youth therefore are powerful change agents and require access to information, being part of peer group/association facilitated by the NGO, opportunity to express their opinions and decisions. Ms. Kavita shared the following key view points -

- Children are the primary victims of child marriage, hence it is important that their decision and opinion are given importance
- Tackling issue of dowry as it is linked inalienably to child marriages. With orientation young boys have refused dowry and refused to get married young
- Understanding issues from children's perspectives – questions raised by children like -
  - if a child marriage is annulled would a later legal marriage be considered a second marriage?
  - Would law punish parents?
- The legislative frame work should also consider other related laws like JJA, RTE and the approach be child centric
- Need to work with panchayaths -- local governance not just on child marriage issues but also other child protection issues.
- Emphasize on prevention rather than treatment as every family would want the best for their children
- Relevant to address systemic issues like poverty and take up systematically the recommendations of the Nanjundappa Committee Report wherein regional specific suggestions have emerged and so also on institutional arrangements.
- Bhagyalakshmi scheme -- very helpful but certain guidelines need to be developed.
- Support for families/children -- linkage to other services and schemes.
- The role of the CMPO and department officials had to be clarified so as to pin responsibility on specific nodal officers at various levels.

Response of Justice Shivraj Patil

1. On the issue of child participation and awareness amongst children the Justice shared that based on the common feedback that had emerged in all consultations the issue of child marriage and other protection issues will be in the syllabus of school and colleges. Inputs from sociologists, psychologists etc - age based simple language for sensitisation.
2. On the Nanjundappa committee on poverty alleviation - the Justice clarified that the Action Plan would recommend short term mid term and long term measures. Economic and educational development brings gradual social change.

3. The report would be strongly recommending setting up of Child Rights Protection Committee in every village. Highlighting the success story of class 8 children in Davengere who prevented the marriage of their class mate, the Justice reiterated that when children learn they teach others too!

## Session -2

### Legal framework of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act and constitutional provisions.

*Guest speaker- Shri. Sudhendra rao, District & Session Judge, Bellary .*

Shri. Rao commenced his session pointing out to the role of adults as perpetrators in child marriages. Hence change mechanisms need to target the adults who are responsible. He also reiterated that the constitution provides for special provision for women and children and this was not discriminatory but on the other hand for their empowerment.

The Judge also reiterated the need for procedures and guidelines for organisers of Mass Marriages. He also insisted on authentic age certificates that would prevent marriages. Another aspect that the **Judge emphasized on was measures to alleviate the fear and trauma so as to ensure that the child share freely their experiences.**

The Judge, pointing out to a study by UNICEF that highlighted child marriage as a global phenomena reiterated the need for awareness to organisers -- priests, local leaders etc sensitized, rehabilitation of rescued boys and girls that included scope for higher education and vocational training.

The Secretary, DWCD then called for responses from the participants. He also requested the DC to organise a meeting with all officials and others on the procedures and guidelines for mass marriages and provide recommendations

### Sharing by the Deputy Commissioner

Shri. Biswas, the Deputy Commissioner of Bellary shared the issues that had come up in the two planning meetings that he held with district and Taluk officials and NGOs. He pointed out that apart from the commonly highlighted causative factor of poverty, child marriage could also be influenced by certain development processes that could have negative impact. The pull-factor of metropolitan cities like Bangalore influence child marriage as families want security for their girls. He also expressed that excess liberty can also influence such happenings. In some tribal areas child marriage is resorted to as a safeguard to their genetic stock. Finally the issue of dowry also leads to child marriage.

Suggestions placed by the DC before the Justice and the participants --

1. The PCMA should not just be prohibitory but a Preventive Act also.
2. Age of both boys and girls age to be fixed at 18yrs.
3. Act provides for a time frame of two years on attaining majority for annulment of marriage or rendering it voidable. This may lead to complexity, hence there has to be recommendation for shorter time span, say within 6mths.

4. Registration of marriages to be made compulsory.
5. All schemes should lay down conditionalities such as production of age certificate, no child marriage etc. All schemes should also be linked. Eg Bhagyalakshmi
6. Affidavits for age certificate should not be considered for marriage registration --only age certificate as documentary evidence.
7. Marriage registrars to be included as abettors and accordingly punished -- as per provision of the Act.
8. Importance of village based data -- support of Anganwadi workers and VAs. Data collected and shared with the concerned Prohibition Officer who can then issue within 15days to both contracting parties. Information on child marriage also to be provided. Application format for submission along with documentary evidence. In the event of child marriage produce the documents before the magistrate and get a prohibitory order issued.
9. Role of VA - for registration of marriages - obtain data and send it to registrar within say 2 months of marriage.
10. Mass marriages - organisers are also culpability - jail for two yrs! They have to be educated and then made to follow procedures
11. Under Sec 10 - definition to include Moulvis and priests for punitive measures
12. Owners of wedding halls to be made responsible for implementation.

The Justice appreciated the efforts by the DC and provided his response to some of the aspects raised by the DC.

- The Committee will make a recommendation for amendment to include the preventive aspects to the central government as PCMA is a central legislation.
- On the aspect of common age for both parties the Justice shared that the age were fixed based on recommendation of sociologists, child psychiatrist, child psychologist etc and based on factors of maturity, economic reasons etc. However this will also be considered by the Committee.
- Registration of births and marriages can happen at local level for convenience of the people. Doctors could be deputed to the place of occurrence.
- 
- The term for 2 yrs for making marriage voidable -- giving the concerned boy/girl time to take a decision. This period can be cut down to 6mths to 1 yr.
- On the issue of punitive measures for abettors the committee is actively recommending the period of imprisonment as **upto 2yrs and not less than 3 mths and fine**. The punishment will vary in degree based on the category of persons involved.
- Prominent people who participate in marriages will be fined Rs. 500 or so -- but publish in media!
- **Procedures for mass marriage -- only those authorised by DC/concerned authority**

The secretary then shared about the need to bring in stringent punishment for organizers at Bellary. The verification process by the DC Raichur included an arrangement of 4 jeeps ready for verification that is done in 2 days. Doctors also to be held liable for issue of false age certificates. Incentives/disincentives on the issue of child marriage is also being actively considered. Incentives of Rs. 500 for those providing correct info on individual or mass marriages. Disincentives to include withdrawal of government schemes.

### **Post-lunch Session - Open House**

An Interaction session was held in the afternoon in the Conference Hall of D.C. Office at 2.30pm. The session started with the welcome by Sri. C.N. Sitharam, Secretary DWCD who also provided a brief overview and requested for participants suggestions.

Participants - Same group as present in the morning.

- Children representing Bheema sanghas shared their positive experiences in preventing child marriages in their villages. Discussion with parents, panchayath members and other local leaders helped in timely prevention of marriages and ensuring that children pursue schooling.
- The children also shared their concern about lack of high schools in villages that force girls to walk long distance. Safety being an issue girls drop out. They shared the case of a girl who was raped while walking through lonely stretch. Families therefore fearing safety of girls pull them out of schools. This also leads to early marriage.
- Children who are members of the Kishore sanghas formed by Mahila samakya also shared their success in stopping over 29 child marriages.

The Justice responded to this by sharing that the government is opening up opportunities for hostels. He informed them that the Core Committee is also strongly recommending that government/Education department provide school system including functional toilets. He also asked them to contact the DC, DD or DDPI for support for education.

- Members of NGOs – CWC, SNEHA, BOSCO, shared their experiences. strategies adopted for sensitising communities on the issue of child marriage. Working with women, children and youth groups have created better awareness in the community. This has also led to collective action at local level.
- It was recommended that effective implementation of the Right to Education Act and compulsory education for both boys and girls being extended to 18yrs and to include vocational training and life skills education would have great impact. Such initiative would progressively lead to decline in child marriage.
- Compulsory registration of marriages reiterated by many. Periodic registration drives to create awareness as well as to routinise registration.
- It was also suggested that authorities of marriage halls be made responsible for monitoring and prevention by taking appropriate action and putting up rules in the notice boards.
- The need for incentives and disincentives was proposed by some of the members.

- Vulnerability mapping to locate at risk families and children and take appropriate steps for prevention.
- It was also suggested that the Notification on CMPOs include PDOs.
- Role of negative influence of media was raised by many and the secretary informed that the Committee will be recommending for censor by concerned authority.
- One of the participants also suggested maintenance of confidentiality regarding information given.
- Involvement of women's group, Meena Thandas etc would facilitate early intervention.
- Role of Panchayath especially that of the Standing Committee for Social Justice of the panchayath system be actively involved.
- Role of Police
  - The Open House program of reaching out to school children every Thursday of the week for an hour's discussion on issues related to children, protection issues, police support etc has enabled build relationship. Timely intervention by the police facilitated by children. Parents also participate.
  - Noorjahan Asst Inspector at SP's Office shared about the special initiative by Mr. Rajappa, the former SP of Bellary – setting up Mahila Sanchari Dala – to reach out to un-reached women and community and orient them on their rights, issues plaguing them and the services and schemes for them. Covered over 25000 women.
- The recommendation from lawyers and advocates present was convergence with the District Legal Services Authority for generating legal awareness among people, children, women etc, providing legal aid and support in individual cases. Facilitate Legal Literacy Clubs in schools as is being done in Raichur.

Justice Shivraj Patil also recommended that the government adopt a single window system for women and one for children whereby all information, schemes and programs could be linked and made available to the community. This institutional arrangement will enable speedy access. The Secretary assured that the DWCD would facilitate this process in coordination with Police and other key departments.

The session concluded with the Secretary thanking all participants for their contribution.

**Press Meet** *Present were Justice Shivraj Patil, Secretary and DC*

The Press Meet commenced with the Justice providing a background and overview of the government setting up the Core Committee based on the Karnataka High Court Order and the key objective of submitting a detailed report – the Action Plan or Prevention of Child marriage that is practical, workable and implementable. The Justice also shared the outcomes of the various meetings and consultations since the first meeting on January 13<sup>th</sup> 2001. The chairperson also briefed the group on the key 4 areas that the report would focus on: Awareness on evils of child marriage, reasons and causes for child marriage to address them appropriately, legal provisions and implementation; and understanding the bottlenecks and road blocks to evolve effective implementation strategies. The Justice also shared information on the distinct consultations and the recommendations that emerged in the discussions - poverty, illiteracy, superstitions, property issues emerging as primary reasons for child marriage.

The Justice also expressed that the Individual cases are more than what meets the eye and the challenge lies in preventing this. Most cases are also not reported. Hence to reduce the incidence the report will recommend short term, mid term and long term plan and an action plan that is doable based on ground realities. The chairperson also assured the media that the report will be submitted within the stipulated time frame.

### Q & A Session

Based on the questions posed by the media participants and Justice Shivraj Patil's response.

1. Is the data on child marriage high in the North Karnataka?  
Yes as many studies show this though there is no confirmed data.
2. What about steps for rehabilitation for those who are already married?  
This is an area that the Core committee will have to work seriously on. There was a girl in Gulbarga who was widowed by the age of 14 yrs. Post marriage rehabilitation should include education as priority.
3. What is the incidence of child marriages in mass marriages?  
There is no confirmed data but going by what is shared by districts and those involved in preventing such cases, about 20%, and individual cases 45%. We are not able to give correct numbers.
4. Illiteracy, poverty etc have been pointed out as causes. Will the Committee address this?  
The report will recommend short term, mid term and long term measures. Education for all will take time. However ensuring procedures are in place for mass marriages can be done immediately. We are taking all efforts to make this implementable - make it a judicial order so there is direction for government for action.
5. Will the judicial order be before implementation commence?  
The report will be submitted first.
6. Will the report have all the 3 short term measures spelt out?  
Procedures for mass marriage can be done immediately but others will take time.
7. Marriage includes cultural/social and traditional issues also. Not just legal. How will this be addressed?  
We give importance to the legal framework and if it is law it has to be upheld. Traditions cannot justify abuse of children.
8. In Belgaum children are sold to avoid expenses for marriage.  
This is child trafficking. This Committee is more focused on child marriage.
9. When child marriage is prevented in mass marriage the concerned parties go elsewhere and get married.

This is the reason the report will insist upon procedures and local level committees to monitor closely.

10. Are you satisfied with the role of DWCD?

The core Committee is to provide suggestions for prevention of child marriage and not review the functioning of the officials.

11. What is the role of officials in mass marriages?

The report will define the role of every prohibition officer/ official responsible.

12. Do you say that these are not there in the Act?

The Act does not spell out everything. The rules will provide for this. There has to be will for implementation.

13. How will the local monitoring be?

The report will recommend setting up of Child Rights Protection Committee at village level. Incentive to those who inform or intimate about child marriage happening.

14. Have suggestions in Bellary consultation also similar to other districts?

Yes, awareness, inclusion in school syllabus, sensitisation of children, local monitoring etc are common in most districts. Many suggestions are similar.

15. How will poverty and other issues be how addressed?

The report is proposing linkage to services and schemes.

16. How can compulsory registration of marriages help in controlling child marriage?

Registration is done only if the couple is not children. So when registration is made compulsory then child marriage is automatically arrested. Verification of documents will be insisted upon.

17. What about doctors giving false certificate?

The recommendation will make doctors also liable.

18. What is the role of the Panchayth?

They have a very clear role to play.

19. How can people from the rural areas go to town or district HQ for registration of marriages?

We are suggesting mechanisms for registration at local level. Registration should happen where mass marriages are also taking place.

20. Have you come across cases of child marriage in Bellary?

Yes, the data has been shared with you.

21. Which religious community has got more incidence of child marriage?

This aspect will be taken into consideration in the report.

22. Based on the Sections of the Act for punitive measures have any case been registered?  
This has been done, but do not have the numbers. The Committee is focusing on strategies and not review any department.
23. Are awareness campaigns being planned at village level in coordination with NGOs?  
Yes. Some are already involved.
24. Will religious groups who perform marriages also be involved?  
The report will address them also. Even politicians who organise mass marriage will also be made accountable.



Member Secretary,  
Core Committee  
On Prevention of Child Marriage and  
Director, Department of Women & Child Development  
Bangalore



Chairperson  
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of Child Marriage

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE DISTRICT LEVEL CONSULTATION HELD ON  
APRIL 28<sup>TH</sup>, 2011 AT MYSORE**

The final district level consultation of the Core Committee on Prevention of Child Marriage set up by the Government of Karnataka was held at Mysore on 28<sup>th</sup> of April 2011, for the districts of Mysore, Chamarajanagar and Mandya.

The consultation followed the same agenda as the earlier consultations namely presentation on the causes and consequences of child marriage, the legal frame work and constitutional provisions, effective implementation of the Prohibition of Child Marriages Act by addressing the constraints. This was followed by open house discussion, public meet and press-meet.

**Profile of the Participants**

Present were the Deputy Commissioners of Mandya and Chamarajnar districts, CIO, Mandya, Chamarajanagar and Mysore, Superintendent of Police, I.G.P. of the Range I.G.P. Smt. Nina Nayak, chairperson Karnataka State Commission Protection Child Rights, District and Session Judge, CWC members of 3 district, Deputy Director General Doordarshan, members of the Sub Groups working on the action plan, child victims, media, NGOs, Mahila Samakhya and Law students.

Shri Sitaram, Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development welcomed all the participants to the consultation. He introduced the chairperson to the audience and provided an overview of the core committee, its primary objectives and purpose of the consultation. This was followed by the key note address by Justice Shivraj V Patil Chairperson of the Core Committee. Justice Patil appreciated the overwhelming participation from districts.

The Justice pointed out that prevention of child marriage was not effective even after Prohibition of Child Marriages Act 2006 came into force. He reiterated the reasons for child marriage that emerged in previous consultations namely illiteracy, superstitious practices, myths, belief, pressure of family and elders etc that led to child marriage. He stated that lot of suggestion are needed for creating awareness on causes and effects of child marriages.

The Justice also pointed out that child marriage was no common phenomena in a region like Mysore, that had good education levels, well established irrigation facilities and good economic conditions. He highlighted the 3 areas of concern that the Action Plan would address the need to create awareness about the causes and negative impact of child marriage, understanding the legal and legislative frame work and effective implementation of action plan by addressing the constraints.

The Justice reiterated that practical and implementable action plan would be developed based on a consultative process with field based recommendations coming across the state and cross section of stakeholders. He assured that the report would be submitted by end of

June and this report will be one of a model not only for Karnataka but for the entire country as well.

Dr. Suchitra Vedant, Project Director, Mahila Samakya, shared her experience in working on gender and girl child issue and pointed out that child marriage issue has been in discussion 1929. However even after 100 years the same situation exists and the issues continue even today. Dr. Vedant reiterated that nearly 50% of marriages in the state are below the age of 18 years. Prevention of child marriages has been more on paper than in the field. The main reasons for child marriage are illiteracy, poverty, and the practice is more prevalent in rural areas when compared to urban. Dr. Vedant expressed her concern about the existing conditions where girls become the first victims of all problems. The reason underlying this is our attitude towards girls and women. Further she expressed that there is urgent need to bring an attitudinal change in the society about the girl child. It is important to create awareness among the public and this cannot be achieved by NGO's, law or by government alone but required collective action and possible only when every one in society join hands together.

Dr. Suchitra informed that Mahila Samakya had organised state level discussions by Kishori Sangha group two years back on child marriage issue. One aspect that was highlighted as a reason for marriage as many groups expressed was the prevailing belief that if girls do not get married then they and the families do not attain salvation.

She further shared that when children are listened to then we can address new issues. She narrated the experience of a 13yr old girl who got married and gave birth to a child after a year. Both the little girl and her child! She pointed out that child marriage is not private matter but one of concern for all and change in attitude towards girl child was important. She pointed out that it should be towards building an enabling environment. Dr. Suchitra Vedant urged the need for awareness to be created.

Dr. Vedant shared an incident to prove how timely intervention could stop a child marriage from taking place and help a girl continue her higher education. Basamma, was a 13yr old girl studying in 7<sup>th</sup> Standard at Bellary. She finished her examinations and was about to leave for vacation. She received a phone call from her friend requesting her not to come to village. The reason was that her marriage was fixed up with her uncle. Her friends immediately contacted parents and try to convince them but failed to do so. However the girls stood strong and brought the matter before the Nari Adalat (Women's court organised by Mahila Samakya). A police case was filed. After a lot of persuasions her marriage was stopped. This also proved that a good network is needed for such action. Dr. Vedant also pointed out to the critical fact that sensitization is needed both for men and boy who are by and large the decision makers.

Sri Amar Kumar Pande, IGP spoke next and pointed out that nearly 500 children were missing from Mysore District, but not yet resolved. The reason, he informed was that the cases of child eloping to get married was on the increase. The IGP raised certain issue pertaining to police department -

- 1) The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act does not recognize the Police as CMPOs and hence suo motto action by the police is not possible. The power vests with only the District Magistrate.
- 2) Police Officer can extend help to child marriage prohibition officers. Police can register an FIR on receiving complaints from the CMPOs but cannot arrest the accused. Hence he suggested that it is necessary to bring amendment to the Rules and also appoint police personnel as CMPO under Section 16 (4).
- 3) He further informed that programs by the police like Therada Manne (Open House) is implemented whereby children and community are being informed of the various support by police and how they can approach the station for any problems.

In response to the issue raised by the IGP, Justice Patil assured that steps will be taken to propose amendments and address all issues.

The District Judge of Chamrajnagar addressed the participants on the legal issues and the provisions of the Act. He highlighted that increase in population and lack of commitment from people, were the causes of all problems in the society. He also pointed out the TV and Films had negative impact on children and communities and hence censor of programs is essential. He then briefed the gathering about the need for amendment to Prohibition of Child Marriages Act 2006.

### **Open House Discussion**

Shri Ngannachar of JSS Vidyapeetha pointed out the need for appointing NGOs to take up awareness programme across the state. He suggested that the law was to be amended to enable imprisonment of not only fathers but also mothers who get their girls or children married early.

Sri Venkatesh, Chairperson of the Child Welfare Committee of Mysore reiterated that police protection was essential for CDPOs at the time of prevention of child marriage. He also suggested that organisers should compulsorily obtain permission from CDPO at the time of mass marriage. He also emphasised the need to include child marriage issues in school curriculum/syllabus.

A young woman Rekha from Induvadi village stated that her parents fixed her marriage when she was 12 years old. She opposed her child marriage. But parents emotionally blackmailed her that they will suicide and this led to her getting married young and going through a life of suffering. She pleaded that child marriages need to be stopped to protect young girls.

Abbas, a High School Teacher stated that this problem will not be resolved unless population issue is addressed. However intervention was needed to address the issue of reduced girl child sex ratio. Naveen Kumar from Nanjangud stated that he prevented 6 child marriages and had filed a case in the court, which is pending hearing. He requested for better cooperation from the police and reiterated the need for protection for CDPOs at

the time of prevention of child marriage. He also suggested showing documentary films before starting films in the theatre.

Bettegowda, CDPO suggested that confidentiality was required to protect interests of the informers of child marriage by not disclosing their names, as was expressed by a SHG member.

The Chairperson of the Child Welfare Committee, Chamarajanagar suggested to start more and more residential school and to constitute committee at district level to prevent child marriage. She also stated that parents fear of safety of her children because of latest technology like mobile computer etc.

#### **Other inputs that came up in the interactive session**

1. Pre marital counseling is necessary for all young couples
2. Deputy Director Information Department suggested to utilize the services of the department for creating awareness among people about child marriage. He also suggested telecasting social issues in T.V. Channels.
3. The CDPO from Nagamangala suggested that the system of giving incentives to informers of child marriage would encourage many people to actively involve in prevention. Disincentives to those who organised child marriages. He also suggested that applicants to government benefits should give declaration in the application form that no child marriage was performed in his/her family.
4. Baburaj, member of the Juvenile Justice Board of Mysore suggested constituting coordination committee at district level for planning, overseeing implementation and review. This committee should meet at least once in 2 month.
5. A teacher from Mandya suggested that it was essential to create a conducive atmosphere in schools. He also suggested that girls should not be shown in demeaning light in advertisements and other media.
6. Gopalkrishna, D.D., Chamarajnagar suggested that it was important to call a meetings of all religious leaders and request them to work towards prevention of child marriage.

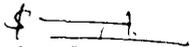
Bharat Gnana Vignana Samithi then made a presentation of the research study taken up to understand the socio-economic and educational status of Uppar Community in 10 villages, and work being done by them in this area. Most of them are tribal people. Child marriages are rampant in this community. The reason for the same is poverty, illiteracy, blind beliefs. Uppar Community people believe that after 18 years of age a girl child is not eligible for marriage. The organization has taken wide awareness campaign in each and every village to prevent child marriage.

The mind set of these people is gradually changing as expressed by one of the leaders who attended the consultation. He explained their local system of panchayath where the problems are solved at the village (Nadu) level first. Difficult problem will be placed before the Panchayat level called Katte Panchayath. If the problem was not solved at Katte.

it will be referred to Gadi Panchayati. He shared that the leaders of Uppar community have resolved to address the issue and prevent child marriage in their community.

Justice Shivraj Patil then highlighted the need for awareness campaign in Uppar community. While appreciating the Nadu, Katte and Gadi panchyat system of the Uppar Community, he requested that they take care of the rights of their children especially that of the girls. He reiterated that the community leaders, officers and NGO all should work together to create awareness and change their mindset to prevent child marriages.

The consultation ended with vote of thanks by Ms. Satyavathi, CEO, Zilla Panchayath of Mysore.



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ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ದಿನಾಂಕ	ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಹೆಸರು	ಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆ
1	17-03-2011	ಕನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರಭ	ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆ ಎಲ್ಲರ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ.
2	17-03-2011	ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ	ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ಅರಿವು ಅವಶ್ಯ
3	17-03-2011	ಪ್ರಜಾವಾಣಿ	ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹಕ್ಕೆ ಕಡಿವಾಣ ಅವಶ್ಯ
4	17-03-2011	ವಿಶ್ವವಾಣಿ	ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಅಪಮಾನ: ನ್ಯಾ.ಶಿವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲ್
5	17-03-2011	ಸಂಜೆ ದರ್ಶನ	ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವುದು ಎಲ್ಲರ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.
6	18-03-2011	ಪ್ರಜಾವಾಣಿ	ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ಕೋರ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯಿಂದ ವರದಿ
7	18-03-2011	ಉದಯವಾಣಿ	ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ: ಜುನೋನಲ್ಲಿ ವರದಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಕೆ
8	19-03-2011	ಸಮಾಜವೀರ	ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವುದು ಎಲ್ಲರ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ: ಡಾ.ಶಿವರಾಜ
9	25-03-2011	ಕ.ಸಂಧ್ಯಾಕಾಲ	ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನಾ ಸಭೆ
10	26-03-2011	ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ	ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ದುಷ್ಪರಿಣಾಮ: ಶಾಲಾ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿಸಲು ಶಿಫಾರಸು.
11	27-03-2011	ಉದಯವಾಣಿ	ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹಕ್ಕೆ ಬಡತನ, ಅಜ್ಜಾನ ಕಾರಣ.
12	01-04-2011	ಉದಯವಾಣಿ	ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಯಲು ಹೋದವರಿಗೆ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಏನು?

13	07-04-2011	ಕನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರಭ	ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗೆ ಅಂಗಲಾಚಿದ ಬಾಲಕಿ
14	07-04-2011	ಕನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರಭ	ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗೆ ಸರ್ವರ ಸಹಭಾಗಿತ್ವ ಅಗತ್ಯ
15	07-04-2011	ಹೊಸ ದಿಗಂತ	ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಯಿರಿ: ನ್ಯಾ.ಪಾಟೀಲ್
16	07-04-2011	ಪ್ರಜಾವಾಣಿ	ಗ್ರಾಮ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕು ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಸಮಿತಿ.
17	08-04-2011	ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ	ಕಾನೂನು ಸಾಲದು, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಚಿಂತನೆ ಬೇಕು
18	08-04-2011	ಕನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರಭ	ಆಡುವ ಕೂಸಿಗೆ ಕಾಡುವ ಕೂಸು ಬೇಡ
19	08-04-2011	ವಿಜಯ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ	ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕು ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಸಮಿತಿ ರಚನೆಯಾಗಲಿ
20	21-04-2011	ರಾಯಚೂರು ವಾಣಿ	ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಭವಿಷ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾರಕ
21	21-04-2011	ವಿಜಯ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ	ಇಷ್ಟವಿಲ್ಲದ ಮದುವೆ ಓದುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಕಷ್ಟ
22	21-04-2011	ಕನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರಭ	ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗೆ ಕಾನೂನು ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಅಗತ್ಯ
23	21-04-2011	ಈಶಾನ್ಯ ಟೈಮ್ಸ್	5 ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ವರದಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಕೆ - ಡಾ.ಶಿವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲ್
24	21-04-2011	ರಾಯಚೂರು (ತೆಲುಗು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ)	ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣಕು ಸಮಾಕರಂಜಾಲಿ
25	22-04-2011	ಕನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರಭ	ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗೆ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆ ಅಗತ್ಯ
26	27-04-2011	ಉದಯವಾಣಿ	ಜೂನ್‌ಗೆ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ಸಮಿತಿ ವರದಿ
27	27-04-2011	ವಿಜಯ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ	ಬಾಲ್ಯ ಮದುವೆ ತಡೆಗೆ ತಂತ್ರ
28	29-04-2011	ವಿಜಯ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ	ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆ: ಜೂನ್ ಅಂತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ವರದಿ.
29	29-04-2011	ಕನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರಭ	ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆ: ವರದಿ ಜೂನ್‌ಗೆ

ಶನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರಥ 17 MAR 2011



# 'ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆ' ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ

ಸಮಾಲೋಚನಾ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಮಟ್ಟದ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ಆಂತರಿಕ ಸಮಿತಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ಶಿವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲ ಅಭಿಮತ



ಕನ್ನಡಪ್ರಭ ವಾರ್ತೆ, ಧಾರವಾಡ, ಮಂ. 16  
ಬಡತನ, ಅಜ್ಞಾನ ಹಾಗೂ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಕಳೆದು  
ಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ  
ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಇದನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ  
ರಲ್ಲೂ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ  
ವಿಂದು ರಾಜ್ಯಮಟ್ಟದ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ಆಂತರಿಕ  
ಸಮಿತಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ಶಿವರಾಜ  
ಪಾಟೀಲ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಅಲೂರು ವೆಂಕಟರಾವ್ ಸಭಾಭವನದಲ್ಲಿ  
ಬುಧವಾರ ಜರುಗಿದ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ  
ಧಾರವಾಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಸಭೆಯ  
ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆ ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದ ಅವರು, ಉಚ್ಚ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ  
ನಿರ್ದೇಶನದಂತೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಆಂತರಿಕ  
ಸಮಿತಿ ರಚಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಅದು ಮುಂದಿನ ಅರು ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ  
ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ  
ಸಭೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿ ನ್ಯಾಯಾ ಯೋಜನೆ ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಿ  
ಲಿದೆ. ಈ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆ  
ಹಾಗೂ ಬದ್ಧತೆಯಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಕೋಡೆಕ್ ತಡೆ  
ಗಟ್ಟುವುದು ವಿಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಟ್ಟರು.  
ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ  
ವರದಿ ಗಮನಿಸಿದರೆ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ  
ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಿಂದ ಮಾನ  
ವೀಯ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಇದು  
ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಅಪಮಾನವಾದಂತೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ತಡೆ  
ಯಾಳುವು ಮಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲರ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಎಂದರು.  
ಸಭಾಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತ ಸಂಧಾನ

## ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಯಿಂದ ಮಾನವೀಯ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದು. ಇದು ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಅಪಮಾನವಾದಂತೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ತಡೆಯುವುದು ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ.

ಹಾಗೂ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಸೀತಾರಾಮ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ ಸಮಿತಿ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು.

ವೇದಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಹಾಗೂ ಸತ್ರ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಕೆ. ನಟರಾಜನ್ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಜಂಟಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕಿ ಫಾತಿಮಾ ಉಪ್ಪೇಶೈಯರು, ಇಲಾಖೆ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಸೀತಾರಾಮ್ ಪ್ರಾಗತಿ, ಪ್ರಾಸ್ತಾವಿಕ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕಿ ಸರೋಜಾ ಕಡಮನಿ ವಂದಿಸಿದರು. ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಅಯೋಜಿಸಿದ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದವರು ಸ. ರಾಜಕೀಶ್ವರ, ದೇವೇಂದ್ರ ಪ್ರಸಾದ್, ಗ್ರಾಹಕರ ವೇದಿಕೆ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಶೇಖರಗೌಡ ಪಾಟೀಲ, ಶಿವ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ತಹಶೀಲ್ದಾರರು, ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿದ್ದರು. ಬಳಿಕ ಗದಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಸಭೆ ಜರುಗಿತು. ಗುರುವಾರ ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ 10 ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನಾ ಸಭೆ ನಡೆಯಲಿದ್ದು, ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ 2.15ಕ್ಕೆ ಅಲೂರು ವೆಂಕಟರಾವ್ ಭವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನಾ ಸಭೆ ನಡೆಯಲಿದ್ದು, ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಸೀತಾರಾಮ್ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.



## ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ 17 MAR 2011

ಧಾರವಾಡ ಮುಖಂಡರ ಮೂಲಕ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ನಡೆಸಿದರೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದರು. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಪರಿಷ್ಕಾರಿ ಕರ್. ದಿಲೀಪ್ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಯಲು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಶ್ರಮಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸಹಕಾರ ನೀಡುವುದಾಗಿ ಭರವಸೆ ನೀಡಿದರು.

ಕೆಡ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆ ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯ ಸಿ.ಎನ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಸೀತಾರಾಮ ಅವರು ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಸಲಹೆ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದರು.

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಹಾಗೂ ಸತ್ರ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶ ಕೆ. ನಟರಾಜನ್ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಜಂಟಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕಿ ಫಾತಿಮಾ ವೇದಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರು. ಧಾರವಾಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ

ಧಾರವಾಡ 16-ಬಡತನ, ಅಜ್ಜನ ಹಾಗೂ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಇದನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ರಾಜ್ಯಮಟ್ಟದ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ಅಂತರಿಕ ಸಮಿತಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ಡಾ. ಶಿವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಟ್ಟರು.

ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಆಲೂರು ವೆಂಕಟರಾವ್ ಸಭಾಭವನದ ಬುಧವಾರ ಜರುಗಿದ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ ಕುರಿತು ನಡೆದ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಸಭೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆ ವಹಿಸಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಅವರು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಉಚ್ಚ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನದಂತೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅಂತರಿಕ ಸಮಿತಿ ರಚಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಈ ಸಮಿತಿ ಮುಂದಿನ ಆರು ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಸಭೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಲಿವೆ ಎಂದು ಅವರು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

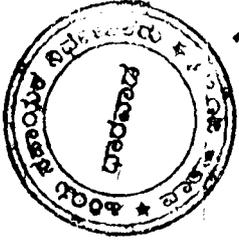
ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ವರ್ಷಾ ಜೈನ್ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾನಪದ ಕಲಾತಂಡಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕು. ಗ್ರಾಮಸಭೆ, ಜಾಗ್ರತಿ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳು, ಕಾಲಾ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸ ಹಾಗೂ

ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ ಆಧಿಕಾರಿ, ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶರಾದ ಸಿ. ರಾಜಶೇಖರ್, ವೇವೇಂದ್ರಪ್ಪ ಬಿರಾವಾರ, ಗ್ರಾಹಕರ ವೇದಿಕೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಶೇಖರಗೌಡ ಪಾಟೀಲ, ಶಿಶು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಆಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ತಹಶೀಲ್ದಾರರು, ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿದ್ದರು. ಸೀತಾರಾಮ್ ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಾಸ್ತಾವಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕಿ ಸರೋಜಾ ಕಡೆಮನಿ ವಂದಿಸಿದರು. ನಂತರ ಗದಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಸಭೆ ಜರುಗಿತು.

ದಿ. 17 ಮುಂಜಾನೆ 10 ಕ್ಕೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾವಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಆಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನಾ ಸಭೆ ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ 2-15 ಕ್ಕೆ ಆಲೂರು ವೆಂಕಟರಾವ್ ಭವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂವಾದವನ್ನು ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶ ಶಿವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲ ನಡೆಸಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ.



ಧಾರವಾಡದ ಅಲೂರ ವೆಂಕಟರಾವ್ ಭವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಬುಧವಾರ ಜರುಗಿದ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ ಕುರಿತು ನಡೆದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶ ಡಾ. ಶಿವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ವರ್ಷಾಜೈನ್ ಮುಂಚಾದವರು ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿದ್ದರು.



ಪ್ರಕಾಶನಾಂಕ 7 MAR 2011

# 'ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹಕ್ಕೆ ಕಡಿವಾಣ ಅಡವಳ್ಳ'

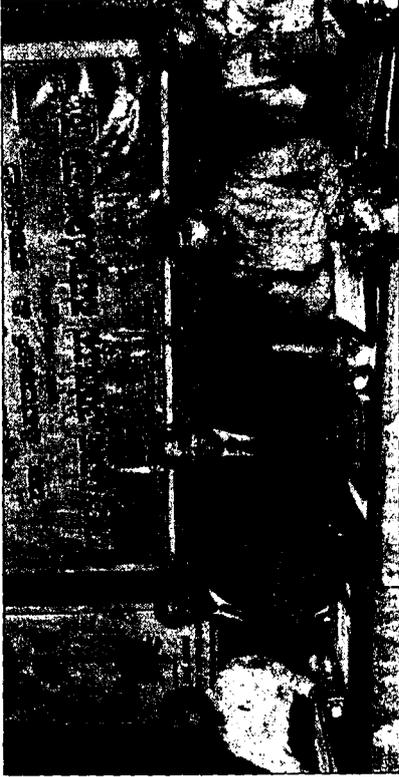
ಪ್ರಜಾವಾಣಿ ವಾರ್ತೆ

ಧಾರವಾಡ: "ಬಡತನ, ಅಜ್ಞಾನ ಹಾಗೂ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಇದನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ" ಎಂದು ರಾಜ್ಯಮಟ್ಟದ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆ ಕೋರ್ಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ಡಾ. ಶಿವಾರಜ ಪಾಟೀಲ ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಆಲೂರು ವೆಂಕಟರಾವ್ ಸಭಾಭವನದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಸಭೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆ ವಹಿಸಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ ಅವರು, ಪ್ರಕೃತೀರ್ಪ್ತ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನ ದಂತೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅಂತರಿಕ ಸಮಿತಿ ರಚಿಸಿ, ಈ ಸಮಿತಿ ಮುಂದಿನ ಆರು ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಸಭೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿ ತ್ರಿಯಾಲೋಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಲಿದೆ ಎಂದರು.

ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದರೆ, ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಿಂದ ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೂ ಕೂಡ ಅಪಮಾನವಾದಂತೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ತಡೆಯುವುದು ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಎಂದರು.

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ದರ್ಶಣ ಕೆ.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್. ಮನುಷ್ಯನಾದಿ, ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾನಪದ ಕಲಾತಂಡಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿ



ಧಾರವಾಡ ಆಲೂರು ವೆಂಕಟರಾವ್ ಸಭಾಭವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಲುಧನಾರ ನಡೆದ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನಾ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯಾ. ಡಾ. ಶಿವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ನ್ಯಾ. ಕೆ.ನಟರಾಜನ್, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ದರ್ಶಣ ಕೆ.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್. ಇದ್ದರು.

ಸುವ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕು. ಗ್ರಾಮಸಭೆ, ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳು, ಶಾಲಾ-ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸ ಹಾಗೂ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಮುಖಂಡರ ಮೂಲಕ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ನಡೆಸಿದರೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದರು.

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವರಿಷ್ಠಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಆರ್.ದಿಲೀಪ್, ತಮ್ಮ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸಹಕಾರ ನೀಡುವುದಾಗಿ ಭರವಸೆ ನೀಡಿದರು. ಕೆ.ಬಿ. ಸಂಜಯ್ ಅಶೋಕ ಯರಗಟ್ಟ, ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯ ಡಾ. ಸಿ.ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂವಾದ ನಡೆಯುವುದು.

ಬೃಹದಾಚಾರ್ಯ 17 MAR 2011



# ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಅಪಮಾನ : ನ್ಯಾಯ ವಿವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲ

**ಧಾರವಾಡ, ಮಾ : ೧೬:-** ಬಡತನ ಅಜ್ಞಾನ ಹಾಗೂ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ಸಹಯೋಗಿ ಇದನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ರಾಜ್ಯಮಟ್ಟದ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ಅಂತರಿಕ ಸಮಿತಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ಡಾ|| ಶಿವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಆಲೂರಂ ವೆಂಕಟರಾವ್ ಸಭಾಭವನದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ (ದಿನಾಂಕ ೧೬) ಜರುಗಿದ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ ಧಾರವಾಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಸಭೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆ ವಹಿಸಿ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಉಚ್ಚ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನದಂತೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅಂತರಿಕ ಸಮಿತಿ ರಚಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಈ ಸಮಿತಿ ಮುಂದಿನ ಆರು ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಸಭೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿ ತ್ರೈಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಲಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಶಿವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು. ಈ ಕೆಲಸ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಕೂಡಿ

ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತರ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಿ ಈ ಶೋಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಅವರು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಟ್ಟರು. ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದರೆ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಆಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರು. ಈ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಿಂದ ಮಾನವೀಯ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಕೂಡಾ ಅವಮಾನವಾದಂತೆ ಇದನ್ನು ತಡೆಯುವುದು ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ಜವಬ್ದಾರಿ ಎಂದರು.

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ದರ್ಜನ್ ಜೈನ್ ಅವರು ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾನಪದ ಕಲಾಕಂಡಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕು. ಗ್ರಾಮಸಭೆ, ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳ ಶಾಲಾಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸ ಹಾಗೂ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಮುಖಂಡರ ಮೂಲಕ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ

ನಡೆಸಿದರೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದರು. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮೂಲೀಸ್ ವರಿಷ್ಠಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ದರ್ಜನ್ ಜೈನ್ ಇದನ್ನು ತಡೆಯಲು ಟೀಕಾಂವರ್ಕ್ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕು. ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸಹಕಾರ ನೀಡುವುದಾಗಿ ಧರವರೆ ನೀಡಿದರು.

ಸಮಾಲೋಚನಾ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಅಶೋಕ ಯರಗಟ್ಟಿಯವರು ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಾನೂನು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯ ಸಿ.ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ ಅವರು ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಸೀತಾರಾಮ ಅವರು ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ ಸಲಹೆ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದರು.

ವೇದಿಕೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಹಾಗೂ ಸತ್ಯ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧಿಕಾರರಾದ ಕೆ.ನುರಾಜ್ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಜಂಟಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕಿ ಫಾತಿಮಾ ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿದ್ದರು. ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಕಾರ್ಯ



**ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆ ಕೋಶ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ**  
 ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕಿ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ಡಾ|| ಶಿವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲ ಅವರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಿತು.  
 ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನಾ ಸಭೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆ ವಹಿಸಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಡಾ|| ಶಿವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲ.

ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧಿಕಾರರಾದ ಸಿ. ರಾಜಶೇಖರ್, ದೇವೇಂದ್ರಪ್ಪ ಜಿಗಾರದಾರ, ಗ್ರಾಹಕರ ವೇದಿಕೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಶೇಖರಗೌಡ ಪಾಟೀಲ, ಶಿವು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಕೆ.ಎಸ್. ಶಿಲ್ಪಾರಂಜನಿ, ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿದ್ದರು. ತದನಂತರ ಗದಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಸಭೆ ಜರುಗಿತು. ನಾಳೆ ಮುಂಜಾನೆ ೧೦ ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನಾ ಸಭೆಯ ನಂತರ ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ ೨-೧೫ ಕ್ಕೆ ಆಲೂರು ವೆಂಕಟರಾವ್ ಭವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನಾ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲಾಗುವುದು.



# ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವುದು ಎಲ್ಲರ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ

ಧಾರವಾಡ-೦೭, ಬಡತನ, ಅಜ್ಞಾನ ಹಾಗೂ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಇದನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ರಾಜ್ಯಮಟ್ಟದ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ಆಂತರಿಕ ಸಮಿತಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ಡಾ|| ಶಿವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಅಲೂರು ವೆಂಕಟರಾವ್ ಸಭಾಭವನದಲ್ಲಿಂದು (ದಿನಾಂಕ ೦೬) ಜರುಗಿದ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ ಧಾರವಾಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಸಭೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆ ವಹಿಸಿ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಉಚ್ಚ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನದಂತೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಆಂತರಿಕ ಸಮಿತಿ ರಚಿಸಿದ್ದು ಈ ಸಮಿತಿ ಮುಂದಿನ ಆರು ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಸಭೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿ ಕ್ರಿಯಾ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಲಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಶಿವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು. ಈ ಕೆಲಸ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಕೂಡಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದು ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಬದ್ಧತೆಯಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಈ ಶೋಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಅವರು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಟ್ಟರು.

ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿದರೆ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಆಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರು. ಈ ವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯಿಂದ ಮಾನವೀಯ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಇದು ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೂ ಕೂಡಾ ಅವಮಾನವಾದಂತೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ತಡೆಯುವುದು ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ಜವಬ್ದಾರಿ ಎಂದರು.



ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ದರ್ವಣ ಜೈನ್ ಅವರು ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾನಪದ ಕಲಾತಂಡಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕು. ಗ್ರಾಮಸಭೆ, ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳ, ಶಾಲಾಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸ ಹಾಗೂ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಮುಖಂಡರ ಮೂಲಕ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ನಡೆಸಿದರೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದರು.

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮೋಲೀಸ್ ವರಿಷ್ಠಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಅರ್. ದಿಲೀಪ್ ಇದನ್ನು ತಡೆಯಲು ಟೀಂವರ್ಕ್ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕು. ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸಹಕಾರ ನೀಡುವುದಾಗಿ ಭರವಸೆ ನೀಡಿದರು. ಸಮಾಲೋಚನಾ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಿಡ್ಸ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಅಶೋಕ ಯರಗಟ್ಟಿಯವರು ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗೆ ಅರಿವು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಾನೂನು ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯ ಸಿ.ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ ಅವರು ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಿದರು.

ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಅಯೋಜಿಸಿದ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಧಾರವಾಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶರಾದ ಸಿ. ರಾಜಶೇಖರ, ದೇವೇಂದ್ರಪ್ಪ ಬಿರಾದಾರ, ಗ್ರಾಹಕರ ವೇದಿಕೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಶೇಖರಗೌಡ ಪಾಟೀಲ, ಶಿಶು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು,

ಅರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಸೀತಾರಾಮ್ ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಾಣವಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕಿ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಸರೋಜಾ ಕಡಮನಿ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಂದಿಸಿದರು.

ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಅಯೋಜಿಸಿದ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಧಾರವಾಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶರಾದ ಸಿ. ರಾಜಶೇಖರ, ದೇವೇಂದ್ರಪ್ಪ ಬಿರಾದಾರ, ಗ್ರಾಹಕರ ವೇದಿಕೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಶೇಖರಗೌಡ ಪಾಟೀಲ, ಶಿಶು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು,

ಪ್ರಜಾವಾಣಿ 18 MAR 2011

# 'ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ: ಕೋಲ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯಿಂದ ವರದಿ'

ಧಾರವಾಡ: "ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡಗಟ್ಟಲು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನಿಯಮಿತ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡ ಕೋರ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ನಿಗದಿತ ಅವಧಿಯೊಳಗೆ ತನ್ನ ವರದಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲಿದೆ" ಎಂದು ಕಮಿಟಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ಡಾ. ಶಿವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲ ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ಗುರುವಾರ ಪತ್ರಿಕಾಗೋಷ್ಠಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವಿಷಯ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ ಅವರು, ಜೂನ್ ತಿಂಗಳಾಂತ್ಯದೊಳಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ವರದಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಥ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂದಾಗುವ ತಂದೆ-ತಾಯಂದಿರಿಗೆ, ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹ ನಡೆಸುವ ಸಂಘಟಕರಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಇಂಥ ಸಮಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವವರಿಗೆ ದಂಡ ವಿಧಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚಿಂತನೆ ನಡೆದಿದೆ. ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು ಎಂದರು.

ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಹೊರಗೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಸಭೆ ನಡೆಸಿರುವುದು ಇದೆಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿ. 16 ರಂದು ಧಾರವಾಡ, ಗದಗ ಹಾಗೂ 17 ರಂದು ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಸಭೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಸಂವಾದ ನಡೆಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತಮ ಸಲಹೆಗಳು ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮಿತಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿ



ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆ ಕೋರ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಧಾರವಾಡ ಆಲೂರು ವೆಂಕಟರಾವ್ ಸಭಾಭವನ ನಡಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರುವಾರ ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿದ ಸಂವಾದದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ಡಾ. ಶಿವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಅಹವಾಲು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದರು.

ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದು ಎಂದ ಅವರು, ಪ್ರತಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುವ ಯೋಜನೆ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಸಮಿತಿಯು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮುಖ್ಯ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ರೂಪಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹಗಳಿಂದಾಗುವ ದುಷ್ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಹಾಗೂ ಅದರ

ಕುರಿತು ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವುದು ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹಗಳು ಸಂಕೋಪದಿಂದ ನೆರವೇರಿರುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯತೆಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭವಿದೆಯೇ ಮುಂತಾದ ಕಾರಣಗಳ ಗೊತ್ತುಪಡಿಸಿ ಅವುಗಳ ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಎಂಬುದರ ಕುರಿತು, ಕಾನೂನುಗಳ ಮಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಉಪ್ಪಂಚಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾಗುವ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಸಾಕೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಕೋಯಿದಾಗ

ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾಯ್ದೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾಗುವ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಚಿಂತನೆ-ಮಂಥನ ನಡೆಯಲಿದೆ ಎಂದರು.

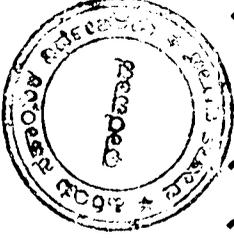
ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹಗಳ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಥ ಪ್ರಸಂಗಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜರುಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಸಮಿತಿ ಗಮನಿಸಿದೆ. ಈ ಕುರಿತು ರೀತಿ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಲು ಗಮನ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಮುಂದೆ ವಿಷಯ ತಿಳಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗದವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸದಸ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆ ಕೋರ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಕೋರಡಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 133, 1ನೇ ಮಹಡಿ, ವಿಕಾಸನಗರ, ಡಾ.

ಬಿ.ಆರ್.ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ ಬೀದಿ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-1, ದೂರವಾಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 080-2 2034357ಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಸಿ.ಎನ್.ಆರ್.ಆರ್. ಜಂಟಿನಿರ್ದೇಶಕಿ ನಜರತ್ ಫಾತಿಮಾ, ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕಿ ರಾಜ ಪಂಚಜಾ, ಸರೋಜಾ ಕಡೇ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಬಲಾ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕಿಗಳಿದ್ದರು.

ಉದಯಪಾಣಿ 18 MAR 2011



# ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ: ಜೂನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ವರದಿ ಸಲಕೆ

ಧಾರವಾಡ, ಮಾ.17: ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಉಚ್ಚ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನದ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕೋಲ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ರಚಿಸಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಅವಧಿ ಅರು ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದು ಜೂನ್ ಅಂತ್ಯದೊಳಗೆ ವರದಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು ಎಂದು ಕಮಿಟಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಸರ್ವೋಚ್ಚ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ ನಿವೃತ್ತ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ಡಾ| ಶಿವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.



ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರುವಾರ ಸುದ್ದಿಗೋಷ್ಠಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ ಅವರು, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತು ಕಯಾರಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ನಮ್ಮದಲ್ಲ. ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ವಸ್ತು ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ತಿಳಿಯಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನಾ ಸಭೆ ನಡೆಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾವು ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವರದಿ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದೇ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷೆ ಎಂದರು.

ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹದ ದುಷ್ಪರಿಣಾಮದ ಕುರಿತು ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಮಾ.16 ಹಾಗೂ 17ರಂದು

ಧಾರವಾಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಧಾರವಾಡ, ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಗದಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನಾ ಸಭೆ ನಡೆಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದ ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂತಿಮ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು.

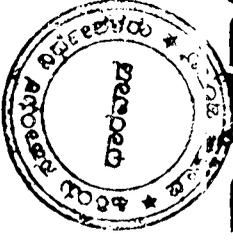
14ರಿಂದ 18 ವರ್ಷದೊಳಗಿನವರಿಗೆ ವಿವಾಹಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಭವಿಸಿ ಒದಗಿಸುವಂತೆ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಶಿಫಾರಸು ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು. ಗ್ರಾ.ಪಂ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ ಸಮಿತಿ ರಚನೆ, ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ಮಾಡುವ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸವಲತ್ತು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸುವುದು,

ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮದುವೆ ಮಾಡಿಸುವವರ ಕುರಿತು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡುವವರಿಗೆ ಪೊರಾಳ ಧನ ನೀಡುವುದು, ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹ ಸಂಘಟಿಸುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಟ್ಟಳೆ ರೂಪಿಸುವುದು, ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪಠ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ

ಸೇರಿಸುವುದು, ವಧು-ವರರ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ದೃಢೀಕರಣ ಪತ್ರ ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿ ನೀಡುವವರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಕಠಿಣ ಕ್ರಮ, ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ನಿಷೇಧ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ, 18 ವರ್ಷದೊಳಗಿನ ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಜೀವನಕೌಶಲ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ವೃತ್ತಿ ತರಬೇತಿ ನೀಡುವುದು ಮೊದಲಾದ ವಿಚಾರಗಳ ಒಗೆ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನಾ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚೆ ನಡೆಯಿತು ಎಂದು ವಿವರಿಸಿದರು.

ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ಮಾಡಿಸುವ ತಂದೆ-ತಾಯಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹದ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಮದುವೆ ಮಾಡಿಸುವವರಿಗೆ ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷ ಸೆರೆವಾಸ ಅಥವಾ 1 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂ. ಜುಲ್ಮಾನೆ ವಿಧಿಸುವ ಕುರಿತು ಚಿಂತನೆ ನಡೆದಿದೆ. ಎಂಥದ್ದೇ ಪ್ರಭಾವಶಾಲಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯೇ ಇರಲಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಂಡರೆ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ 500 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ದಂಡ ಹಾಕುವ ಯೋಜನೆಯೂ ಇದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಜಾಗೃತ ಸಮಿತಿ ರಚಿಸುವ ಕುರಿತು ಚರ್ಚೆ ನಡೆದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಸೀತಾರಾಂ, ಜಂಟಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕಿ ನುಸ್ಸತಾ ಘಾತಿಮಾ ಇವರು.



ಶ್ರೀಮತ್ ಕೆ.ನಟರಾಜನ್ 19.3.11

# ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವುದು ಎಲ್ಲರ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ :ಡಾ.ಶಿವರಾಜ



ಧಾರವಾಡ-೧೮, ಬಡತನ, ಅಜ್ಞಾನ ಹಾಗೂ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯ ಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಇದನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ರಾಜ್ಯಮಟ್ಟದ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ಆಂತರಿಕ ಸಮಿತಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಮೂರ್ತಿ ಡಾ.ಶಿವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಆಲೂರು ವೆಂಟುರಾಜ್ ಸಭಾಭವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಜರುಗಿದ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ ಧಾರವಾಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಸಭೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆ ವಹಿಸಿ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಉಚ್ಚ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನದಂತೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಆಂತರಿಕ ಸಮಿತಿ ರಚಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಈ ಸಮಿತಿ ಮುಂದಿನ ಆರು ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಸಭೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿ ಕ್ರಿಯಾ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಲಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಶಿವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು. ಈ ಕೆಲಸ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ

ಕೂಡಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ಸಹಕಾರ ನೀಡುವುದಾಗಿ ಭರಪ್ರಮಾಣಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಬದ್ಧತೆ ಪಡ್ಡತಿಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಣಾಮ ವಸ ನೀಡಿದರು. ಯಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಈ ಶೋಷಣೆ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಸಮಾಲೋಚನಾ ಸಭೆ ಹೇಯನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಬಹುದು ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡ್ಡೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂದು ಅವರು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಜಾನಪದ ಕಲಾತಂಡಗಳ ಅಶೋಕ ಯರಗಟ್ಟಿಯವರು ಪಟ್ಟರು. ಮೂಲಕ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗೆ ಅರಿವು ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕು. ಗ್ರಾಮ ಕಾನೂನು ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಮತ್ತು ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಸಭೆ, ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳ, ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯ ಗಮನಿಸಿದರೆ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ಶಾಲಾ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪ ಸಿ.ಎಸ್.ಪಾಟೀಲ ಅವರು ವಿವಾಹ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಆಗಿದೆ ನ್ಯಾಸ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದರು. ಈ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಿಂದ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಮಾನವೀಯ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಅಪಾಯಕಾರಿ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ 'ಳಿಕೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ನಡೆಸಿದರೆ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಜಕ್ಕೂ ಕೂಡಾ ಅಪಮಾನವಾ ದಂತೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ತಡೆಯುವುದು ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗೆ ಪರಿ ಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಲಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಶಿವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು. ದರ್ಪಣ ಟೀವಿ ಮತ್ತು ದರ್ಶನ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ವರಿಷ್ಠಾ ಧಿಕಾರಿ ಇದನ್ನು ತಡೆಯಲು ಕಾಮಕಾರಿ ಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಟೀವಿ ಮತ್ತು ದರ್ಪಣ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ದರ್ಪಣ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕು. ಮಾತನಾಡಿ ಸಲಹೆ ಸೂಚನೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಎಲ್ಲ ಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದರು.

ವೇದಿಕೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಹಾಗೂ ಸತ್ರ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶ ಕೆ.ನಟರಾಜನ್ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಜಂಟಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕಿ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಫಾತಿಮಾ ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿದ್ದರು. ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಸೀತಾರಾಮ್ ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಾಸ್ತಾವಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕಿ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಸರೋಜಾ ಕಡೆ ಮನಿ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಂದಿಸಿದರು. ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿದ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಧಾರವಾಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶ ಸಿ.ರಾಜಶೇಖರ, ದೇವೇಂದ್ರಪ್ಪ ಬಿರಾದಾರ, ಗ್ರಾಹಕರ ವೇದಿಕೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಶೇಖರಗೌಡ ಪಾಟೀಲ, ಶಿಶು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ತಹಶೀಲ್ದಾರರು, ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿದ್ದರು. ತದನಂತರ ಗದಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಸಭೆ ಜರುಗಿತು.







ಉದಯವಾಣಿ (17 MAR 2011)

# 'ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹಕ್ಕೆ ಬಡತನ, ಅಜ್ಞಾನ ಕಾರಣ'



ಧಾರವಾಡದ ಆಲೂರು ವೆಂಕಟರಾವ್ ಸಭಾಭವನದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ ಕುರಿತ ಧಾರವಾಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ಶಿವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ದರ್ಪಣ ಜೈನ್, ಆರ್. ದಿಲೀಪ್ ಮೊದಲಾದವರು ಇದ್ದರು.

ಧಾರವಾಡ, ಮಾರ್.16: ಬಡತನ, ಅಜ್ಞಾನ ಹಾಗೂ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಇದನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ರಾಜ್ಯಮಟ್ಟದ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ಆಂತರಿಕ ಸಮಿತಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ಡಾ|| ಶಿವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ನಗರದ ಆಲೂರು ವೆಂಕಟರಾವ್ ಸಭಾಭವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಬುಧವಾರ ನಡೆದ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ ಧಾರವಾಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಸಭೆ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆ ವಹಿಸಿ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಉಚ್ಚ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನದಂತೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಆಂತರಿಕ ಸಮಿತಿ ರಚಿಸಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಮಿತಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿದು ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಸಭೆ ನಡೆಸಿ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಯೋಜನೆ ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಲಿದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಕೂಡಿ ಈ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಬದ್ಧತೆಯಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಇಂತಹ ಕೋಷ್ಠಕ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಬಹುದು. ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ ವರದಿ ಗಮನಿಸಿದರೆ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಆಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರು.

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ದರ್ಪಣ ಜೈನ್ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾನಪದ ಕಲಾತಂಡಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಆರಂಭ

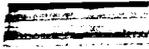
ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕು. ಗ್ರಾಮಸಭೆ, ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳು, ಶಾಲಾ, ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸ ಹಾಗೂ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಮುಖಂಡರ ಮೂಲಕ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ನಡೆಸಿದರೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ವರಿಷ್ಠಾಕಾರಿ ಆರ್. ದಿಲೀಪ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಇದನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಒಗ್ಗಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಸಮಾಲೋಚನಾ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಿಡ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಯರಗಟ್ಟಿ, ಕಾನೂನು ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯ ಸಿ.ಎನ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಸೀತಾರಾಮ ಕುರಿತು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು.

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಹಾಗೂ ಸತ್ಯ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶರಾದ ಕೆ. ನಟರಾಜನ್, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಜಂಟಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕಿ ಫಾತಿಮಾ ವೇದಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರು.

ಇಲಾಖೆ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಸೀತಾರಾಮ್ ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸಿದರು. ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕಿ ಸರೋಜಾ ಕಡಮಣಿ ವಂದಿಸಿದರು. ಧಾರವಾಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶರಾದ ಸಿ. ರಾಜಶೇಖರ್, ರೇಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಾರ್ ಜಿ.ರಾಜುರಾಜ್ ಗಾಯಕರಿ ವೇದಿಕೆ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಶೇಖರಿಗೌಡ ಪಾಟೀಲ, ಶಿಶು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ತಹಶೀಲ್ದಾರರು, ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿದ್ದರು.

V. Suhsila of Spandana, the Ju-I Class NGO in Belgaum, said the



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ರಾಯಚೂರು: ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆ ಕೋರ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ನ್ಯಾ.ಶಿವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲ್ ಅವರು ಸಂವಾದದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿದರು. ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕಿ ಶಮ್ಲಾ ಇಕ್ಬಾಲ್, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಅನುಕುಮಾರ ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿದ್ದರು.



ರಾಯಚೂರು: ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆ ಕುರಿತ ಸಂವಾದದಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯಾ.ಶಿವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲರಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಿಯರು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಕೇಳಿದರು.

ನ್ಯಾ.ಶಿವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲ್ ಅವರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂವಾದ

# ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಯಲು ಹೋದವರಿಗೆ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಏನು?

ರಾಯಚೂರು: ಎಲ್ಲಿಯಾದರೂ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ನಡೆಯುವುದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿ ಅದನ್ನು ತಡೆಯಲು ಹೋಗುವ ನಮಗೆ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಏನು? ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಮದುವೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಸುಳ್ಳು ದಾಖಲೆ ತೋರಿಸಿದರೆ ಏನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು? ಪ್ರತಿಭಿತ್ತರೇ ಆಯೋಜಿಸುವ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಯುವ ಶಕ್ತಿ ನಮಗೆ ಯಾರು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ? ಬಡ ಜನರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಹದಿನೆಂಟು ವರ್ಷದ ತನಕ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಸಾಕಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವೇ? ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ಬೇಡ ಎನ್ನುವುದಾದರೆ ಹದಿನೆಂಟು ವರ್ಷದ ತನಕ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಏನು ಮತ್ತು ಪಾಲಕರಿಗೆ ನೀಡುವ ಧೈರ್ಯ ಏನು..?

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆ ಕೋರ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೂ ಹಾಗೂ ಸುಪ್ರೀಂ ಕೋರ್ಟ್ ನ ನಿವೃತ್ತ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ಡಾ.ವಿ.ಶಿವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲ್ ಅವರಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು, ವಿವಿಧ ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಕೇಳಿದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿವು.

ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆ ಕುರಿತು ನಗರದ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಸಭಾಂಗಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳೆದ ಎರಡು ದಿನಗಳಿಂದ ನಡೆದ ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಯಚೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನಾ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದು ನಡೆದ ಸಂವಾದದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಂದ ಅನೇಕ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು ತೊಲ ಬಂದವು.

ನನ್ನ ಗೆಲತಿಯೊಬ್ಬಳಿಗೆ ಹದಿನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಮದುವೆ ನಿಶ್ಚಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ನಾವಿನ್ನೂ ಓದುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಮದುವೆ ಬೇಡ ಎಂದರೆ ಪಾಲಕರು ನಮಗೇ ಬೆದರಿಕೆ ಹಾಕಿ ಸುಮ್ಮನಾಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಯಾರ ಹತ್ತಿರ ದೂರು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ನಮಗೆ ಯಾರು ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಿ ಕೇಳಿದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ, ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿದ ನ್ಯಾ.ಶಿವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲರು, ಗಲತಿ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಧ್ವನಿ ಎತ್ತುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹದ ವಿರುದ್ಧವೇ ಧ್ವನಿ ಎತ್ತಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಶಂಸಿಸಿ, ಈ ಪ್ರಕರಣವನ್ನು ತಕ್ಷಣವೇ ದೂರು ದಾಖಲಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಆದೇಶಿಸಿದರು.

ನಮ್ಮೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಪೊಲೀಸರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದಾಗ, ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗಮಿಸಿ

ತಡೆಯುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಆದರೆ, ಪಾಲಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಊರಿನ ಜನರು ಸೇರಿ ಪೊಲೀಸರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಲ್ಲು ತೂರಾಟ ನಡೆಸಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಓಡಿಸಿಬಿಟ್ಟರು. ಆಗ ಏನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಿ ಬಸಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸಿದಾಗ ಇಡೀ ಸಭಾಂಗಣದ ನಗುವಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಯಿತು.

ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಂಘದ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮತ್ತು ವಿವಿಧ ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಮದುವೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಧು ವರರು ಮೇಲ್ನೋಟಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾಲಕರೆಂದು ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ತೋರಿಸುವ ಸುಳ್ಳು ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಆಯೋಜಕರ ಬೆದರಿಕೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಇದನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದಾಗ, ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂಟಿದ ಬಹುದೊಡ್ಡ ಶಾಪವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ತಡೆಯುವುದು ಎಲ್ಲರ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಪಾಲಕರು ಹಾಗೂ ಮದುವೆಗಳ ಆಯೋಜಕರಿಗೆ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಜೊತೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯೂ ಕೈಜೋಡಿಸಿ ತಡೆಯುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನ್ಯಾ. ಪಾಟೀಲರು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಸರು ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಿದ ವಧು ವರರಿಗೆ ಅವರ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ದೃಢೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ಒಂದು ವಾರ ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿ ನೀಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವೈದ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಇದೇ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಯಲು ಶ್ರಮಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳಿಗೂ ನೀಡುವಂತೆ ತಿಳಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಇಷ್ಟಾದರೂ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹ ದಿನವೇ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಸುಳ್ಳು ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ ನೀಡುವ ವೈದ್ಯರ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದಾಗಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿದರು.

ವೇದಿಕೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕಿ ಶಮ್ಲಾ ಇಕ್ಬಾಲ್, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಅನುಕುಮಾರ, ಜಿ.ಪಂ.ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಎಂ.ಜಿ.ವಿಜಯಕುಮಾರ, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕಿ ಯು.ಬಸವರಾಜ ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿದ್ದರು.

## ಗ್ರಾ.ಪಂ. ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕು ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಸಮಿತಿ

ರಾಯಚೂರು: ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಯಲು ಪ್ರತಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಸಮಿತಿ ರಚಿಸಲು ತಮ್ಮ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡುವುದಾಗಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆ ಕೋರ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಹಾಗೂ ಸುಪ್ರೀಂ ಕೋರ್ಟ್ ನ ನಿವೃತ್ತ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ಡಾ. ಶಿವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲ್ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ನಗರದ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ ಸಭಾಂಗಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆ ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಡೆದ ಸಂವಾದದ ನಂತರ ಸುದ್ದಿಗಾರರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ ಅವರು, ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ, ಬಾಲ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಪದ್ಧತಿ, ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸಾಗಾಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರಾಟ, ಲೈಂಗಿಕ ಕಿರುಕುಳ ಮುಂತಾದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಪರಿಹರಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸ ಈ ಸಮಿತಿ ಮಾಡಲಿದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳೂ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ಮಾಡಿದ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರಕಾರದ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಕಡಿತಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು, ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹದ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಶಾಲಾ ಪಠ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸುವುದು, ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡುವವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ನೀಡುವುದು, ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹ ಮಾಡುವವರಿಗೆ ಕಟ್ಟು ನಿಟ್ಟಿನ ನಿಬಂಧನೆ, 14 ರಿಂದ 18 ವರ್ಷದ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ತರಬೇತಿ ನೀಡುವುದು, ಮದುವೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಅನೇಕ ಸಲಹೆಗಳು ಬಂದಿದ್ದು, ಇವುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕ್ರೋಢೀಕರಿಸಿ ಜೂನ್ ಅಂತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ವರದಿ ನೀಡುವುದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ತಾವು ನೀಡಿದ ವರದಿಯ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುವುದು ಸರಕಾರದ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ಕೋರ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಇಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲಾ ಚರ್ಚೆ, ಸಭೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿ ವರದಿ ತಲಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸರಕಾರ ಅದನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದೇ ತರುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ನನಗಿದೆ. ವರದಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದಿಂದಲೇ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ನಿರ್ಮೂಲನೆಯಾಗಲಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲು ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ನಿರಂತರ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಕಳೆದ ಐದು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿದರೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ಗಣನೀಯವಾಗಿ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ವಿವಿಧೆಡೆ ನಡೆಸಿದ ಸಭೆ ಮತ್ತು ಚರ್ಚೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಸಲಹೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾಳಜಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಈ ಓಡುಗು ಒಂದಿಲ್ಲ ಒಂದು ದಿನ ನಿರ್ಮೂಲನೆಯಾಗುವ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ತಮಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿದರು.



# ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗೆ ಸರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸಹಭಾಗಿತ್ವ ಅಗತ್ಯ

ಕಪ್ಪಡ ಪ್ರಭು ಡಿನಾಂಕ 7-4-2011. ಪುಟ 2

## ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ ಕೋರ್ಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ಶಿವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲ ಆಶಯ

ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ: ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾಜದ ಕಟ್ಟ ಕಡೆಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ಪಾಲೊಳ್ಳಿ ವಂತಾಗಬೇಕು. ಅಂದಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹದಂತಹ ಸಮಾಜಿಕ ಒಡುಗನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಎಂದು ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ ಕೋರ್ಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ಡಾ. ಶಿವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಬುಧವಾರ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಸಭಾಭವನದಲ್ಲಿ, ಉಚ್ಚ ನಾಯಾಲಯದ ಆದೇಶ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಕೋರ್ಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ, ಬಿಜಾಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನುದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು.



ಕಳೆದ ಐದು ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಬೆನ್ನು ತಟ್ಟಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಬೇಡ. ಉತ್ತರ ಭಾರತದ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಇರುವ ಈ ಒಡುಗನ್ನು ಆ ಮೂಲಾಗ್ರಹಣೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೇ ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವರದಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಲು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಕಾರಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರಕವಾದ ಚರ್ಚೆ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹದಿಂದ ಉಂಟಾಗುವ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳು, ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸಲು ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಬಹುದಾದ ಕ್ರಮಗಳು, ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣಗಳು, ಇದನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಕಾಯ್ದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾನೂನು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ, ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವಿಕೆಗೆ ಏನು

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಸಭಾಭವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಬುಧವಾರ ನಡೆದ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ ಸಮಾಲೋಚಣಾ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಂಡ ಗಣ್ಯರು. ಮಾಡಬಹುದು ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಕುರಿತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಾರ ಸುಗಂಧವನ್ನು ಸಮಿತಿಯ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಲು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿದೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತಾವಲ್ಲದೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಭಾರತದ ಮಧ್ಯಪ್ರದೇಶ, ಬಿಹಾರ, ರಾಜಸ್ಥಾನ, ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ, ಚತ್ತೀಸಗಡ ಮತ್ತು ಕೇರಳ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು.

ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ ಸಮಾಜದ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಇದೆ. ತಡೆಯುವಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳು, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರು, ಪಾಲಕರು ಕೈ ಜೋಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅವರು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಸಿ.ಎನ್. ಸೀತಾರಾಂ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ

ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳ ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಯ್ದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿದರು. ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ ಜಾರಿ ಯಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದೃಢೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ದಳವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಬೇಕು. ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ನಡೆಯುವಲ್ಲಿ ಹಠಾತ್ ದಾಳಿ ನಡೆಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ನೀಡಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು.

ಉಚ್ಚ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸುನಂದಾ ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ, ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಯುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕೈಗೊಂಡ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು, ಇದರಿಂದ ಉಂಟಾಗಬಹುದಾದ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳು ಕುರಿತು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸತ್ರ ಪ್ರಧಾನ

ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶ ಪ್ರಭಾಕರ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿದರು. ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆ ಸಮಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಉನ್ನತ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಲಹೆ ನೀಡಿದರು. ಸಮಿತಿಯ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ವರೀಷಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಎಫ್.ಎ. ಟ್ರಾಸ್ಟರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಜಮಖಂಡಿ ಡಿ.ವೈ.ಎಸ್.ಪಿ ರವಿ ನಾರಾಯಣ ಅವರು ಸಲಹೆ ನೀಡಿದರು. ಜಮಖಂಡಿ ಉಪ ವಿಭಾಗಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಕ್ಯಾಪ್ಟನ್ ಡಾ. ರಾಜೇಂದ್ರ ಆವರು ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆ ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು.

ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಸಿ.ಇ.ಎಂ. ಡಾ. ಜಿ.ಪ್ರಕಾಶ್, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಕೆ.ವಿ.ಎಂ. ದತ್ತೇಂದ್ರನವರ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಎ.ಎಂ. ಕುಂಜಪ್ಪ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶ ಬಸವರಾಜ ಚೇಗರೆಡ್ಡಿ, ಪ್ರೋಬೇಷನರಿ ಐ.ಪಿ.ಎಸ್. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ವಂದಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣ, ಉಪವಿಭಾಗಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಗೋವಿಂದ ರೆಡ್ಡಿ, ಕ್ಯಾರಾಜೇಂದ್ರ ಡಿ.ವೈ.ಎಸ್.ಪಿ

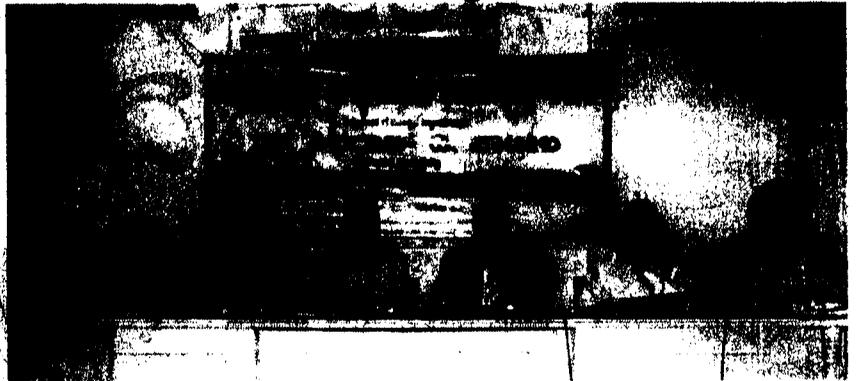
ಬೆಳ್ಳೆನೈ ಡಿ.ಎಚ್.ಎ. ಡಾ.ಎ.ಬಿ.ಪಾಠಶಿ, ಡಾ.ದೇವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲ್, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಎನ್.ಎಚ್.ಪಾಟೀಲ್, ರೋಟರಿ ಡೆ ಹಿರೇಮಠ, ಜಾಸ್ಟೀಸ್ ಕಲೇಜಾರ್, ಸದಾ ಶಿವ ಕಟ್ಟಮನಿ, ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಬಿಜಾಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿ, ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ವರಿಷಾಧಿಕಾರಿ, ಜಮಖಂಡಿ, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರು, ಸಂಘ, ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಪದಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ವಿವಿಧ ಗೋಷ್ಠಿ, ವಿಚಾರ ಸಂಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು.

### ಸಮಾಲೋಚನಾ ಸಭೆ

# ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಯಿರಿ: ನ್ಯಾ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್

ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ : ಸಮಾಜದ ವಿವಿಧ ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು, ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ನೈತಿಕತೆಯಿಂದ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಕೋರ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ, ನಿವೃತ್ತ ನ್ಯಾ. ಡಾ. ಶಿವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲ್ ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ಅವರು ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಬಾಲ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನಾ ಸಭೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆ ವಹಿಸಿ



ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬುಧವಾರ ನಡೆದ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ ಕುರಿತು ಸಮಾಲೋಚನಾ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ಡಾ.ಶಿವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲ್ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ಕವಿತಾ ದಡ್ಡೇನವರ, ಎ.ಎಂ. ಕುಂಜಪ್ಪ, ಡಾ.ಜಿ.ಸಿ. ಪ್ರಕಾಶ, ಬಸವರಾಜ ಚೇಗರಡಿ ಮತ್ತಿತರರು ಚಿತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

- ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿ
- ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಬಾಲ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ ಕುರಿತು ಸಭೆ
- ಕಾನೂನು ಮತ್ತು ಸೌಜನ್ಯ
- ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ ಕುರಿತು ಸಭೆ

ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ ಅವರು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಭಾರತದ ಮಧ್ಯಪ್ರದೇಶ, ಬೀಹಾರ, ರಾಜಸ್ಥಾನ, ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ, ಚತ್ತೀಸ್‌ಘಡ ಮತ್ತು ಕೇರಳ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಬಾಲ ವಿವಾಹನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವರದಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಲು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ವರದಿಯ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರಕವಾದ ಚರ್ಚೆ ನಡೆಸುವಂತೆ ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು.

ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹದಿಂದ ಕುರಿತು ತೊಂದರೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸಲು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದಾದ ಕ್ರಮಗಳು, ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ, ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಕಾಯ್ದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾನೂನು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವಿಕೆಗೆ ಏನು ಮಾಡಬಹುದು ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಕುರಿತು ಶಿಪಾರಿಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮಿತಿಯ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಲು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಉಜ್ವಲ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸುನಂದಾ

ತೋಳಬಂದಿ, ಬಾಲ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಯುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸದ್ಯದ್ದು ಕೈಗೊಂಡ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು, ಇದರಿಂದ ಉಂಟಾಗಬಹುದಾದ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳು ಕುರಿತು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸತ್ರ ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶ ಪ್ರಭಾಕರ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಆರೋಗ್ಯಕರ ವಾತಾವರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳು ನೆರವಾಗಬಲ್ಲವು. ಕಾನೂನುಗಳೇ ಆರೋಗ್ಯವಂತ ಸಮಾಜದ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದರು.

ಬಾಲವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗೆ ಸಂವಿಧಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿವಿಧ ಕಾನೂನು ಅಂಶಗಳು ತಿಳಿಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾನೂನು ಮಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು. ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಸಿ.ಎನ್. ಸೀತಾರಾಮ್ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳ ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿದರು.

ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಐ.ಜಿ.ಪಿ.ಸಂಘದೊ, ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆ ಸಮಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಉನ್ನತ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಪ್ರಭಾಕರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ವರಿಷ್ಠಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಎಫ್. ಎ. ಟ್ರಾಸ್ಟರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಜಮಖಂಡಿ ಡಿ.ವೈ.ಎಸ್.ಪಿ ರವಿ ನಾರಾಯಣ, ಜಮಖಂಡಿ ಉಪ ವಿಭಾಗಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಕ್ಯಾಪ್ಟನ್ ಡಾ. ರಾಜೇಂದ್ರ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು.

ಜಿ.ಪಂ. ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷಿ ಕವಿತಾ ದಡ್ಡೇನವರ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಎ.ಎಂ. ಕುಂಜಪ್ಪ, ಜಿಪಂ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಡಾ. ಜಿ.ಸಿ. ಪ್ರಕಾಶ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶ ಬಸವರಾಜ ಚೇಗರಡಿ, ವೈ. ಐ.ಪಿ.ಎಸ್. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ವಂಶಿಕೃಷ್ಣ ಉಪವಿಭಾಗಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಗೋವಿಂದ ರೆಡ್ಡಿ, ಡಿ.ವೈ.ಎಸ್.ಪಿ ಬಿ.ವೈ. ಬೆಳ್ಳುಬ್ಬಿ, ಡಿ.ಡಿ.ಪಿ.ಐ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಡಾ. ಎ.ಬಿ. ಚೌದರಿ ಮುಂತಾದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು.

**ಯು ಸಂವಾದ**

ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿ

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಬಾಲ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ ಕುರಿತು ಸಭೆ

ಕಾನೂನು ಮತ್ತು ಸೌಜನ್ಯ

ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ ಕುರಿತು ಸಭೆ







# ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕು ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಸಮಿತಿ ರಚನೆಯಾಗಲಿ

## ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗೆ ಅವಳಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ನಾನಾ ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಸಂವಾದ

■ ವಿಕ ಸುದ್ದಿಲೋಕ ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ

ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಹೊರ ಎನ್ನುವ ಭಾವ ಅಳಿಯಬೇಕು. ಗ್ರಾಮ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಸಮಿತಿ ರಚಿಸಬೇಕು. ಏವಾಹವೂರ್ವ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಬೇಕು. ಏವಾಹ ನೋಂದಣಿಗೆ ಕಾಲಮಿತಿ ನಿಗದಿಯಾಗಲಿ ಎನ್ನುವ ಸಲಹೆಗಳು ಬಾಲ್ಯ ಏವಾಹ ತಡೆ ವಿಧಾನ ಕುರಿತು ಸಂವಾದದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಳಿ ಬಂದವು.

ಬಾಲ್ಯ ಏವಾಹ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸುವವರನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅಂದಾಗ ಈ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗೆ ಕಡಿವಾಣ ಹಾಕಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಯಿತು.

ಸುಬ್ರೀಂ ಕೋರ್ಟ್‌ನ ನಿವೃತ್ತ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ಶಿವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರುವಾರ ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಜಿಪಂ ಸಭಾ ಭವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಧವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಚರ್ಚೆ ನಡೆಯಿತು.

ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ-ಏಜಾವುರ ಅವಳಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ನಾನಾ ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಪದಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ಏವಾಹ ತಡೆಯುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮುದಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ, ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ತಡೆಗೆ ಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಮುಕ್ತಕರ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ವಿಸ್ತೃತ ಚರ್ಚೆ ನಡೆಯಿತು.

ನಿವೃತ್ತ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ಶಿವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಬಾಲ್ಯ ಏವಾಹ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ದುಷ್ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಉಂಟು ಮಾಡಲಿದೆ. ಜತೆಗೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಭವಿಷ್ಯವಿಗೂ ತೊಂದರೆ ಆಗಲಿದೆ. ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಒಡಗೂಡುವ ಈ ಬಾಲ್ಯಏವಾಹ ತಡೆಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುವಂತೆ ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಮಲ್ಲಮ್ಮ ಯಳವಾರ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿ, ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಕ್ಕಳು ಹೊರ ಎನ್ನುವ ಭಾವ ಅಳಿಯಬೇಕು.

### ಮಾತಿಗೆ ಮನಸೋತು ಗೌರವ

ಹದಿನೆಂಟು ವರ್ಷಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಮದುವೆಯ ಚಿಂತೆ ಬ್ಯಾಡ... ಎನ್ನುವ ಹಾಡಿನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ ಶಿರೂರಿನ ಗೌರಮ್ಮ ಸಂಕೇತ, ಜನಜಾಗೃತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಂಡು ಅವುಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ಏವಾಹ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಶಾಲಾ, ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳು ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ನಾನಾ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಪದ ಹಾಡುಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ಏವಾಹಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವಂತರು ಮೊದಲು ವರದಕ್ಷಿಣೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಗುಡುಗಿದರು. ಗೌರಮ್ಮನ ಮಾತಿನ ಮೋಡಿಗೆ ಸೋತುಹೋದ ಶಿವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮಾಲೆ ಹಾಕಿ ಗೌರವಿಸಿದರು.

### ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ

ಮುದ್ದೇಣಿಹಾಳದ ಸತ್ಯ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಅನು 9ನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಮದುವೆಯಾಗಿ ತಂದೆ, ಗಂಡ ಇಬ್ಬರನ್ನೂ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡು ದೇವದಾಸಿ ತಾಯಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಜೀವನ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಜೀವನ ನಡೆಸುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬ ಆಳಲನ್ನು ತೋಡಿ ಕೊಂಡಾಗ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುವುದಾಗಿ ಭರವಸೆ ನೀಡಿದ ಶಿವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲರು, ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸತ್ಯವನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತೃತ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸುವಂತೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದರು.



ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆದಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರುವಾರ ನಡೆದ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆ ವಿಧಾನ ಸಂವಾದದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಯುವತಿ.

ಇರುವ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ಸಲಹೆ ನೀಡಿದಾಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಭಟ್ ಲಿಂಗ ತಾರತಮ್ಯ ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಆಗಬೇಕು. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸೂಕ್ತ ತರಬೇತಿ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಎಂದು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದರು.

ಆಗ ಶಿವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲರು ಮಧ್ಯ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಸಮಿತಿ ರಚನೆಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಸಲಹೆಗಳು ಬಂದಿದ್ದು ಈ ಸಮಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಾರೂ ಇರಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ಚಿಂತನೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದರು.

ಅಂಗನವಾಡಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತೆ ಶೋಭಾ ಫಾಟಿಗ, ಬಡಕನದ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ಏವಾಹಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ತಡಿಸಲು ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಜತೆಗೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳ ಬಗೆಗಿನ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸ ಆಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದರು. ಆಗ ಶಿವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲರು ಇವರ ಮಾತಿಗೆ ಧ್ವನಿಗೂಡಿಸಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ಏವಾಹಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಡಕನ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕೊರತೆಯೇ ಕಾರಣ ಎನ್ನುವ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಿಕೊಂಡರು.

ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಮಾಜ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳ ಪದಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಬಾಲ್ಯಏವಾಹ ಕುರಿತು

ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲೇ ತಿಳಿವಳಿಕೆ ನೀಡಬೇಕು. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಆ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ ಅವು ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕೆಂದೆಂದಾಗ ಮಧ್ಯ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿದ ಶಿವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲರು, ಬಾಲ್ಯ ಏವಾಹ ತಡೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಠ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದರು.

ನೌಕರ ನೀಡುವಾಗ, ನೌಕರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಕೊಡುವ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ಏವಾಹ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ ಪಡೆಯುವ ಕೆಲಸ ಆಗಬೇಕು. ಬಾಲ್ಯ ಏವಾಹ ಆದವರಿಗೆ ನೌಕರ, ಬಡ್ಡಿ ನಿರಾಕರಣೆ ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಎಸ್. ಪಿ.ಪಂಚಮುಖಿ ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು.

ನೀಲಕಂಠ ವಾಲಿಕಾರ, ರಂಗನಗೌಡ ದಂಡನ್ವರ, ಏವಾಹ ದಿನಾಂಕ ನಿರ್ಧಾರವಾಗಿ ಮದುವೆಗೆ ಮುನ್ನವೇ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಕಾನೂನು ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದರು. ಬಾಲ್ಯ ಏವಾಹ ತಡೆಯುವ ಕುರಿತು ಎರಡೂವರೆ ಶಾಸು ಕಾಲ ನಡೆದ ಸಂವಾದದಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಧವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಸಲಹೆಗಳು ಕೇಳಿ ಬಂದವು.

ಸಂವಾದದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಎ.ಎಂ.ಕುಂಜಪ್ಪ ಪ್ರಧಾನರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ವರಿಷ್ಠಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಎಫ್. ಎ. ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸೆಲ್, ಸೀತಾರಾಮ, ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಬಾಬು, ಎಸ್. ಬಿ.ಪಾಟೀಲ ಮುಕ್ತಕರರು ಇದ್ದರು.

# ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಭವಿಷ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾರ್ಗ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನಾ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯಾ.ಮೂ.ಶಿವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲ್ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ

ರಾಯಚೂರು, ೨೦-೧೧-೨೦೧೧

ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹದಿಂದ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾರಕ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಉಂಟಾಗಲಿದೆ. ಕಾರಣ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮದುವೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಮೊದಲು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಸುಂದರ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ಒತ್ತು ನೀಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆ ಕೋರ್ಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯ ರಾಜ್ಯಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಹಾಗೂ ಸರ್ವೋಚ್ಚ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ ನಿವೃತ್ತ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶರಾದ ಡಾ. ಶಿವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲ್ ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ನಗರದ ಜಿ.ಪಂ.ಸಭಾಂಗಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬುಧವಾರ ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದ ರಾಯಚೂರು ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ ಉಭಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ಜನಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನಾ ಸಭೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂವಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಿ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು.



ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆ ಕಾನೂನು ಜಾರಿಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಕಾರಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಜಾಗೃತಿಯ ಕೊರತೆ, ಬಡತನ, ಮತ್ತು ಅನಕ್ಷರತೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಒಡಗೂಟ ಆಗಿರುವ ಈ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲರ ಸಹಕಾರ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾನೂನು, ಯೋಜನೆ, ವಿಚಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊರತೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದ ಕೊರತೆ ಇದೆ. ಮುಂದಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಏನೇ ಆಡತಡೆಗಳು ಇದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ ವನ್ನು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ನಿಷ್ಠೆಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸಿ

ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹಗಳನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಿ ಸಾಜಿಕ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಾಗಿ ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರ ಶ್ರಮಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರು. ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ಅಗುವುದನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಮಠ, ಮಂದಿರ, ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ ಹಾಗೂ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗುವ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹಗಳ

## ಶಿವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲ್ ಸಂವಾದಗಳ ಹೂಡಿಕೆದಾರರ ಸಮಾವೇಶ

ಲಾರಿ ಡಿಕೆ : ಓರ್ವನ ಸಾವು

೨೦-೦೪-೨೦೧೧ ರಾಯಚೂರು ವಾಣಿ ಪುಟ - ೨

### ಮೊದಲನೇ ಪುಟದಿಂದ

#### ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಭವಿಷ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾರ್ಗ

ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಪ್ರೇರಿತವಾಗಿ ಜನರು ಮುಂದಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು.  
ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಕೇವಲ ಅಂಕಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದರೆ ಸಾಲದು. ಜನರ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಬದಲಾಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದರು. ಬಡತನ, ಅನಕ್ಷರತೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಹಿಂದೂಳೆ, ದಲಿತ ಬಡ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹಗಳು ನಡೆಯಬಾರದು. ಅವು ನಿಲ್ಲಲೇಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ದೃಢ ಸಂಕಲ್ಪ ತೋರಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಎಂದು ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು.  
ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹಕ್ಕೆ ತಡೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಸುವ ವರದಿ ಇಡಿ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾದರಿಯಾಗುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಯಾರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯಾಗುವ ಈ ವರದಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಜನಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು, ಸಂಘ-ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣೆ ಉತ್ತಮ ವಾದ ಸಲಹೆ, ಸೂಚನೆ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಬೇಕೆಂದರು.  
ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಆಡಳಿತ ಉತ್ತಮ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಮ್ಮಿ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಅನ್ನು ಕುಮಾರ ಅವರು ಪವರ್ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಮೂಲಕ ವಿವರಿಸಿದರು.  
ವೇದಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಸತ್ಯ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶರಾದ ಎನ್. ಬಿ.ಕುಲಕರ್ಣಿ, ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕರಾದ ಜೀವನ್ ರಾವ್ ಕುಲಕರ್ಣಿ, ಜಿ.ಪಂ. ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ತನ್ವೀರ್ ಬಷೀರುದ್ದೀನ್, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಜಂಟಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರಾದ ನಾಜೀರ್ ಫಾತಿಮಾ ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿದ್ದರು. ರೇಖಾ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಗಡಿಗರು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸಿದರು. ಪಂಜ ಆವರು ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸಿದರು. ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ಬಸವರಾಜ ಅವರು ನಿರೂಪಿಸಿದರು.

ಯುವಕರು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಸೇರಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಬದಲಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ  
ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ನಾಯಕರು  
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# ಇಷ್ಟವಿಲ್ಲದ ಮದುವೆ ಓದುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಕಷ್ಟ

## ಸಮಿತಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಿಗೆ ಮೊರೆಯಿಟ್ಟ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹಿತೆ

**• ವಿಳಾಸಿ ಸುದ್ದಿಯೊಳಗೆ ರಾಯಚೂರು**

ವರ್ಷದ ಹಿಂದೆ ಇಷ್ಟವಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ ಮದುವೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಮುಂದೆ ಓದ ಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಆಸೆಯಿದೆ. ಗಂಡನ ಮನೆಯ ವರು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಬಿಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ 10ನೇ ಇಯ ತ್ರೆಗೆ ನೀವಾದರೂ ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಕಷ್ಟ ತೀರಿಸಿ.

ರಾಜ್ಯಮಟ್ಟದ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆ ಕೋರ್ಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಸುಪ್ರೀಂ ಕೋರ್ಟ್ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶ ಡಾ.ಶಿವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲ್‌ರಿಗೆ ಲಿಂಗನುಗೂರು ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ನೊಂದ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹಿತೆ ಮೊರೆಯಿಟ್ಟ ಪರಿಯಿದು. ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಜ.ಪಂ. ಸಭಾಂಗಣದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಯಚೂರು-ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಪ್ರಸಂಗ ಬುಧವಾರ ನಡೆಯಿತು. ನೆರೆದ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶರು, ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಘ-ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರನ್ನು ತಬ್ಬಿಬ್ಬುಗೊಳಿಸಿತು.

ವಿವಾಹಿತ ಬಾಲಕಿ ತಾಪತ್ರೆಯ ಆಲಿ

ಸಿದ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶ ಶಿವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲ್ ಕಳವಳ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದರು. ಹಾಸ್ಟೆಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಓದು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾಲಕಿಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟವೆಂಬುದು ತಿಳಿದರು. ಬಾಲಕಿಗೆ ಹಾಸ್ಟೆಲ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಓದುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದರು. ಗಂಡನ ಮನೆಯವರನ್ನು ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿದ್ದು ಇಷ್ಟದಂತೆ ಓದು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶ ಶಿವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲ್ ಅಧೀನ ಬಾಲಕಿಗೆ ಸ್ವರ್ಯ ತುಂಬಿದರು. ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಯಲು ಹೋದಾಗ ಎದುರಾಗುವ ವಿರೋಧ, ಪಾಲಕರು ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಗಳ ಅಡ್ಡಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ-ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಂಘ-ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು, ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಸಭೆ ಗಮನಸೆಳೆದರು.

**ಶ್ರೀಯುಕ್ತ:** ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದು ಹೊಣೆಯಿಂದ ತಪ್ಪಿ

ಸಿಕ್ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ಪಾಲಕರ ಧಾವಂತ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಭವಿಷ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕಂಟಕವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಾಳೆ ಬೆಳೆಗೇಕಾದ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ, ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಗಂಭೀರ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಕೊಪ್ಪಕ್ಕೆ ತಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ನ್ಯಾ.ಡಾ.ಶಿವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲ್ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟ್ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನದಂತೆ ರಚಿತ ಕೋರ್ಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ತಡೆಯಲು ವಸ್ತುಸ್ಥಿತಿ ನೆಲೆಗಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವರದಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಲಿದ್ದು, ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಐದು ಅಂಶಗಳ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಶಿಫಾರಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.

ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿರುವ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಸಭೆ ನಡೆಸಿದರೆ ವರದಿ ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ವಸ್ತುನಿಷ್ಠವಾಗಲಿದೆ. ಸಮಿತಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲಿರುವ ವರದಿಯು ರಾಜ್ಯಕಟ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾದರಿಯಾಗಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ತಮ್ಮ ಆಶಯ ಎಂದರು.

**ತಿರುಳು:** ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆ ಹಚ್ಚಿ ದುಷ್ಕರ್ಮಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅರಬ್ಬಿ ಮೂಡಿಸುವುದು. ಕಾನೂನು ಚೌಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಬೆಂಬಲ ನೀಡಲು ಅಗತ್ಯ ಮಾರ್ಪಾಟು, ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ತರುವುದು, ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದ ಅಡೆ-ತಡೆಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು ಕೋರ್ಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ವರದಿ ತಿರುಳಾಗಲಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮತ್ತು ಸತ್ರ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶ ಎನ್. ಬಿ. ಕುಲಕರ್ಣಿ, ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಸತ್ರ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶ ಜೀವನ ರಾವ್ ಕುಲಕರ್ಣಿ, ಜಿ.ಪಂ. ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ತನ್ವೀರ್.ಬಿ, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಜಂಟಿ



ರಾಯಚೂರಿನ ಜಿ.ಪಂ. ಸಭಾಂಗಣದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಯಚೂರು-ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಸಭೆ ಬುಧವಾರ ಜರುಗಿತು. ರಾಜ್ಯಮಟ್ಟದ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆ ಕೋರ್ಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ನ್ಯಾ.ಶಿವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲ್ ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಿದರು.



**ಸೋನಾಲಿಕಾ**  
ಕೋಪ್ಪಿಯಾ ಕ್ಷಮಿ ಸಲಕರಣೆ ಲಿಯಿಟೆವರು ಯಜ್ಞ ಗಣರಾ ಸೋನಾಲಿಕಾ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ಸಾಹಿನಗಳ ನಮ್ಮ ಕೈತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಟಿಗಳ ಸಂಗಟಿಯ  
  
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ವಿಷಯ ಗಳಂದ

# ಕೋಸಲ್ಪಾನ್ ನಿಷೇಧ ಪ್ರಚಾರ

# ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗೆ ಕಾನೂನು ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಅಗತ್ಯ

ಕೋಲ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನಾ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯಾ. ಡಾ. ಶಿವರಾಜ್ ಪಾಟೀಲ್ | ಕಾನೂನಿನ ವೈಷ್ಣವೇ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ

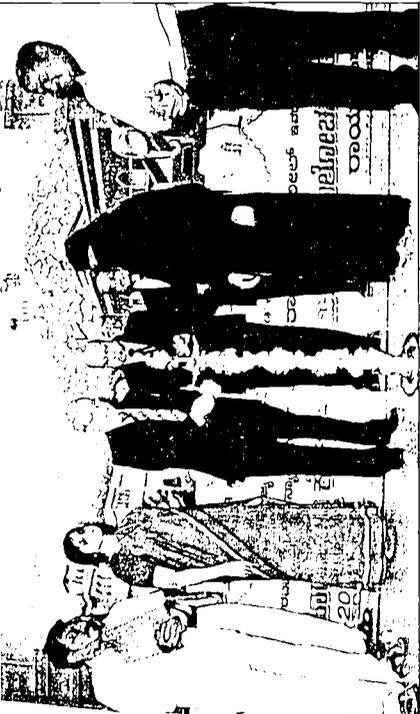
ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರ: ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಯುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನೇ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಪ್ರತಿ ಆಲೋಚನೆ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆ ಕೋಲ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದ ನ್ಯಾ. ಶಿವರಾಜ್ ಪಾಟೀಲ್ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತ ಪಡಿಸಿದರು.

ಅವರು ನಗರದ ಪವಂ ಸಭಾಂಗಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬುಧವಾರ ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿದ್ದ ಕೋಷ್ಟಕ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಯಚೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನಾ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹದಂಥ ಅಪಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ ತಡೆಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ರೀತಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಹೂಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಅವುಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಫಲ ಎದ್ದುಬಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಕಾನೂನುಗಳ ರೂಪಿಸಿ ಅನ್ವೇಷಿಸಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ತಡೆಬಿಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಕಾನೂನುಬಾಹಿರಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಂಟಿಗ್ರೇಟೆಡ್ ನೆಟ್‌ವರ್ಕ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ದಾರಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಎಂದು ಆತನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದರು.

ಆರೋಗ್ಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ದುಪ್ಪರಿಣಾಮ: ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹವಿರುವ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅರೋಗ್ಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ದುಪ್ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಜಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಳಗಿಯುವ ಮೂಢನಂಬಿಕೆ ನಿವಾರಣೆ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾನೂನುಬಾಹಿರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಎಂದು ಶ್ಲೋಕಿಸಿದರು.

ಯೋಜನಾ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ: ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ, ನಿರ್ಮಿತಿ ಗುರಿ, ಧನ ಸರ್ವಿಸರ್ವಿಸಿ ಮೀಸಲಿಡುಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಉಲಾಖೆಗಳ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿದಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹದಂಥ ವಿಷಯ ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ವಿವಿಧ ಅಗುಡೆ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚಾನ್ಸಲರಿ ಮೂವಿ ಸದೇ ಈ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ನಿರ್ಮೂಲನೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ಕಮಿಟಿಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರವಾಸ: ಈ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಕೋರ್ಟ್ ಕೋರ್ಟ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿತ್ತು. ಕಮಿಟಿಯು ರಾಜ್ಯಾದ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಮಿಥತೆ ನಾನಾ ರೀತಿಯ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಮಿಟಿಯ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿವೆ. ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ನಿವಾರಣೆಗೆ ಮುಂದಾಗುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅನೇಕ ರೀತಿ, ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಭಾಗ



ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆ ಕೋಲ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿದ್ದ ಕೋಷ್ಟಕ, ರಾಯಚೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನಾ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಕಮಿಟಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದ ನ್ಯಾ. ಡಾ. ಶಿವರಾಜ್ ಪಾಟೀಲ್ ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಿದರು.

ಯೋಜನಾ ಬದ್ಧ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ, ನಿರ್ಮಿತಿ ಗುರಿ, ದೃಢ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ವಿರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಎಲ್ಲ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿದಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹದಂಥ ವಿಷಯ ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ.

ಅನೇಕ ರೀತಿ, ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿನ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಲು ದಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಸಮರ್ಪಕ ಬಳಕೆಯಿಂದ ತಡೆಯಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

## ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆ; ಜೂನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ವರದಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಕೆ



ಕೋಲ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದ ನ್ಯಾ. ಶಿವರಾಜ್ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.

ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ, ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ, ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಕೈಗೊಂಡು ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಸಭೆ ನಡೆಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಮುಂದುವರಿದ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಜಾಗೃತಿಯ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ ಮೂಲಕವಾಗಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹದಂಥ ನಾಶನಾಶಕ ವಿಷಯ ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ.

ಮೂಡಿಸುವುದು, ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹಕ್ಕೆ ಮೂಲ ಕಾರಣಗಳು: ಮಾತ್ರ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಹೋಗಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಕಾನೂನುಬಾಹಿರ ಕೊರತೆಗಳು, ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಈ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾನೂನುಬಾಹಿರ ತಡೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಹಾಗೂ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಸೂಚನೆಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವುದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಮೌಢ್ಯತೆಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹಗಳೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಲು ದಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಸಮರ್ಪಕ ಬಳಕೆಯಿಂದ ಅರಸುವ ತಡೆಯಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳು ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವುದು ಬೇಕು.

ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆ ಕೋಲ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯು ರಾಜ್ಯಾದ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದು ಮುಂದಿನ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಮೂಡಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲಿದೆ. ಈ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬೆಳಕು ಚೆಲ್ಲಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಮನವಿ ಮಾಡಿದರು.

ನಿರಂತರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ: ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ ಬಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಅನೇಕ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಯುಜಿ ಸೆಫ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗೆ ನಿರಂತರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ನಡೆಸಿದ ವಿವರಿಸಿದರು.

2007-08ರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 38,700 ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹಗಳಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮುಂದುವರಿದು 38,250ರಷ್ಟು ಮರ. ದೇಶದ ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 38,300 ಹಾಗೂ ಕ್ರಿಯಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ 38,450ರಷ್ಟು ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹಗಳಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು ಅವರ ಈ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಬದಲರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ಬಾಲ್ಯತೆಯ ಫಲವಾಗಿ ಇಳಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ಕೂಲಿಕಾರ್ಯಗಳ ನಿರಂತರ ಗುಣ, ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸುವ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯ, ಮೂಢನಂಬಿಕೆಗಳು, ಅಧಿಕಾರವಾಗಿ ಓಡುವುದು ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹಗಳಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅವುಗಳ ತಡೆಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ಸಭೆಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿದರು.

ಸಮಾಲೋಚನಾ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಾದ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರವಾಸಗಳಾದ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸ, ವಿ. ಕುರಿಕೋಣ, ಮೇವ ಸಲಾಖೆ ಕುರಿಕೋಣ, ಬಿವಿಂ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ, ತಿಕ್ಕಲಾಟು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷೀಕೆ, ಬಸವರಾಜ್ ಮುಂತಾದವರು ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿದ್ದರು.

ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಷ್ಟಕ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯಾದ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರವಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಗೃಹ ಸಚಿವರಾದ ಹಾಗೂ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿರು ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿದ್ದರು.

# 5 ಅಂಶಗಳನೋಟಗೊಂಡ ವರದಿ

## ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲಿಕೆ- ಡಾ. ಶಿವರಾಜ ಪಾಟೀಲ್

### ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಯಲು ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಅಗತ್ಯ



ರಾಯಚೂರು :

ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಉತ್ತರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಹಲವು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದುಗೂ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹದಂತಹ ಅನಿಷ್ಟ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಅಚರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು, ಇಂತಹ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಬುಡನಡುವಂತೆ ಕಿತ್ತೂಗಿಯಲು ಹಾಗೂ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಿದೆ. ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ

ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕೋಲ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿದ ಎಂಬ ಸರ್ವೋಚ್ಚ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ ನಿವೃತ್ತ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ಶಿವರಾಜ್ ಪಾಟೀಲ್ ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ಅವರು ಇಂದು ನಗರದ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಸಭಾಂಗಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಯುವ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನಾ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತ,

ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಗಮನ ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಲ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷನಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಏನು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನಾ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಜನರ ಸಂಘ-ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಸಲಹೆ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಬಾಗಲ ಕೋಟೆ, ಬಿಜಾಪುರ, ಧಾರವಾಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನಾ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇಂದು ರಾಯಚೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಯುವ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನಾ ಸಭೆ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಪದಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಲಹೆ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಿದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಲಹೆ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಆಧರಿಸಿ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು, ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಆಯಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಅನಕ್ಷರತೆ, ಬಡತನ ಮೂಲ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಮದುವೆಗಿಂತ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಭವಿಷ್ಯವನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ ಎಂಬ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯುತ ಭಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ಮೂಡಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದ

### ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳ ಆಸ್ತಿ ಘೋಷಣೆ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯಗೊಳಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಜನತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ: ಡಾ. ಶಿವರಾಜ್ ಪಾಟೀಲ್

ರಾಯಚೂರು: 11 ಜಿ ತರಂಗಾಂತರ ಹೆಗರರಾದ ಶಿವರಾಜ್ ಪಾಟೀಲ್ ಅವರನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ತಮಗೆ ಸಮಾಧಾನ ತಂದಿದೆ. ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆ ಮೂಡಿಸಲು ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳ ಆಸ್ತಿ ಘೋಷಣೆ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಕುರಿತು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ಮೂಡಲಿವೆ ಎಂದೂ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ಶಿವರಾಜ್ ಪಾಟೀಲ್ ಅವರು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಸಿದರು.

ಅವರು ಇಂದು ನಗರಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗಮಿಸಿದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುದ್ದಿಗಾರರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗ ಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತರಂಗಾಂತರ ಹಂಚಿಕೆಯ ಬಹು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಹಗಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತನಿಖೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸುವ ಸಲಹೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ

ವಿವಿಧ ತನಿಖಾ ತಂಡಗಳಿಂದ ತನಿಖೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಹಗಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಲುದಾರರಾದವರಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಎಲ್ಲೆಡೆ ದಾರಿದರ್ಶಕತೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ವಿಶೇಷ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗೀಕರಣ ತಮ್ಮ ಆದ್ಯ ಘೋಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆ ಮೂಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದೂ ಎಂದರು.

ಜನಶೋಕವಾಣಿ ಮಂಸೂದೆ ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ ಅವರು, ಕೇವಲ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯಿಂದಲೇ ಪ್ರಜಾಪಾಠಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗೃತಿಯೂ ಮೂಡಬೇಕು, ಜನ ಮುಖಕರಾಗಬಾರದು. ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕಿವಿಡಾಗಬಾರದು ಎಂದ ಅವರು. **231** ತಡೆಕುರಿತಂತೆ ಸಂಘಟನೆ ಪರಿಷಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗದ

ಯಾಕೆಂದರೆ... ಕೇವಲ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗದ ಮೇಲೆ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸವಿಲ್ಲ. ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಿದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗದ ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆ ಮೂಡಿಸಲು ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳ ಆಸ್ತಿ ಘೋಷಣೆ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಕುರಿತು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ಮೂಡಲಿವೆ ಎಂದೂ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ಶಿವರಾಜ್ ಪಾಟೀಲ್ ಅವರು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಸಿದರು.

# బాల్య వివాహాల నియంత్రణకు సహకరించాలి

రాయమారు, న్యూస్ లైన్ :

బాల్య వివాహాల నియంత్రణకు అధికారులు, ప్రజలు, సంఘ సంస్థలు సహకరించాలని సుప్రీం కోర్టు రిటైర్డ్ జడ్జి, బాల్య వివాహాల నియంత్రణ కోర్ట్ కమిటీ అధ్యక్షుడు శివరాజ్ పాటిల్ పిలుపు ఇచ్చారు. ఆయన బుధవారం రాయమారు జిల్లా పంచాయతీ సభాంగణంలో బాల్యవివాహాల నియంత్రణ, రాయమారు, కొప్పక జిల్లాల అధికారుల రెండు రోజుల శిబిరాన్ని ప్రారంభించి మాట్లాడారు. ఉత్తర కర్ణాటక భాగంలో అత్యధికంగా బాల్య వివాహాలు జరుగుతున్నాయని, తల్లి తండ్రులు బాల్య వివాహాలకు ప్రోత్సాహించకుండా వారి విద్య, ఆరోగ్యం, వైద్యం, ఉద్యోగం వంటి విషయాలపై దృష్టి సారించాలన్నారు. గ్రామీణ ప్రాంతాల్లో పెదరికం, నిరక్షరాస్యత, మూఢ నమ్మకాలు విలయ తాండవం చేస్తున్నాయని, చిన్న తనంలోనే వివాహాలను చేయడం వల్ల భవిష్యత్తులో మహిళలు కుటుంబ భారం, అనారోగ్యం వంటి ఈటి బాధలతో సంసార



కార్యక్రమాన్ని ప్రారంభిస్తున్న విశ్రాంత న్యాయమూర్తి శివరాజ్ పాటిల్

విలేజరులతో మాట్లాడుతున్న శివరాజ్ పాటిల్

జీవనాన్ని కొనసాగించడాల్సి వస్తుందన్నారు. బాల్య వివాహాల నియంత్రణకు రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం చేసిన 2008 చట్టాన్ని అమలు పరచడంలో దోషాలు వున్నాయన్నారు. దక్షిణ కర్ణాటకలో 15 శాతం వరకూ పుండగా ఉత్తర కర్ణాటకలో 48 శాతం వరకూ బాల్య వివాహాలు కొనసాగుతున్నాయన్నారు. గుల్బర్గా, బీదర్, బాగలకోట, బీజాపూర్, హుబ్లీ, ఉత్తర కన్నడ, రాయచూరు, కొప్పక వంటి జిల్లాల్లో సమాలోచనలు జరిపామన్నా రు. ఇందుకు సంబంధించి జాన్ నెలా ఖరులోగా పూర్తి నివేదికను ప్రభుత్వానికి

సమర్పించేందుకు సిద్ధంగా వున్నామన్నారు. సమావేశంలో జిల్లాధికారి అన్నకుమార్, జిల్లా న్యాయవాదులు ఎన్.బి. కులకర్ణి, గురురాజ్ కులకర్ణి, జెడ్పీ అధ్యక్షురాలు తన్నీర్, డి. శిశు సంక్షేమ శాఖ అధికారి బసవరాజ్ పాల్గొన్నారు. అవినీతిపై ప్రజల్లో వైతనస్థం రావాలి సమాజంలో నానాటికీ పెరిగిపోతున్న అవినీతి నియంత్రణపై ప్రజల్లో చైతన్యం రావాలని సుప్రీం కోర్టు రిటైర్డ్ జడ్జి శివరాజ్ పాటిల్ వెల్లడించారు. ఆయన బుధవారం రాయమారు ప్రభుత్వ అతిథి గృహంలో తనను కలిసిన విలేజరులతో

ఈ సమూహం వివిధ తగ్గవం రాష్ట్ర రాజనూ

నిర్వహించినందుకు  
 గౌరవం తెలుపుతూ

## వరి రైతుల వడ్డీని మారీ చేసినా





### ■ ನಿವೃತ್ತ ನ್ಯಾ. ಶಿವರಾಜ್ ಪಾಟೀಲ್

# ಜೂನ್‌ಗೆ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ಸಮಿತಿ ವರದಿ

**ಬಾಲ್ಯ:** ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ ನಿರ್ಮೂಲನೆಗಾಗಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ನಿಷೇಧ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಜೂನ್ ತಿಂಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು ಎಂದು ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆ ಕೋರ್ಡ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ನಿವೃತ್ತ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ಶಿವರಾಜ್ ವಿ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಗಳವಾರ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ನಿರ್ಮೂಲನೆ ಕುರಿತ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಸಭೆ ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿ ಅದರ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು.

ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹದಿಂದಾಗುವ ದುಷ್ಪರಿಣಾಮ, ಗಂಭೀರ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಕುರಿತು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದರು.

ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹಿತರಿಗೆ ಕುಟುಂಬ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಕಷ್ಟಕರ. ಅಘಾತಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಪೋಷಕರು ಮನವರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

ಬಡತನ ನಿರ್ಮೂಲನೆಗೆ ಮುಂದಾಗಿ ಸ್ವಾವಲಂಬಿಗಳಾಗಬೇಕು. ಎಲ್ಲ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪಡೆಯುವಂತಾಗಬೇಕು. ವೃತ್ತಿಪರ ತರಬೇತಿ ನೀಡಬೇಕು. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸದ್ಭಕ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದರು.

ಕಾನೂನು ನೆರವು ನೀಡಬೇಕು. ಗೋಡೆಬರಹ, ಬೀದಿನಾಟಕಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹದಿಂದಾಗುವ ದುಷ್ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ನಿಷೇಧ ಕುರಿತು ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸಲು ಚಿಂತಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ನಡೆಯ

ದಂತೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಭಾಯಾಚಿತ್ರ, ವೀಡಿಯೋ ಚಿತ್ರೀಕರಣಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ವಯಸ್ಕರಾದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕು. ಪತ್ರಾಂತಿತ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳನ್ನು ದೃಢೀಕರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಎಲ್ಲ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಸಮಿತಿ ರಚಿಸಬೇಕು. ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸಬೇಕು. ಬಡವರನ್ನು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕವಾಗಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಎಲ್ಲ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ನೌಕರರು, ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ನಿರ್ಮೂಲನೆಗಾಗಿ ಶ್ರಮಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದರು.

ರಾಜ್ಯಾದ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಕೈಗೊಂಡು ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಪದಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ನೌಕರರು, ಈ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಿಂದ ನೊಂದ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬದ್ಧರಾಗಿರುವವರು ನೀಡುವ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾದ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದು ಎಂದರು.

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮತ್ತು ಸತ್ರ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶ ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್.ಕೆ.ಸುಧೀಂದ್ರರಾವ್ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ ದೆಸೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಕಾನೂನು ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳು ವಿಷಯ ಕುರಿತು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು.

ಕವಿತ ರತ್ನ ಅವರು ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣಗಳು, ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳು ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಎ.ಎ. ಬಿಸ್ವಾಸ್ ಕನನ-ಮರಣ ಹಾಗೂ ಮದುವೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಬೇಕು, ಅಂಗನವಾಡಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತೆಯರು ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗುವ ಮದುವೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿ

ವಿವಾಹ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮಾಡಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮನವರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದರು.

ನೋಂದಣಿಯಾದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ, ವದು ವರ, ವಯಸ್ಸು ಕುರಿತು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡಬೇಕು. ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಮದುವೆಗಳ ಸಂಘಟಕರಿಗೆ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ ಕುರಿತು ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಸಂಘಟಕರು ಮದುವೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ ನಂತರ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹವಾದವರಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ದೊರಕದಂತೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಂಡರೆ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸಬಹುದು ಎಂದರು.

ನಂತರ ನಿವೃತ್ತ ನ್ಯಾ. ಶಿವರಾಜ್ ವಿ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್, ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದರು. ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂವಾದ ನಡೆಸಿ, ಸಲಹೆ ಸೂಚನೆ, ಅಹವಾವಲು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದರು.

ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಸಿ.ಎನ್. ಸೀತಾರಾಂ ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸಿ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಅಧಿಪತಿ 18 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಾಹವಾಗುವವರನ್ನು ಪೋಷಕರಿಗೆ ತಂದೆ-ತಾಯಿ, ಪೋಷಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಪದಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ 2 ವರ್ಷ ಕಾರಾಗೃಹ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಅಥವಾ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷ ದಂಡ ಅಥವಾ ಎರಡನ್ನೂ ವಿಧಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲ ಅಪರಾಧಗಳು ವಿಚಾರಣಾರ್ಹ ಮತ್ತು ಜಾಮೀನು ರಹಿತ ಎಂದರು.

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಅರುಣ ಕಿಷ್ಕಿ ರೆಡ್ಡಿ, ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಎಸ್. ಪುನೀತ್, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ವರಿಷ್ಠಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಡಾ|| ಚಿಂಟಾಪ್ಪ, ಅಪರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಜಿ.ಎನ್. ಶಿವಪ್ರಸಾದ್, ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಅಧೀಕ್ಷಕ ಅಶೋಕ್ ಕುರೇಶಿ, ಉಪ ಆಯುಕ್ತರಾದ ವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ವಿ. ಎನ್. ಮೇಟಿ, ಡಿಡಿಪಿಎ ಡಾ. ಬಲ್ಲರಾಜು, ಡಿಎಚ್. ಡಾ. ಶ್ರೀಕಾಂತ್ ಬಾಸೂಲ್, ತಜ್ಞರಾದ ಡಾ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ತಾಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ವಿವಿಧ ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಪದಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿದ್ದರು.

ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್

# ಬಾಲ್ಯ ಮರಣವು ತಂದೆ



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**ಉಪ್ಪಾರ ಜನಾಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ: ಆಶಂಕೆ**  
 ವಿಶ್ವ ಸುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲೋಕ ಪ್ರಸಾರ

ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಉಪ್ಪಾರ ಸಮುದಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ಸಂಭವಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದು ಬಂದಿದ್ದು 18 ವರ್ಷ ಮೀರಿದರ ವಿವಾಹಕ್ಕೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯರಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ಎಂದು ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡ ಕೋರ್ಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ಶಿವರಾಜ್ ವಿ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್ ಆತಂಕ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದರು.

ಸಮಾಲೋಚನಾ ಸಭೆಯ ಬಳಿಕ ಪತ್ರಿಕಾಗೋಷ್ಠಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ ಅವರು, ಈ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ 10 ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಜಿವಿನ್ ಎನ್ನುವ ಸ್ವಯಂಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಸಮೀಪವಿದೆ ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಿಕೆಗೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದು 18 ವರ್ಷ ಮೀರಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ವಿವಾಹ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಬಿಡುವ ಸರಕಾರದ ನಿಯಮವಾದವು. 18 ವರ್ಷ ಮೀರಿದರ ವಿವಾಹಕ್ಕೆ ಆತಂಕಗಳು ಎನ್ನುವ ಪರಿಪಾಠ ಈ ಸಮುದಾಯದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಆಸಕ್ತರೇ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕಾರಣ ಎಂದರು.

ಈ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಕಾರಿ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಿ ಪಡೆದವರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ವಿರಳ. ವ್ಯಾಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪಂಪಾಯಿತಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಪಾಲಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಈ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸುವುದು ಮೂರಲಾಗಬೇಕಿದೆ. ಸಮಾಜದ ಮುಖಂಡರನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಮನವರಿಕೆ ಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯವಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಬಂದರು.

ಸ್ವಯಂಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯವರಿಗೆ, ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಮದುವೆಯೂ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಆಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಈ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಹೊತ್ತುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, ನಾಮೂಲಿಕ ವಿವಾಹಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣವನ್ನು ಈ ವರ್ಷದಿಂದಲೇ ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸುವಂತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಚಾರ್ಜಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯವ ಕೆಲ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳಿಗೆ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ತರುವ ಕುರಿತು ಕೇಂದ್ರಕಚೇರಿ ಮೂಡಲಾಗುವುದು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸಮಾಜ ಸ್ವಯಂಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಬದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆ, ತ್ರಿವಿಧಾತ್ಮಕ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಕಾನೂನು ಜಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳ ಸಹಕಾರ ಅವಶ್ಯ. ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇ ಅಂತರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಸಮಿತಿಗೆ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುವುದಾಗಿ ವಿನಂದಿದರು. ಬಿಲ್ವಾ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಸೀಡು ಬೆನ್ನತ್ತದಂತೆ ಮೂರವರ್ಷದ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಮಹೇಶ್ ಜೋಷಿ ಪಾಪು ಬದಲಾದರು.

# ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆ: ಜೂನಿರ್ ಅಂತರ್ದೇಶಕ



ಕೆ. ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಮೈಕೆ

ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆ ಕೋರ್ಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನಾ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪದೇ ಪದೇ ಮೈಕೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿತ್ತು.

ಇದು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಸಭಾಂಗಣದ ಮೈಕೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಅಪ್ಪವಸ್ತ್ರ ಇದು ಇವತ್ತಿನದಲ್ಲದೇ ಸಮಸ್ತ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಮಾಡಿ ಅಗಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಕಾರ್ಯವರ್ತಿ ಸಿ.ಎನ್.ಸೀತಾರಾಮ್ ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸಿ, ಪ್ರಾಸ್ತಾವಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುವಾಗ ಆಗಾಗ ಮೈಕೆ ಕನ್ನ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು, ಸಂಸಾರಮಾತೆಯವರು ಸುರೇಶ್ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ಶಿವರಾಜ್ ಪಾಟೀಲ್ ಮೈಕೆ ಓಡಿಸಿದಾಗಲೂ ಇವೇ ಕಥೆ. ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮೈಕೆ ಸುಂಗಿ ಕೇಳುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಸರಿಯಾದವರಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೇಳುವ ಆಸಕ್ತರೇ ತಂದಿತು. ಆದರೆ, ಶಿವರಾಜ್ ಪಾಟೀಲರು ಮಾತೆ ತುಸುವೂ ಬೇಸರ ವಿಲ್ಲವೇ, ಎಲ್ಲರನ್ನೂ ಆಡಳಿತಗಳು ನಾಡನ್ನೂ, ಮೈಕೆ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಿ ಮುನ್ನೋಡಿ, ಅವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ನಿವಾರಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಲು ಮುನ್ನಡೆಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸೂಚನೆವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದರು.

ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಸರಕಾರಿ ಹುಟ್ಟುಗೆ ಸೇರುವವರಿಂದ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ ಪಡೆಯುವ ಕುರಿತು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದರು.

ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಸಿ.ಎನ್.ಸೀತಾರಾಮ್, ಜಿ.ಪಂ. ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಸನಿವಾ ವಿ.ರಾಜ್‌ಗೌಡ ಮಂಡ್ಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಜಾಹರ್, ವಿ.ಪಂ.ಮಾಲಾಜಿಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ, ಐ.ಪಿ. ಅಮರೇಶ್‌ಮೂರ್ತಿ ಪಾಂಪೆ, ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ವಿ.ಎಸ್. ಬೆಳ್ಳೆ, ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಅಧೀನಗವ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ನಿ.ನಾ.ನಾಯಕ್, ಮಹೇಶ್ ಜೋಷಿ ಪಾಪುಬ್ಬರು, ವಿವಿಧ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಸ್ವಯಂಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು, ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಪದಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು.

ವೈಸೋರು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಸಭಾಂಗಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರುವಾರ ವಿವಿಧ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಡೆದ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನಾ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ಡಾ. ಶಿವರಾಜ್ ವಿ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು.

ತಾಯಿ, ಮಮುವೆ ಸರವೆಸರಿಸುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಇನ್ನಿತರರು, ಮತಾಧೀನರು, ವಿವಾಹ ಆಯೋಜಕರಿಗೆ ವಂದ, ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ನೀಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆಯೂ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಪಶ್ಚಿಮದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ, ಬಾಲಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಾಲೂಕು ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಪತ್ರವಿಡುವುದು ಮಾಡಿ ನೀಡಲು ಚಿಂತಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಬಾಲಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಪದ್ಧತಿ, ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸಾಗಣೆ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಪರಂವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಸಮಿತಿ ರಚನೆ, ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ಮಾಡಿ ನೀಡಿವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಭಾಪೂರ್ವಿಕೆ ಇಡುವುದು, ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ಮಾಡುವವರನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರಿ ಸವಲತ್ತು ನೀಡುವುದು

**ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ಉಚ್ಚ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಬಂದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಿಧ ನಡೆಸಿದ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳು ಈ ವಿಚಾರಗಳ ನಿವಾರಣೆಗೆ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ನಡೆಸಲು ಕೋರ್ಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ರಚಿಸಿ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ, ತಾವು 2ಜಿ-ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಮಿಟಿಗೂ ನೇಮಕಗೊಂಡ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 1 ತಿಂಗಳು ತಡವಾಯಿತು. ಆದರೆ ನಿಗದಿತ ಅವಧಿಯೊಳಗೆ ವರದಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.**

-ಡಾ. ಶಿವರಾಜ್ ವಿ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಉಚ್ಚ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ ಆದೇಶವಂತ ರಚನೆಯಾಗಿರುವ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆ ಕೋರ್ಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಜೂನಿರ್ ಅಂತರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಕನ್ನ ಪರವಿಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ ಏನು ಕಮಿಟಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ನ್ಯಾಯಮೂರ್ತಿ ಡಾ. ಶಿವರಾಜ್ ವಿ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳು ವಿಳಂಬವಾಗಿ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಕೋರಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿಗದಿತ ಅವಧಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಬೇಕೇನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆ ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ, ಪಿಪಿವಾ ಸುಲಂವಂತಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನಾ ಸಭೆ ನಡೆಸಿ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಈ ಸಭೆ ಕಡೆಯದು ಎಂದೂ ಗುರುವಾರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಸಭಾಂಗಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೈಸೂರು, ಮಂಡ್ಯ, ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ವಿವಿಧ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನಾ ಸಭೆ ನಡೆಸಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ವಕ್ರೀ ಭಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ಮೇಲೆಸಿದರೆ, ಉತ್ತರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಇರುವ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳಿಗೆ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ತಂದು ಕಟ್ಟುನಿಟ್ಟಿನ ಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಚಿಂತನೆ ನಡೆಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರು.

ಮೇಲೆವಿವರಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳಿವೆ. ಉತ್ತಮ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಿವೆ. ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳಿವೆ. ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊರತೆ ಎಂಬುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ, ಜಾಲಿಯಾಗುವಾಗ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಕೇವಲ ಕಾನೂನು ಜಾಲಿಯಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಜನರ ಮನವರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಬೇಕು. ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಮುಷ್ಕರಿಕಾ ಮಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸುವುದು, ಹೊರತು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು, ಕಾಲಾ ಪತ್ರಗಳ ಪಡೆದಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು, ಕಠಿಣ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ವಿಧಿಸುವುದು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಕುರಿತು ಚಿಂತನೆ-ಮಂಥನ ನಡೆಸುವ ವಿಷಯ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ನಾಮೂಲಿಕ ವಿವಾಹಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿಗಿತು: ನಾಮೂಲಿಕ ವಿವಾಹ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧ ಮುಳುಗಿಸಿ ಬಿಗಿ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಕೇವಲ ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಭೃತ್ಯರನ್ನು 100, 200 ಮಮುವೆ ಮಾಡಲು



SINo.	Date	Name of Newspaper	Heading of the newspaper
1	17.3.2011	The Hindu	Child Marriage: Officials should know their duties.
2.	17.3.2011	Deccan Herald	Collective effort needed to eradicate child marriage.
3.	18.3.2011	Deccan Herald	Report on child marriage to be submitted by June end.
4.	18.3.2011	The Times of India	Cancel ration cards to curb child marriage.
5.	26.3.2011	Deccan Herald	Child marriages- Panel may recommend disincentives.
6.	8.4.2011	Deccan Herald	Prevention of child marriage - effort should be made to change child mindset.
7.	27.4.2011	Deccan Herald	Report to held implementation of child marriage Act.
8.	27.4.2011	Deccan Herald	Core Committee report by June end.
9.	27.4.2011	Indian Express	Core Committee report by June end.
10.	29.4.2011	The Times of India	Here boys want minor brides.
11.	29.4.2011	The Hindu	Committee to submit report by June end.
12.	29.4.2011	Deccan Herald	Justice Shivarj Patil list five tools to fight child marriage.



# 'Collective effort needed to eradicate child marriage'

**DHARWAD:** Recommendations regarding the cancellation of ration cards and making the officials informed about the child marriages were proposed as a remedy to prevent child marriage.

These recommendations were proposed during the consultative meeting held by the Core Committee on Prevention of Child Marriage headed by Justice Shivaraj Patil at the Kulopurhit Alur Venkatrao Bhavan in Dharwad on Wednesday.

The meetings of Dharwad and Gadag districts were held on Wednesday, while the meetings of Belgaum district and an interaction with the public will be held on Thursday.

Representatives from Non-Government Organisations (NGO), government officials, and others took part in the meeting.

Speaking at the meet, Karnataka Integrated Development Society (KIDS) member Ashok Yargatti said, sensitising the officials with more thrust on tahsildars and police officials is the need of the hour. Citing certain instances, he said the tahsildar and police officials

were found to be unaware of their powers and duties pertaining to the prevention of child marriage.

Similarly, it should be made mandatory for the organisations conducting mass marriages to register themselves so that the government can have control over them. Moreover, it should also be made mandatory to produce birth certificate as age proof during the mass marriage, and not the doctor's certificate, he said.

Child Welfare Committee (CWC) Chairman Shankar Lamani proposed cancellation of the ration cards of the families opting for child marriage and denying them other government facilities. Such measures would make impact mainly in the rural areas where the child marriage was rampant, he said.

Pointing out at high number of minor age mothers, eminent paediatrician Rajan Deshpande suggested including the child marriage as a lesson in the school curriculum, and designing awareness programmes for the mothers so that they did not encourage their daughters to get married at an early age.

Citing his experience, Dr Deshpande said, in majority of cases it was found that mother plays a key role in instigating their daughters to get marry at tender age.

Justice Patil acclaimed and acknowledged these suggestions. Some other suggestions included the issues and remedies of child marriage in Right to Education Act, forming village level committee, issuing identity cards to the volunteers of the NGOs, and others.

Earlier in his address, Justice Patil said, it was the responsibility of all to put an end to child marriage.

Poverty, ignorance, and other reasons have kept this practice still alive. The core committee would conduct such consultative meetings in various places to prepare an action plan on prevention of child marriage in next six months, he said.

Deputy Commissioner Darpan Jain, Superintendent of Police R Dileep, District Principal & Sessions Judge K Natarajan, Law College Principal C S Patil, and others were present.

**DH News Service**



Child Prevention Marriage Core Committee Chairman Shivaraj Patil (Right) interacting with the officials and NGO representatives during a consultative meeting held at Kulopurhit Alur Venkatrao Bhavan in Dharwad on Wednesday. District Principal & Sessions Judge K Natarajan, and others are seen. DH PHOTO



# Child marriage: 'officials' should know their duties'



**FOR A CAUSE:** Members of NGOs and government officials attending a meeting organised by the core committee on prevention of child marriage in Dharwad on Wednesday.

Staff Correspondent

**DHARWAD:** Suggestions ranging from sensitising officials to cancellation of ration cards were put forward as remedies for preventing child marriage at a meeting conducted by the core committee on prevention of child marriage, headed by the former Supreme Court judge Shivaraj V. Patil here on Wednesday.

The meetings in Dharwad and Gadag districts were held on Wednesday, while the one in Belgaum district would be held on Thursday. Representatives of non-governmental organisations

thrust on tahsildars and police officials. Citing instances, he claimed that the tahsildar and police officials were generally unaware of their powers and duties with regard to prevention of child marriage. Also, it should be mandatory for organisations conducting mass marriages to register themselves so the Government could exercise

Committee, suggested cancelling ration cards of families opting for child marriages and denying them other government facilities. Such measures would make an impact in rural areas where child marriage was rampant, he said.

Paediatrician Rajan Deshpande suggested designing awareness programmes for

**Core committee on prevention of child marriage holds meetings in Dharwad, Gadag**

**'Ration cards of families opting for child marriages should be cancelled'**



ದಿವ್ಯನ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ 18 MAR 2011

# 'Report on child marriage to be submitted by June end'

'There is a plan to constitute committees to protect rights of children in every village'

**DHARWAD:** Child Marriage Prevention Core Committee Chairman Shivaraj Patil revealed that the committee would submit its report to the State Government within the stipulated time.

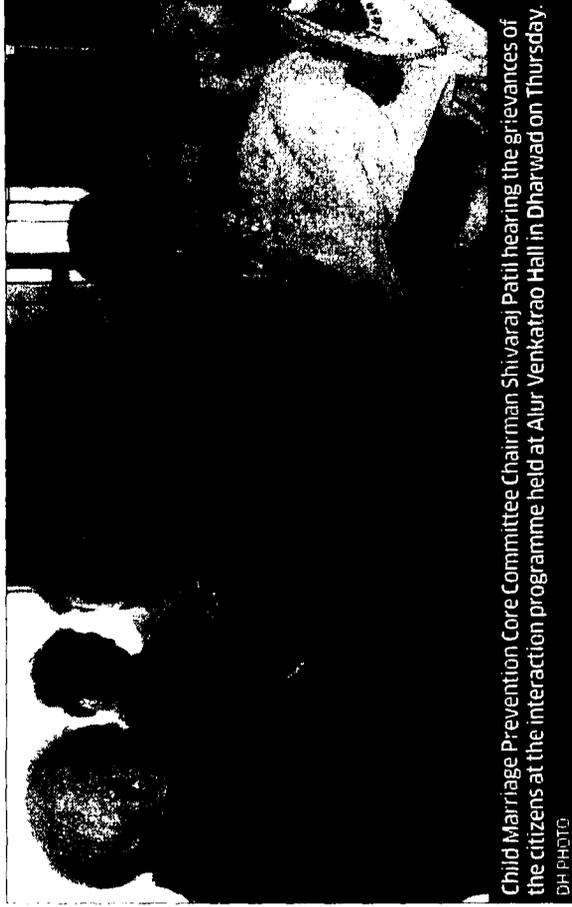
Speaking to media persons here on thursday, Justice Shivaraj Patil stated that the report would be submitted before June end.

"It is being thought to recommend punishment for the parents and organisers of mass marriage programmes who would be responsible for child marriage, and also to impose fine on those who participate in such programmes. Suggestions received from officials and the public during the meetings held in Dharwad, Gadag and Belgaum would be included in the report, after discussing the

issue with the committee members. There is also a plan to constitute committees to protect the rights of children in each village," he said.

The committee is creating opinion about ill effects of child marriage, removal of causes of child marriage, punishment for child marriage, and problems in implementing the law against child marriage. The committee has observed that child marriage cases are more in mass marriage programmes, and attention would be given to formulate rules in this regard, he revealed.

Those who could not express their opinion in the consultation meetings can send their opinion to the Member Secretary, Child Marriage Prevention Core Committee, Room No 133, 1st Floor, Vikas Soudha, Dr B R Ambedkar Street, Bangalore-1



Child Marriage Prevention Core Committee Chairman Shivaraj Patil hearing the grievances of the citizens at the interaction programme held at Alur Venkatrao Hall in Dharwad on Thursday. DH PHOTO

(080-2203 4357), he added. taram, Joint Director Najjarath Obalappa, and others were present. Fathima, Deputy Directors Woman & Child Welfare Department Secretary C N See- Pankaja, Saroja Kademani, **DH News Service**

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# Cancel ration cards to curb child marriages

## People Offer Suggestions To Panel

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

**Dharwad:** Cancellation of ration cards of families who get their minor daughters married was one among the suggestions offered by the people to the core committee on prevention of child marriage headed by former Supreme Court judge Justice Shivaraj Patil in Dharwad on Wednesday. Sensitising the officers, particularly the tahsildars and police inspectors about the provisions of the law to curb the practice was another suggestion.

Justice Shivaraj Patil who arrived in Dharwad on a two-day visit to review the situation in north Karnataka districts received suggestions from the people and representatives of NGOs of Dharwad and Gadag districts. He will listen to the people from Belgaum district on Thursday and later attend an interaction session with the public.

Ashok Yaragatti of Karnataka Integrated Development Society (KIDS) suggested that there was need to sensitise the officials. Citing certain instances, he said the tahsildar and police officials were found to be unaware of their powers and duties pertaining to the prevention of child marriage. He said it should be mandatory



for the organizations conducting mass marriages to register themselves so that the government can have control over them. It should also be mandatory for those entering wedlock to produce birth certificate as age proof during the mass marriage, and not the doctor's certificate, he said.

Shankar Lamani, chairman of

Child Welfare Committee (CWC) suggested cancelling the ration cards of the families opting for child marriage and denying them other government facilities. Such measures would make an impact especially in rural areas where child marriage is rampant, he said.

Pediatrician Dr Rajan Deshpande said there has been an increase in minor girls becoming mothers as a result of child marriage and suggested that lessons on the ill effects of child marriages be included in the school curriculum. He felt this would create awareness among the children and parents and help prevent child marriage.

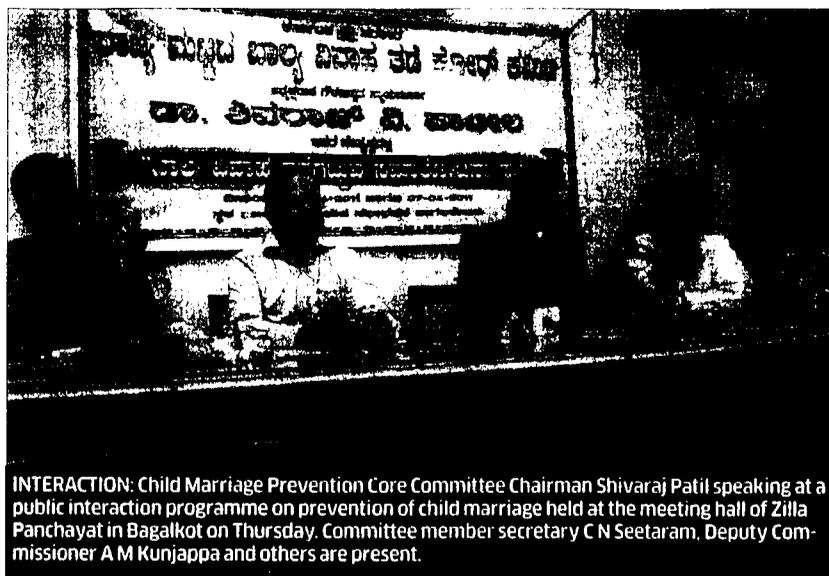
He felt mothers should be sensitised on this issue.

Earlier, in his address Justice Patil said it was the responsibility of all to put an end to child marriage. "Poverty, ignorance and others reasons have kept this practice alive. The core committee would conduct such consultative meetings at various places to prepare an action plan on prevention of child marriage in next six months," he said.

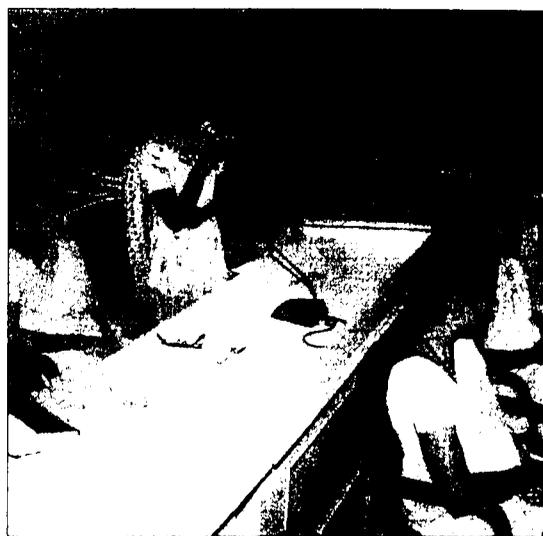
# Koppal & Bagalkot



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**INTERACTION:** Child Marriage Prevention Core Committee Chairman Shivaraj Patil speaking at a public interaction programme on prevention of child marriage held at the meeting hall of Zilla Panchayat in Bagalkot on Thursday. Committee member secretary C N Seetaram, Deputy Commissioner A M Kunjappa and others are present.



**A girl of Muddebihal interacting with Committee Chairman during the interaction programme.** DH PHOTOS

## Prevention of child marriage

# 'Effort should be made to change people's mindset'

### 'Child marriage Prevention Core Committee contemplating to recommend to constitute Children's Rights' Protection Committee'

**Bagalkot:** "It is being contemplated to recommend the government for constituting Children's Rights' Protection Committee at village-level to protect children's rights", said Child marriage Prevention Core Committee Chairman and retired Supreme Court Judge Shivaraj Patil.

He was speaking at a public interaction programme on 'pre-

vention of child marriage' held at the meeting hall of Zilla Panchayat in Bagalkot on Thursday.

He stated that several committees were striving for protection children's rights. The Child marriage Prevention Core Committee was contemplating to recommend the government to constitute Children's Rights' Protection Committee by combining all the committees which were striv-

ing to protect children's rights, he added.

He said, "Violation of children's rights and cases of harassment are adversely affecting on their (children's) future. It is also affecting on the growth of the nation.

Effort should be made to change the mindset of people regarding child marriage along with implementing child marriage prevention act", he said.

### Documentary

He stated that to create awareness about prevention of child marriage, the Committee was also contemplating to screen documentary on child marriage compulsorily during mass marriage ceremony. Child marriage could be prevented effectively with the help and co-operation of laws, government officials, Non-Governmental Organisations, media and people, he opined.

Core Committee member secretary and Women & Child Development's Director C N Seetaram also spoke.

Deputy Commissioner A M Kunjappa, In-charge SP F A Trasgar, several officials of Bijapur and Bagalkot districts, office-bearers of many NGOs, women organisations' members, Law College students, and others were present at the meeting.

**DH News Service**

PROHIBITION OF CHILD MARRIAGES

# 'Core Committee Report by June-End'

**Bellary:** The core committee established to prepare an action plan for implementing the Prohibition of Child Marriages Act-2006 effectively, will submit its report by June end this year, said committee chairman Justice Shivaraj V Patil.

He presided over a consultative committee meeting held at the DC office here on Tuesday. He said that the committee is now touring the state to cobble information on child marriages. He stressed on the need of creating awareness among public on the ill-consequences of child marriage on overall development of the girl child. He favoured introduction of lessons regarding child marriages in text books.

He appealed to the officials to take measures for videographing and verifying age certificates of couples in mass marriages. He opined that the menace of child marriages could be eradicated only if

all officials, organisations and public join hands in the interest of the girl child. District and Sessions Judge NK Srinivasiah said that the laws need to be strictly followed to prevent child marriages.

DC AH was stressed that all



Justice Shivaraj V Patil speaking at a meeting in Bellary on Tuesday | Express Photo

child marriages should be compulsorily registered. He said that the help of Anganwadi workers should be sought in getting information of child marriages in their respective regions. He opined that child mar-

riages can be prevented by denying government facilities to families involved in such illegal marriages. Justice Patil also received suggestions from public on the occasion. Women and Child Development

Secretary CN Seetaram called for punishment for those who child marriages. SP Chairman Additional SP Ashok president Arunappa Muttiah and AC Venk

present. Justice Shivaraj V Patil, Chairman of Core Committee for Prohibition of Child Marriage, has mooted making registration of marriages compulsory to check child marriages in the state.

He told reporters here on Tuesday that the committee, on the last leg of its tour of North Karnataka for getting information on child marriages.

The committee which had already held consultation meetings in Dharwad, Gulbarga, Bijapur and Raichur, is scheduled to visit Mysore on April 28 and wrap up its tour.

Poverty, illiteracy and blind beliefs are found to be root causes for child marriages. The committee will recommend short, medium and long-term measures to tackle the social evil, he said.

He said that committees for protection of children rights would be set up at village level to check child marriage and initiatives would be given for information on child marriage forums. The average age of children get married in North Karnataka region, he said.

# Report to help implementation of Child Marriage Act

## Meeting on prevention of child marriage held

**BELLARY:** Child Marriage Prevention Core Committee Chairman Shivaraj V Patil has informed that a report which would help in effective implementation of Child Marriage Prevention Act will be submitted before the government in the month of June.

He was speaking at a consultation meeting on prevention of child marriage at the deputy commissioner's office here on Tuesday.

He stressed the need to create awareness on adverse effects of child marriage on the society and individuals. It was the responsibility of the parents to avoid getting their children



**MEETING:** Child Marriage Prevention Core Committee Chairman Shivaraj V Patil speaking at a meeting held in Bellary on Tuesday. District Sessions Judge N K Sudhendra Rao, Deputy Commissioner A A Biswas, and others are present. DH photo

married before they become a major.

Responsible citizens should commit themselves to construct a healthy society and strive to remove poverty from the society. Leading a self-reliant life for every individual was a greater challenge. Getting good education and honing professional skills was everyone's responsibility, he opined.

Mediums like wall writing and street plays can be utilised

to create awareness against child marriage. Textbooks should also contain matters related to prevention of child marriage and make the young minds think about the development of the society, he informed.

Mr Patil informed that it has been decided to videograph every mass marriage towards preventing child marriages. Formation of Child Rights Protection Committees at village

level will be made compulsory, he added.

District Sessions Judge N K Sudhendra Rao, Deputy Commissioner A A Biswas, District Social Welfare Officer G N Shivamurthy, and others were present on the occasion.

**DH News Service**

THE TIMES NEWS NETWORK MYSORE, APRIL 29, 2011

# Here, boys want minor brides

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

**Mysore:** If you go by the reports of an NGO, almost every girl from the Uppara community tying the knot in Chamara-janagar district is a minor.

Former Supreme Court judge Shivaraj V Patil, who is heading a core committee to prevent child marriage, told reporters that according to a survey boys don't marry girls above 18 years.

During a consultation meeting of the core committee at the zilla panchayat here on Thursday, members of Bharath Jnana Vignana Samithi told the meeting chaired by Patil that child marriages have become a tradition.

Samithi district coordinator Kantharaju told TOI that they surveyed about 3,500 families of Uppara community in 10 villages across Chamara-janagar district to know education and social status of the community members. The survey was done in 2009.

According to their finding, the boys prefer girls below 18. The other reasons are that the parents are in a hurry to marry off their daughters and there is pressure from elders in the family. Surprised by the findings, Shivaraj said he would speak with the elders from the community.

## CHILD MARRIAGES

- National family and health survey data reveals the average age of marriage in India and Karnataka is 15 years
- 45 pc of girls tying the knot are below 18 years
- Child marriage percentage is (45-68 pc) in Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Bellary, Gadag, Dharwad, Raichur and Koppal, says human development report 2005.
- In Karnataka, either the marriage is kept a secret or the girl's age is manipulated



## HAVE YOUR SAY ON SOCIAL MENACE

**Mysore:** Here is your chance to have a say on child marriages.

A core committee set up by the state government to prepare an action plan to prevent child marriages has invited suggestions from public. People can send ideas before May 31, said committee's chief Shivaraj V Patil, a former Supreme Court judge.

The committee established following direction by the high court is analyzing the situation across the state and is through with groundwork with its last consultative meeting with officials concerned and NGOs of three districts Mysore, Chamara-janagar and Mandya here on Thursday.

It mainly focused on strategies to

create awareness, causes for child marriage, the Constitution and legal frame work and prevention of child marriage. According to primary findings, poverty, superstition and illiteracy are the main reasons for child marriages, which are common in north Karnataka, Shivaraj told reporters at zilla panchayat on Thursday.

He described child marriage as a social menace and felt a need for holistic approach to fight against it. Groundwork is complete and the process is on to prepare an action plan in consultation with experts. The state has set June 2011 as a deadline to submit the action plan. TNN

Deccan Herald

# Mysore

## Justice Shivaraj Patil lists five tools to fight child marriage

### Core committee formed to draft measures to check social malady meets



Former Supreme Court Justice Dr Shivaraj V Patil (second from right) sharing a word with IAS officer C N Seetharam in Mysore on Thursday. Mandya DC Dr P C Jaffer and ZP Chief Suneetha Veerappagowda are seen. DH PHOTO

**MYSORE:** Ever vigilant civil society, committed NGOs, pro-active judiciary, committed and honest law enforcing agency and media. These are the five tools that could ensure a healthy system, said Chairman of Core Committee For Prevention of Child Marriages and former Justice of Supreme Court Shivaraj V Patil.

He was addressing media after holding a meeting of Mysore region-comprising Mysore, Mandya and Chamarajangar districts, at Zilla Panchayat hall in the city on Thursday. Incidentally it's also the last meeting of the committee, that has already conducted similar exercises at Dharwad, Belgaum, Gadag, Koppal, Raichur, Bagalkot, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Bidar, Yadgir to name a few.

If these organs function in tandem, it could check any social malady like that of child marriage, the legal luminary said. He was happy to note that, when compared to North Karnataka districts where such illegal practices are rampant, it's minimal in old Mysore region. He attributed it to the erstwhile rulers who ensured education for all, when compared to the northern parts of the State that is still deprived of many basic amenities. Listing out the reasons for such marriages, the chairman said-illiteracy, poverty and sentiment- are the causes. He cited out an example, where an eight year old was

### Falling acoustic mar meeting

Once again, acoustic at Zilla Panchayat hall posed a challenge to smooth going of the meeting, with the failing microphones muting the voice of speakers at times. Justice Shivaraj V Patil jocularly said- in the fight against child marriage, there are many hurdles and the recurring snag in the sound system is a proof. Needless to say, there was a huge applause from the gathering. Visibly irked, ZP CEO G Satyavathi who was also attending the meeting, summoned the technician in-charge. The person who walked up seemed to have given her a lame excuse, which obviously cut no ice with her. But, the trouble didn't stop there, as mike continued to go off frequently. Earlier when Secretary to the Department of Woman and Child Welfare C N Seetharam was addressing the gathering, he had to stop mid-way owing to the same complaint. When it recurred while the chairman began to address, the technician fixed another mike and retreated towards his place. In that hurry, he pulled off the microphone.

forced to marry to fulfil the wishes of her grandmother to retain ancestral property, and also there was an instance where young girl was forced into wedlock for betterment of family ties.

Giving a call to the interested people to air their suggestions if any, the chairman fixed deadline for the opinions to be received to May. They can either write to the office or file the same in person.

Earlier in an interactive session at the meeting, representa-

tives of various NGOs, organisations and officers presented their views on the issue.

IGP (Southern range) Amar Kumar Pandey, Deputy Commissioners Dr P C Jaffer (Mandya) and K Amarnarayan (Chamarajanagar), special invitee of the committee and deputy director general of Doordarshan Mahesh Joshi, Mandya District and Sessions Court Judge Bellakki, ZP President Suneetha Veerappagowda were present.

DH News Service

THE HINDU APRIL 29, 2011

# Committee to submit report by June-end

Staff Correspondent

**MYSORE:** The Core Committee for Prevention of Child Marriage will submit its report, along with an action plan, to the State Government by June 30, committee chairman Shivaraj V. Patil has said.

"We will submit a model report," Mr. Patil, a former judge of the Supreme Court, told presspersons here on Thursday, after holding a meeting with officials and representatives of non-governmental organisations.

The Government, following a direction from the High Court, constituted the committee, headed by Mr. Patil, on November 22, 2010.

The prevalence of child marriage was alarming, he said, especially in north Karnataka. Child marriages in the State took place mostly in the form of mass weddings, while individual cases were also reported.

## Objectives

The main objectives of the committee were to create awareness on the conse-



**SEEKING SOLUTIONS:** Shivaraj V. Patil, chairman of the Core Committee for Prevention of Child Marriage, arriving for a meeting with officials and NGOs in Mysore on Thursday. - PHOTO: M.A. SRIRAM

quences of child marriage and its impact on the child; to analyse the existing constitutional and legal measures against the social evil and suggest strategies to prevent child marriages, Mr. Patil said, adding although if need be amendments would be made to the existing laws. A multi-pronged approach — short-term and long-term — was needed to minimise and

eradicate the practice from society, Mr. Patil said. Law alone couldn't stop child marriages, Mr. Patil said, adding although if need be amendments would be made to the existing laws. A multi-pronged approach — short-term and long-term — was needed to minimise and

Child marriages have gone mostly to mass weddings

end the practice of child marriage. The mindset of the people had to change too, he said.

Efforts would be made to form child rights protection committees in villages. Suggestions from other States that had cracked down on the evil were also being taken into consideration. A separate curriculum could be incorporated in schools to harp on this matter, he noted.

## The reasons

Mr. Patil said poverty, illiteracy and superstition were chiefly responsible for child marriages. The committee would receive suggestions until May 31 at the office at 133, first floor, Vikasa Soudha, Dr. Ambedkar Veedhi, Bangalore. People could also call 080-22352152 and 22034357.

**Brief of the One Day Consultation on the Prevention of Child Marriage (12-05-2011,  
Vikas Soudha)**

The Consultation was organised by the Core Committee for Prevention of Child Marriage on May 12<sup>th</sup> 2011 in order to present and discuss the work done by various sub groups constituted to study various aspects of the issue of child marriage.

The consultation began with Ms. Suchitra Rao, Coordinator, Child Protection Unit (UNICEF-DWCD) briefing members about the aim of the consultation which was the formulation of an action plan to address the menace of Child Marriage in Karnataka. Ms. Suchitra Rao also brought to the attention of the house the presence of Members of KCPCR, representatives from NGOs, representatives from Civil society, child rights practitioners from CCI, NLSIU and other organisations which ensured a cross section representation from various areas of expertise as well as field experience. This was followed by the self introduction of members.

In his address Hon'ble Justice Shivraj Patil reiterated the objectives of the consultation and expressed his hope that it would end up being a meaningful, useful and constructive one. Child Marriage is a grave social evil and a scar on the civilised community, hence it should be minimised, if not eradicated at the earliest, and for this expeditious steps are required to be taken. He stood by the fact that speeches would not solve any problem and this meeting was aimed at doing something concrete with visible results. Giving a brief history of the events so far, he brought to the attention of those present that six consultations had already taken place in 15 District Head Quarters in Karnataka. He then highlighted four major aspects of this issue which would be looked at:

- (1) *Creating awareness among the community and the stakeholders*- which would include disseminating information about the consequences of Child Marriage such as the adverse effects it has on the children's health, career, education, and so on.
- (2) *Causes and Reasons of Child Marriage*- the main reasons so far would include poverty, illiteracy, blind faith, saving property within the family and so on; but suggestions as to more causes would be open.
- (3) *Legal Framework to Enforce the Law*- Justice brought to light the problem of enforcement of the law and thus, he felt, what was needed was to somehow reflect on how we can use the law enforceable to prevent Child Marriage. One must also, look at the reasons as why the already existing state rules are not working and what amendments are required to make them more effective. To substantiate this he gave the example of an incident in Mysore where a gentleman questioned as to why only men may be imprisoned for a crime related to child marriage and not women and this was a loophole in the law.
- (4) *Implementation of the Act and Prevention of Child Marriage*-Under this head the Justice stressed that all the bottle necks, impediments and difficulties that were obstacles to the actual implementation of the law must be studied and eliminated.

## The Sub-group Presentations

1. **Procedures of Mass Marriage and Age Verification:** The first presentation of the day was the Procedures for Mass Marriage and Age Verification. Ms Suchitra Rao began by stressing the need for the revision of procedures of mass marriages which take place largely in North Karnataka. She also emphasised the need for an enforcement code which is required for the implementation of this revision. The revised guidelines proposed with respect to general concept of Mass Marriage included:
  - An upper limit for the number of marriages taking place at these mass marriages. Time is needed for verification by the authorities and it would be difficult and complicated to handle large numbers
  - Compulsory registration of organisations conducting the marriages should be done with the DC of that district & the concerned Municipal Authority. In the absence of such registration the organisations should not be allowed to conduct mass marriages.
  - After such registration, an application would have to be made to seek permission for the conduction of the event and this would be done some months prior to the date of the even depending on the number
  - It was said that revision will be required to be made to the *Adarsha Vivaha* guidelines by Revenue Department and GO for implementation of the same will also be required to issued.
  - The group also shared regarding the long-term plan by Revenue Department for monitoring and streamlining *Adarsh Vivaha* guidelines which will be done in coordination with NIC who will provide technical support by developing and maintaining software to facilitate online registration for Mass Marriages. There will be several benefits from this system:
    - System will be robust for duplicate check
    - On-line verification of application and documents submitted by Tehsildars
    - Online registration will be tied to fund flow for the Scheme
    - Details then available on public domain – form of social audit/monitoring
    - Online cancellation of registration if organizations repeatedly violate norms
  - It was also suggested that the Endowment Commissioner and Commissioner of Wakf Board should issue Government Order about adherence to the Code for Mass Marriage and notices should be put up mandatory in Temples, Mattas, Madraas, Mosques and other public places where mass marriages are organized, with a view to sensitise the religious leaders as well as those involved in conducting child marriages.
  - Information should be displayed on boards with rules and regulations prohibiting child marriage.
  - The groups also suggested that there be Monitoring Committees to create awareness on evils of child marriage and verify documents related to the mass marriages, when submitted. Members of five key departments namely, women and child, Police, Revenue, Education and Health should be part of this and it would also have at least two children who are educated about this issue and these children can be drawn from SDMC
  - Need to update the Data on a Quarterly basis from Village Accountant, RI/Shirasthdar to the Statistical Officer at the DC's Office for review, was also expressed. It was stated that this will also push up compulsory registration of marriages.

Following recommendations were made with regard to the Data required of the contracting parties to the marriage:

- The Birth Certificate would be compulsory for age verification. The an added challenge would be the need to push up the registration of births.
- If the Birth Certificate was not available then only the School Leaving Certificate would have to be produced. If neither of the above could be procured, the parents would have to give an undertaking that they do not have either of them then a Medical Certificate from any government doctor would be required. It was said that the format of the medical certificate was still being developed and these guidelines would then be issued to doctors as well.

With regard to the procedures preceding mass marriages following major recommendations were made:

- The upper limit for number of marriages should not be more than 500
- Prior official permission should be taken 2 months in advance if there are 108 couples, 3 months in case of 200 couples and 4 months in advance if there are 500 couples.
- Copies of official permission with details of date, day, venue, number of couples approved etc must be submitted to CDPO, Sub Inspector, BEO, PDOs all of who are Child Marriage Prohibition Officers
- Mass marriages that are organised without permission certificate will be stopped by concerned Taluk/district authorities.
- All documents for every couple, as per guidelines to be submitted two weeks in advance of the date of marriage. It should be mandatory that no applications will be accepted after the dead line
- The documents that should be submitted for seeking permission to conduct mass marriages should include:
  - Latest photograph of the couple with signature of both parents/guardian, bride and groom
  - Birth certificate (BC) or school certificate (SC) and only if the first two are not available then the age certificate issued by a medical person[
  - Declaration by parents in the event of non-availability of BC and SC/TC stating that the girl/boy had never been to school
  - Age certificate by doctor to have declaration by doctor that will make him/her liable. Name, signature and registration number of the doctor is compulsory in the certificate.

- Declaration by bride and groom that they have completed 18 and 21 yrs of age respectively
- If the child is from another Taluk, there should be a government certificate submitted that certifies her/him as of marriageable age i.e. above 18 or above 21 respectively.

*When there is conflict in information in Birth Certificate and School Certificate, then Birth Certificate will be binding provided this has been recorded in official register.*

Few recommendations with regard to the procedures during the child marriage:

- Taluk authorities to ensure that all marriages are compulsorily registered at the venue itself, if not within 30 days of the marriage.
- Child/children requiring rehabilitative services have to be brought before the Child Welfare Committee, for all appropriate course of rehabilitation –
- Counseling, legal, education, short stay shelter, hostel for higher studies, vocational option etc
- The CMPOs must immediately file an FIR with jurisdictional police station against any/all violators including parents, solemnizer/performer of the ceremony, organiser of mass marriage etc.

The group also proposed for a model for Age Certificate by Medical Authority and that will be submitted very soon. Ms. Rao concluded the presentation by saying that all the above revisions are in the form of recommendations, and hoped that subsequently they would be issued in the form of a Govt. Order.

The feedback from participants was to show case this recommendation as a move to prevent child marriage in mass marriages. On the issue of upper limit to the number of couples the Hon'ble Justice stated that there should be no upper limit as it was a social program but a time frame given to the organisation to seek permission such as 1 month for 100 marriages, 45 days for 200 marriages and 2 months for 500 + marriages. Justice Patil then raised a very pertinent question as to what provisions of law these recommendations and guidelines were to be issued under question. A concrete answer was not arrived at.

2. **Sensitisation, Training Modules and IEC Material:** The Second Presentation was about Sensitisation, Training Modules and IEC Material. The facilitator of this sub group Mr. Vasudeva Sharma, member of the Karnataka State Commission for Protection of Child Rights began by listing the category of people who had to be sensitised. This included Police, functionaries of departments, school teachers, the judiciary and people's representatives. Further, awareness he said should be extended to:

- Grass root functionaries or departments
- SDMC
- Anganwadi workers
- Supervisors of ICDS

- Kishori Shakti Sanghas
- NGOS
- Yuvak / Yuvathi mandals
- SHGS
- Prominent local leaders
- Religious leaders
- Committee members of religious institutions

Moving on to the issue about the review of the IEC material, he said that there would be a review of the already existing material and adaptations will be done from the material available with the state, Core Committee, and Mahila Samakhya, etc. Also in addition to this there would be Street Plays, Jatha, Wall Paintings and Messages on boards, on the subject of child marriage.

While talking about the content of the Handbook that would be issued he said that the message would deal with the following -

1. Causes
2. Types of child marriage
3. Consequences
4. Impact
5. Description of act and rules
6. Role and responsibilities of parents and community
7. Prevention, protection and rehabilitation
8. Education support scheme
9. Economic support schemes, Success Stories, slogans

At the end of the presentation the house was open to question again and Ms. Arlene Manoharan, member of the Centre for Child and Law, NLSIU pointed out that it was important to address the roles of the Child Welfare Committee related to awareness. She also suggested that Models which exist in other states need to be considered and other legislations such as the Domestic Violence Act should be included in the content of the handbooks. Further she felt that there should be a separate module for students. It was also suggested that a day be introduced which would be regarded as a 'Prohibition of Child Marriage Day'. Mr Deshpande from the Law Department suggested that where information about child marriage and its effects could be printed on bus tickets, Doctors' prescriptions, court orders, electricity bills and so on to reach widely to the public.

The Hon'ble justice gave the concluding remarks of this presentation and said that two main issues emerged from the discussion. First issue was that of creating awareness among the public. It was indeed the consensus of the open house that the remotest area of every village and city should be reached and hence a format must be laid down as to how to go about this. Secondly related to sensitising the field functionaries a list had already been given and one way of implementing it would be to include the process in the training module of the officials directly.

### 3. Strategies and Implementation of Existing Laws and Schemes and Monitoring at all Levels:

The presentation by Ms. Nina Nayak, Chairperson of the Karnataka State Commission for Protection of Child Rights, Ms. Arlene and Ms. Suchitra was on the Strategies for implementation of existing laws and schemes and Monitoring from village to state levels. The group began with giving brief about legislation. The main areas and suggestion covered by this sub group included:

- Explaining the enforcement challenges of PCMA 2006, Ms. Nina Nayak said, the Act gives tremendous roles and responsibilities to the CMPOs who are already designated officers' shouldering several other responsibilities. Under the Karnataka PCMA rules, the CMPOs are given 12 major responsibilities and are neither well equipped with adequate staff to rush to the spot when any information regarding child marriage reaches them, nor are they given enough powers like that of a police officer to take immediate action.
- The group also highlighted that under Juvenile Justice Act 2000, Child Welfare Committees are not empowered to intervene and proactively prevent child marriages or protect interests of minors who are married
- Ms. Nina Nayak said providing incentives to informers of child marriage while ensuring confidentiality is important. Stringent enforcement of Right To Education Act to ensure all children have access to elementary education.
- Proposal for constituting Child Protection Committee at GP/Village and also explained on its composition
- Child Marriage issue to be reviewed at monthly district KDP & Crime Review meetings. Setting up of Mahila Sanchari Jagruthi Dala by Police Department
- Provide Protection to the CMPOs and NGOs working in the field
- Disciplinary action for non performance of duties by CMPOs.
- The revised list of CMPOs to cover more departments from the state to taluk level was presented and based on participants inputs finalised

Justice Patil added that a model should be institutionalised, which would not only have the authority in law but also be applicable to the whole state and which would be enforced strictly. On the issue of whether the CWC should also be given power to grant injunction was Justice Patil expressed that parallel jurisdictional powers was not allowed and hence it would be a problem if the CWC was given such power.

**4. Legal Framework and Law Related Issues with Respect to Child Marriage:** The fourth presentation was made by Dr Sarasu Thomas, Professor from NLSIU, who dealt with the Legal framework and law related issues with regard to child marriage.

- **While briefing about the Family Law/ Personal Law** Dr. Sarasu said in Parsi Law and in the Special Marriages Act, child marriages are *void*. She also said, many personal laws make it *voidable* including and Muslim law, Hindu Law (which also applies to non Hindus who are not otherwise covered by any personal law)

- Dr. Sarasu also explained how provision of void marriage will have harmful effect on the girl child, as either party including the adult groom or the person who has purchased a child bride from traffickers can have the marriage declared void at any point of time. Thus, she proposed that the Child marriages should be made only voidable, not void and she also said, the present law does declare some marriages void. This may not be in the interests of child brides
- On to compulsory registration of marriage she opined registration provides safeguards, but does not impact on the validity of the marriage
- With regard to the Rules she suggested the following:
  - Duty to report cases of children in need of care and protection to the CWC as per Rule 4(3)
  - Need for clear guidelines on age verification and medical certificates as provided under Rule 4(1)
  - CMPOs should also collect data other than only reporting available statistics on the incidence of child marriage 4(5)
  - Dr. Sarasu also emphasized that CMPOs should also collect data other than only reporting available statistics on the incidence of child marriage under Rule 4(5)
  - Due care by CMPOs to maintain confidentiality and witness/ informer anonymity under Rule 4(10)

The house was then opened for discussion and Ms Rao posed the query as to why the onus of annulling the marriage could not be shifted to the state or a third party. Ms. Kavita Ratna of the Concerned for Working Children also raised the problems in rendering a child marriage void or voidable and the problems faced by children, as expressed by them. Dr Thomas and Justice Patil then discussed the adverse effects and repercussions of actually allowing a third party to initiate legal proceedings with regards to the repudiation of a Child Marriage. The H'ble Justice went on to say that the enabling provision was section 3(2) of the PCMA and that at the end of the day the best interest of the child was to be looked at. The house agreed that the prevention of child marriage is indeed a social obligation but at the same time the best interest of the child had to always be of primary importance.

**5. Child Participation:** The 5<sup>th</sup> presentation of the day dealt with Child Participation and was made by Ms Kavitha. She first highlighted the importance of a child's voice being heard with respect to this issue and four main areas which could be strengthened so as to increase child participation. The problems and corresponding suggestions covered by her were:

- The interest of boys not being taken into consideration and emphasis only on rights of the girl child
- Problem of implementation of preventive measures in urban areas. A mechanism was needed to apply these measures.
- The limited scope of school centred empowerment. Issue of out of school children and migrant labourers families.
- The disparity between various children groups and impracticality of one consolidated method to ensure their participation.
- Education of children about Adarsha Vivaha scheme
- Education of children about the advantage of importance of Birth Certificates as well as Anti Dowry Laws

- Conduction of Pre Marital Counselling
- Problem of the children being afraid that their parents would be punished if information of child marriage was given and hence studying of this emotional attachment is essential. Suggested to have drop in boxes so that identity of child would not revealed
- Instead of disincentives that further affected families from lower economic sections, incentives should be given for information about child marriage
- Formation of Children Groups should be encouraged but it should be ensured that the agenda of these groups was not adult centric or adult driven and relevant child rights issues were dealt with adequately
- A difference approach required for the counselling of parents, children and guardians should be maintained

With regards to the education of children this group gave the following suggestions:

- National Curriculum Framework guidelines should be adhered to but at the same time inputs from children should also be taken for the curriculum
- Migrant and Out of School children should be taken into account
- Consolidated information should be given, which includes information on child rights issues, importance of schools, scholarships available, hostel services, and so on
- A Role Model or Makkala Mitra concept was suggested

After the presentation it was suggested that inputs from children would not be required for the compilation and formulation of the curriculum.

**6. Child Protection issues in School Curriculum:** The 6<sup>th</sup> presentation dealt with the curriculum on child marriage to be included in the Text Books as this was one suggestion that was strongly reiterated in every one of the state and district level consultations. The presentation made by Ms. Padmashree, Program Officer, Sarva Sikhshana Abhyan, focused on the following:

- Inclusion of information and discussion on child rights and child marriage as part of school syllabus
- This may be included as add-ons for the current academic, but may be formally included from the year 2012 onwards
- The contents would be in simple language and age appropriate
- The modes of transaction would include class room initiatives, co curricular sessions, as well as radio lessons and so on
- The general subject areas would include history, language, civics and sciences and specific content would include the PCMA in detail as well as HIV and AIDS
- The suggested subject content of the syllabus was dealt with in detail
- Mechanism for transaction for out of school children was also looked at.

A suggestion that came up after this was to make the content overarching and not only confined to child marriage, but all protection issues be dealt and given equal importance. Justice Patil agreed with this suggestion and felt that (1) the rights of children as a whole

should be looked at and should be included as part of the syllabus, further (2) the course should be corresponding to the age and maturity level of the children and if a common subject could be identified this should be done so that from classes 5<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> then this subject may be taught according to the age of the student, also (3) a competent authority should approve the syllabus. It was proposed that the group reconvene and develop a complete model content and report at the end of the month. It was also suggested that teacher training modules should include chapters dealing with these issues. The Justice agreed and said text books, training modules, annexures and handbooks would be the places which would contain this consolidated curriculum. This presentation was then concluded by the formulation of a smaller committee to decide the syllabus and a meeting on 16<sup>th</sup> of May at 11 am was scheduled for this purpose.

**7. Data and Statistics on child Marriage:** The Presentation made by Mr. Satish of Child rights Trust on behalf of the group dealt with the Data and the statistical figures related to this issue. The two contentious issues that emerged after the presentation was that (1) the sex ratio in the age group of 15 to 19 was much lower than any other age group. (2) That it was very evident that the higher the literacy rate the lower was the rate of child marriage. It was also shared by the group that this was slightly outdated data, as it was based on 2001 census as there is not much current data available other than from Health department – NFHS and DHLS. After this the open house questioned how the state would develop data on child marriage, and that a method for the collection of data was required. The Justice agreed that insufficient and incorrect data was indeed a problem and link and support from all quarters was required for authentic data. He felt that from 2007 to 2010 yearly data should be procured from authentic sources such as NGOs working on the issue and other governmental departments and positive information such as the success stories so far of how many child marriages have been prevented to be presented. Ms. Rao then informed that there should be data flow from Police Stations on the cases registered, number of convictions and so on should be recorded, and Child Welfare Committees on the rehabilitation process taken up with regard to the victims/survivors of child marriage. There were many successful rehabilitation experiences that could be published. Ms Arlene suggested that the health department also be involved and incentives should be given to them for giving information. The Justice agreed and suggested that official letters should be sent to the heads of various departments asking for the information and data required. If subsequently data was still not provided the reason should be known. Ms Kavitha suggested that if possible a way to reach out to migrant families should also be formulised.

7. **Convergence of Schemes and Programmes:** The final presentation of the day was on the issue of Convergence of Schemes and Programmes. The Group facilitator, Dr Niranjan Ardhya, member Karnataka State Commission for Protection of Child Rights and Centre for Child and Law of NLSIU spoke of the importance of convergence, resulting in mutual support and cooperation and at all points the objective was to ensure that child gets his/her 'childhood'. He said there were a number of key players such as the Departments of Education, Health, Revenue, Social Welfare, Police, Rural development and Panchayat Raj, Law and so on, along with the DWCD as the nodal agency. He explained the process of

convergence with a flow chart. After this he explained the roles and responsibilities of every department in an elaborate manner starting with the Department of DWCD, moving on to other departments as mentioned above including enforcement, prevention, rehabilitation etc. He then moved on to the role of the community where he stressed that parents, NGOs and children should work together in creation of awareness about this issue. The way forward according to Mr Niranjana was to first constitute an Apex body which would be headed by the Additional Chief Secretary to the Govt of Karnataka and it would consist of members from all the departments.

As the house became open to discussion Ms Suchitra felt that the CWC's role was not adequately dealt while talking about convergence. The Justice on the other hand felt that in addition to what Mr Niranjana spoke about, there should also be an inclusion of convergence of welfare schemes. He suggested that a hand book be issued which contained (1) the names of the available central as well as state welfare schemes, (2) who would be eligible for these schemes and (3) whom they should approach for the implementation of these schemes. This hand book he felt would definitely empower the people and being in simple language it would be within the reach of the common man. Many members however felt that just a hand book would not be sufficient, as many of the welfare schemes are channelized by brokers and agents. It was also felt that though DWCD is the nodal department without constant support from the rest of the departments it would become very difficult to function.

Ms Nina felt that the hand book should also be pictorial for the non-literates and simple text in the local language. There was also a suggestion that the election commission should be involved in this process of convergence.

The program for the day ended with the Hon'ble Justice giving his concluding remarks. The Justice felt that a success of a good action plan involved a good system working together with good people. Awareness was the first step he said and then with cooperation, coordination and the concerted effort was needed from 5 key stakeholders (1) vigilant Civil Societies along with (2) dedicated NGOs (3) honest and committed Law Enforcement Agencies (4) a proactive Judiciary and (5) a constructive and meaningful Media and this would provide tremendous results and outcomes.

## **CORE COMMITTEE ON PREVENTION OF CHILD MARRIAGE IN KARNATAKA**

### **Revised Working Groups and Proposed Members**

Based on discussion with Justice Shivraj Patil and members of the working groups the finalized sub-groups and proposed members are as follows (more members can be invited by the group concerned) -

- 1. Guidelines and procedures for Mass Marriages and enforcement of compulsory registration of births and marriages. A Sub-committee within this group will work on Age verification procedures and standardized format for age certification.**

Proposed members: Ms. Suchitra Rao, Ms. Kavita Ratna – Concerned for Working Children, Asst Director Revenue, an identified Tahsildar, Dr. from Gadag, , Mr. Raghavendra – Raichur DPP, Mr. Ashok – KIDS, identified representative from the office of Registrar of births and deaths, Ms. Susheela - CACL, Mr. Vasudev Tolabandi, Dr. Prashanth Hampi University, Mr. Nagaraj Desai, Sarvodaya, Koppal, Ms. Mamatha, Member of KSCPCR and identified representative from the Directorate of Health and Family Welfare, Ms. Sindhu Naik, Dr. Sudarshan

Persons in charge: Ms. Suchitra Rao and Kavita Ratna

- 2. Sub-group on legislative framework and Law related issues (to arrive at proposals for law reform, model rules under this law, and any amendments to related laws where found to be necessary).**

Proposed members: Ms. Shiela Ramanathan - HRLN, Ms. Kavita Ratna - Concerned for Working Children, Mr. Madhusudhan, Member KSCPCR, Mr. Prabhakar Shastri District Judge, Bagalkot, Prof. C. S. Patil, Prof. Law College, Dharwad, Dr. Niranjana Aradhya - CCL and NLSIU student volunteers, KSLSA

Person in charge: HRLN and CCL of NLSIU and chaired by the Law Secretary

- 3. Strategies for Enforcement and Implementation of existing laws and schemes and Monitoring at all levels – (to debate proposals for effective**

**monitoring including a proposal for a Child Protection Committee, and evolve monitoring tools)**

Proposed members: Ms. Nusrath Fathima, JD, WCD, Ms. Nina Nayak – Chairperson KSCPCR, Ms. Pankaja – DD, Ms. Suchitra Rao, Ms. Arlene Manoharan and Ms. Anuroopa Giliyal - CCL, representative of Bosco, Ms. Meena Jain – Chairperson CWC for Girls (2) Bangalore Urban, identified representatives from Revenue Dept, Health Department, Police Department and office of the Registrar of Births and Marriages, member of Civil Rights Cell, Manoj Kumar of SIRD.

Persons in charge: Ms. Nusrath Fathima, Pankaja – DD, GoK and Ms. Nina Nayak

**4. Curriculum on Child Marriage**

Proposed members: Ms. Margaret - SICHREM, Ms. Padmashree from SSA, Director of Text books, DSERT, Ms. Manjula – DSERT, Concerned for Working Children, Mr. Raghavendra – DPP Raichur, representative from Mahila Samakhya, Prof. Jayashree, dept of Sociology, Karnataka University,

Persons in charge: Ms. Margaret - SICHREM, Ms. Padmashree from SSA

**5. Child Participation**

Proposed members: APSA, Concerned for Working Children, Mahila Samakhya, Ashok – KIDS, Mr. Raghavendra, Ms. Saroja, Ms. Bhagya, Paraspara Trust, NIMHANS

Person in charge: Concerned for Working Children

**6. Sensitisation and Training Modules Handbook and IEC material**

Proposed members: Mr. Vasudeva Sharma member KSCPCR, Ms. Revathi – DWCD GoK, Ms. Pankaja – DD GoK, Raghavendra DPP Raichur, Vani Periodi, Arvind Babu, Programme Manager – Doordarshan, Director – Manohar Joshi, Senior official from dept of Information, Wilfred D' Souza of SIRD, NIPCCD, ATI Mysore, Lingadevara Halimane, Gopalkrishna Niari, AIR, Ashok Mariadas,

Person in charge: Ms. Revathi, Mr. Vasudeva Sharma

## **7. Convergence**

Proposed members: Secretary/Director WCD, Mr. Chiranjeevi Singh Rtd IAS officer, Ms. Meena Jain – Chairperson CWC for girls (2), BU, Dr. Niranjana Aradhya, one representative from each Department responsible for issues related to Child Marriage.

Persons in charge: Dr. Niranjana Aradhya and Ms. Meena Jain, chaired by Secretary

## **8. Data**

To collate primary and secondary data on child marriage from Courts, CWC, Childline etc and identify relevant data to substantiate issues in the report and source relevant knowledge resources. Proposed members: Dr. Neetu Sharma - CCL, Mr. Satish from CRT, NLSIU students, Mr. Ravi Mani – TDH, Rohini, NLSIU,

Persons in charge: Dr. Neetu Sharma - CCL, Mr. Satish from CRT

**THE KARNATAKA MARRIAGES (REGISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT, 1976.**

**Arrangement of Sections**

Sections:

**CHAPTER-I  
PRELIMINARY**

1. Short title, extent and commencement
2. Definitions

**CHAPTER-II  
REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES**

3. Every marriage to be registered
4. Appointment of Registrar of Marriages, etc
5. Memorandum of Marriages
6. Memorandum of marriage submitted after thirty days, etc.
7. Register to be open for public inspection
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10. Agreement for giving or taking dowry to be void.
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**CHAPTER-IV  
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13. Levy and collection of marriage tax

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14. Inter-Caste marriage

**CHAPTER-VI  
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20. Penalty for giving, taking or demanding dowry
21. Penalty for contravening provisions of Section 11
22. Penalty for depriving any party to a marriage of the rights and privileges of the marriage
23. Penalty for omission to furnish return under sub-section (2) of section 13
24. Penalty for contravening provisions of section 15
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34. Amendment of Karnataka Act 22 of 1964
35. Amendment of Karnataka Act 27 of 1966
36. Repeal and savings

Schedules

\* \* \*

**STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS**

At Present all marriage need not be registered. Registration will provide proof of marriage and consequently will limit the scope for avoidable litigation. It is therefore proposed to provide for compulsory registration of all marriages.

Dowry and wasteful pageantry have become pernicious incidents of marriages. In spite of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 (Central Legislation), dowry is still playing havoc. Similarly the pomp and pageantry, involving as they do lavish expenditure. It is necessary to provide for stringent measures to eliminate the said evils. Therefore, it is proposed to make dowry prohibition more rigorous and to tax marriage involving lavish expenditure.

In order to achieve the aforesaid provisions are made in the Bill for—

- (1) compulsory registration of all marriages by a simple procedure of applying for registration by post;
- (2) expandign the scope of the expression dowry to include various forms of seeking it and penalising the demand and taking of dowry;
- (3) making contravention of dowry prohibition a cognizable offence;
- (4) placing in prosecutions for contravention the burden of proof on the accused;
- (5) imposing disability to hold certain public offices on the culprit; and
- (6) levying a luxury tax on a slab basis where the expenses of any marriage exceeds Rs. 5,000.

The Bill incidentally makes provisions to encourage inter-caste marriages and restricts the serving of food in connection with a marriage.

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KARNATAKA ACT NO. 2 OF 1984

(First published in the Karnataka Gazette Extraordinary on the Twenty fifth day of February, 1984)

**THE KARNATAKA MARRIAGES (REGISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT, 1976**

(Received the assent of the President on the Fifteenth day of July, 1983)

An Act to provide for uniform law for registration of marriages and certain other matters in the State of Karnataka.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for compulsory registration of marriages, to prohibit giving or taking of dowry, to provide for the levy of luxury tax on certain marriages and for certain other matters connected therewith;

Be it enacted by the Karnataka State Legislature in the Twenty-seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

CHAPTER I  
PRELIMINARY

**1. Short title, extent and commencement.-** (1) This Act may be called the Karnataka Marriages (Registration and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1976.

(2) It extends to the whole of the State of Karnataka.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification, appoint and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of the Act.

**2. Definitions.-** In this Act unless the context otherwise requires,-

(a) "appointed day" means the date notified under sub-section (3) of section 1;

(b) "to contract a marriage" means to solemnize or enter into a marriage in any form or manner;

(c) 'dowry' means any property (including cash) or valuable security given or agreed to be given either directly or indirectly,-

(i) by one party to a marriage to the other party to the marriage; or

(ii) by the parents of either party to marriage or by any other person, to either party to the marriage or to any other person.

at or before or after the marriage as consideration for the marriage of the said parties, but does not include dower or mahr in the case of persons to whom the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) applies.

**Explanation.-** (1) For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that,-

- (i) any presents made at, before or after a marriage in the form of cash, ornaments, clothes or other articles, the total value of which does not exceed five hundred rupees shall not be deemed to be dowry within the meaning of this section unless they are made as consideration for the marriage of the said parties;
- (ii) any person financially assisting a boy, whether related to him or not, either in his education, business or otherwise with the intention of giving his daughter or any other relation in marriage to such boy shall be deemed to give and the boy so receiving such assistance shall be deemed to receive, dowry;

(2) The expression "valuable security" has the same meaning as in section 30 of Indian Penal Code;

- (d) "expenses of marriage" in relation to a marriage means all expenses incurred in connection therewith by the parties to the marriage and the person celebrating it;
- (e) "marriage" includes remarriage;
- (f) "marriage tax" means the luxury marriage tax payable under section 12;
- (g) "marriage tax officer" means the Luxury Marriage Tax Officer appointed under section 13;
- (h) "memorandum" means a memorandum of marriage mentioned in section 5 and 6;
- (i) "register" means a register of marriages maintained under this Act;
- (j) "registrar" means a Registrar of Marriages appointed under section 4;
- (k) "Registrar General" means the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages appointed under any law for the time being in force relating to the registration of births, deaths and marriages.

## CHAPTER II

### REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGE

**3. Every marriage to be registered.-** Every marriage contracted in the State on or after the appointed day shall be registered in the manner provided in this Act.

**4. Appointment of Registrar of Marriages, etc.-** (1) For the purpose of this Act, the State government may, by notification, appoint, as may Registrars of

Marriages as it thinks necessary for such area or areas as may be specified in the notification.

(2) The Registrar shall maintain in the prescribed manner a register of marriage and such other registers as may be prescribed.

**5. Memorandum of marriages.-** (1) The parties to a marriage shall, prepare and sign a memorandum in the form specified in Schedule A and deliver or send by registered post the said memorandum in duplicate to the Registrar or the area in which the marriage was contracted, within a period of thirty days from the date of marriage.

(2) The memorandum shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee in the form of court fee stamps and shall be attested by a prescribed person.

(3) On receipt of the memorandum, the Registrar shall file the same, enter the particulars thereof in the register, send the duplicate copy thereof to the Registrar General and issue a marriage certificate in such form and manner as may be prescribed.

**6. Memorandum of marriage submitted after thirty days, etc.-** (1) The Registrar may suo-motu or otherwise issue notice to the parties to a marriage which has not been registered under this Act, to appear before him and get the memorandum of marriage signed and delivered with the prescribed fee in such manner and within such time as may be specified in the notice.

(2) On receipt of a memorandum under sub-section (1) the Registrar shall file the same, enter the particulars thereof in the register, send the duplicate copy thereof to the Registrar General and issue the marriage certificate as provided in section 5.

(3) Nothing contained in sub-section (1) shall affect the liability of any person under the provisions of section 17.

**7. Register to be open for public inspection.-** The register maintained under this Act shall, at all reasonable times, be open to inspection and certified extracts therefrom shall, on application, be given by the Registrar on payment of the prescribed fee. The entries in the memorandum or the register or the certified extract thereof or the marriage certificate issued under section 5 or section 6 shall be admissible in evidence and be proof of the statement contained therein.

**8. Non-registration not to invalidate the marriage.-** No marriage contracted in the State shall be deemed to be invalid solely by reason of the fact that it was not registered under this Act or that the memorandum was not delivered or sent to the Registrar or that such memorandum was defective, irregular or incorrect.

### CHAPTER III

#### DOWRY

**9. Giving or taking of dowry prohibited.-** No person shall, after the appointed day, demand, give or take or abet the demanding, giving or taking of dowry.

**10. Agreement for giving or taking to be void.-** Any agreement whether written or otherwise for giving or taking of dowry shall be void.

**11. Dowry to be for the benefit of the wife or her heirs.-** (1) Where any dowry is received by any person other than the woman in connection with whose marriage it is given, that person shall transfer it to the woman,-

(a) if the dowry was received before marriage, within one year after the date of the marriage; or

(b) if the dowry was received at the time or after the marriage, within one year after the date of its receipt; or

(c) if the dowry was received when the woman was a minor, within one year after she has attained the age of eighteen years and pending such transfer shall hold it in trust for the benefit of the woman.

(2) Where the woman entitled to any property under sub-section (1) dies before receiving it, the heirs of the woman shall be entitled to claim it from the person holding it for the time being.

(3) Nothing contained in this section shall affect the liability of any person holding it for the time being.

### CHAPTER IV

#### LUXURY MARRIAGE TAX

**12. Levy of luxury marriage tax.-** (1) Every marriage including any function connected therewith celebrated after the appointed day, the expenses of which exceed five thousand rupees, shall be considered to be a luxury marriage and there shall be levied and collected by the State Government from the parties to such marriage and the persons celebrating such marriage a tax called luxury marriage tax at the rate specified in Schedule B.

(2) For the purpose of this section and clause (d) of section 2, the parents or the guardians of the parties to the marriage shall, unless it is proved otherwise, be deemed to be persons who celebrated the marriage.

**13. Levy and collection of marriage tax.-** (1) The State Government may by notification appoint, for the purposes of levying and collecting the marriage tax payable under section 12, as many Luxury Marriage Tax Officers as it may think necessary and the officers so appointed shall have jurisdiction within such area or areas as may be specified in the notification.

(2) Every person liable to pay marriage tax in respect of a marriage shall within a period of seven days from the date of such marriage furnish to the Marriage Tax Officer having jurisdiction a return indicating the expenses of the marriage in the prescribed form.

(3) (a) If the Marriage Tax Officer is satisfied that the return submitted under sub-section (2) is correct he shall determine the amount of marriage tax payable on the basis thereof.

(b) If any person liable to furnish a return under sub-section (2) either fails to furnish a return or furnishes a return which, in the opinion of Marriage Tax Officer, is incorrect or incomplete, such officer may, in such manner as may be prescribed, require any person to furnish such information and particulars, as he may deem necessary to determine the expenses of the marriage, and after giving the person or persons concerned a reasonable opportunity of being heard determine the expenses of the marriage and the amount of marriage tax payable by such person or persons.

(4) A copy of the order made under sub-section (3) determining the amount of marriage tax payable shall be served on the person or persons liable to pay it and any person aggrieved thereby may, within thirty days from the date of such service, appeal to the prescribed authority who shall after giving the appellant an opportunity of being heard pass such orders as it thinks fit.

(5) The person or persons liable to pay the marriage tax determined under sub-section (3) as modified in appeal, if any, under sub-section (4) shall be jointly and severally liable to the payment thereof and the same shall be recovered as arrears of land revenue.

## CHAPTER V

### INTER-CASTE MARRIAGE

**14. Inter-caste marriage.-** Each party to an inter-caste marriage shall, subject to such rules as may be prescribed, be eligible for grant of one thousand rupees and for such other facilities as may be prescribed.

**Explanation.-** 'Inter-caste marriage' means a marriage between two persons belonging to different religions or different castes of Hindus.

## CHAPTER VI

### CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS

**15. Restriction on preparation and consumption of foodstuffs in connection with marriages.-** No person shall, in connection with a marriage, on any one day, prepare, or serve, distribute or provide for consumption, or cause to be prepared or served, distributed or provided for consumption, any foodstuffs prepared from or containing cereals or pulses or sweet for more than five hundred persons including the members of the family of such person.

**16. Presents prohibited.-** (1) No person other than a party or parents of a party to a marriage shall give any present to a party or to the parents of a party to a marriage or to the person celebrating the marriage at the time of marriage or any other function or ceremony connected with the marriage of such party.

(2) No party to a marriage or the parents of a party to a marriage or a person celebrating a marriage shall accept any presents prohibited by sub-section (1).

## CHAPTER VII

### OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

**17. Penalty for omission to deliver or send memorandum under section 5 or for making false statement in memorandum.-** (1) Any person who,-

(a) after the appointed day, wilfully omits or neglects to deliver or send the memorandum as required by section 5;

(b) makes any statement in a memorandum delivered or sent to the Registrar under section 5 or under section 6 is false in any material particular and which he knows or has reason to believe to be false,

shall, on conviction, be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both.

(2) The Registrar or any officer authorised by the State Government in this behalf may prosecute any person for an offence punishable under sub-section (1).

**18. Penalty for failure to file a memorandum.-** Any Registrar who wilfully fails to file a memorandum delivered or sent to him or to make entries in the register as required by section 5 or section 6 shall, on conviction, be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both.

**19. Penalty for secreting, destroying or altering register.-** Any person secreting, destroying or dishonestly or fraudulently altering the memorandum or the register or any part thereof shall, on conviction, be punishable with

imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years and with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees.

**20. Penalty for giving, taking or demanding dowry.-** Any person, who, after the appointed day,-

(a) gives or takes or abets the giving or taking of dowry;

(b) demands, directly or indirectly, from the parents or guardians of a bride or bride-groom or any other person any dowry,

shall, on conviction, be punishable with imprisonment which shall not be less than three months but may extend to one year and with fine which shall not be less than one thousand rupees but may extend to five thousand rupees.

**21. Penalty for contravening provisions of section 11.-** Any person who fails to transfer any property as required by sub-section (1) of section 11 within the time specified therein, shall on conviction be punishable with imprisonment which shall not be less than three months but may extend to one year and with fine which shall not be less than one thousand rupees but may extend to five thousand rupees. Any such punishment shall not absolve the person from his obligation to transfer the property as required by sub-section (1) of section 11.

**22. Penalty for depriving any party to a marriage of the rights and privileges of the marriage.-** If, after the marriage, for non-payment of dowry, any party to the marriage with or without the assistance of his parents or guardian or any other person, deprives the other party of the rights and privileges of marriage, or tortures or refuses to maintain the other party, he shall, on conviction be punishable with imprisonment which shall not be less than six months but may extend to one year or with fine which shall not be less than two thousand rupees but may extend to five thousand rupees or with both.

**23. Penalty for omission to furnish return under sub-section (2) of section 13.-** Any person who being liable to furnish a return under sub-section (2) of section 13, wilfully omits or neglects to furnish a return as required by the said sub-section shall, on conviction, be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

**24. Penalty for contravening provisions of section 15.-** Any person who prepares, serves, distributes or provides for consumption or causes to be prepared, served, distributed or provided for consumption any sweet or foodstuff in contravention of section 15, shall on conviction, be punishable with

imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

**25. Penalty for contravening provisions of section 16.-** Any person contravening the provisions of section 16 shall on conviction be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both.

**26. Offences to be cognizable and non-bailable.-** (1) Every offence punishable under this Act, except those punishable under section 17, 22 and 23 shall be cognizable.

(2) Every offence punishable under section 20 shall be non-bailable and non-compoundable.

**27. Burden of proof.-** Notwithstanding anything in any other law, in a prosecution for an offence punishable under section 20 the burden of proving that he has not abetted given, taken or demanded dowry or that he has not the giving, taking or demanding dowry shall lie on the accused.

#### CHAPTER VIII MISCELLANEOUS

**28. Protection of persons acting under this Act.-** No suit or prosecution or other legal proceedings shall be instituted against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

**29. The Registrar to be a public servant.-** Every Registrar acting in pursuance of the provisions of this Act or rules or orders made thereunder shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

**30. Power to make rules.-** (1) The State Government, may, by notification and after previous publication, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers such rules may provide for all or any of following matters, namely:-

- (a) the duties and the powers of the Registrar;
- (b) the manner in which the memorandum shall be filed;
- (c) the registers or records required to be kept under this Act;
- (d) the custody in which the registers and records are to be kept and the preservation of such records;

- (e) powers and duties of the Marriage Tax Officers;
- (f) manner and procedure for the levy and collection of marriage tax;
- (g) manner of determining the expenses of a marriage;
- (h) rules subject to which grants may be made under section 14;
- (i) facilities that may be granted under section 14;
- (j) such other matter as is required to be prescribed under this Act;
- (k) any other matter for which there is no provision or no sufficient provision in this Act and for which provision is, in the opinion of the State Government, necessary for giving effect to the purposes of the Act.

(3) Every rule made under this section shall be laid as soon as may be, after it is made, before each House of the State Legislature, while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the sessions immediately following, both Houses agree in making any modifications in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under such rule.

**31. Act to override other laws.-** The provisions of this Act and the Rules made thereunder shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law for the time being in force or any custom usage, contract or decree or order of the Court or other authority.

**32. Amendment of Mysore Act 69 of 1949.-** In the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation Act, 1949 (Mysore Act 69 of 1949)-

(1) for sub-section (1) of section 56, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:-

"(1) A person who has been sentenced by a Criminal Court to,-

- (i) imprisonment for life or to imprisonment for a period of more than six months for any offence other than an offence of a political character or an offence not involving moral turpitude; or
- (ii) imprisonment of an offence punishable under section 20, 21 or 22 of the Karnataka Marriages (Registration and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1976

such sentence not having been reversed or the offence pardoned, shall be disqualified for election or appointment as a councillor while undergoing the sentence and for five years from the date of expiration of the sentence";

(2) in sub-section (1) of section 69-X, after clause (b), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-

"(c) offence punishable under section 20, 21 or 22 of the Karnataka Marriages (Registration and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1976."

**33. Amendment of Karnataka Act 10 of 1959.-** In the Karnataka Village Pachayats and Local Boards Act, 1959--

(1) in sub-section (1) of section 11, for clause (c), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

"(c) if he has been sentenced by a Criminal Court to imprisonment—

- (i) for an offence which involves moral turpitude and which is punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months; or
- (ii) for an offence punishable under section 20, 21 or 22 of the Karnataka Marriages (Registration and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1976,

such sentence not having been subsequently reversed or remitted".

(2) in sub-section (1) of section 103, for clause (a), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

"(a) if he has been sentenced by a Criminal Court to imprisonment,-

- (i) for an offence which involves moral turpitude and which is punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months; or
- (ii) for an offence punishable under sections 20, 21 or 22 of the Karnataka Marriages (Registration and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1976,

such sentence not having been subsequently reversed or remitted; or".

**34. Amendment of Karnataka Act 22 of 1964.-** In the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964, for clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 16, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

"(a) if he has been sentenced by a Criminal Court to imprisonment,-

- (i) for an offence which involves moral turpitude and which is punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months; or
- (ii) for an offence punishable under sections 20, 21 or 22 of the Karnataka Marriages (Registration and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1976,

such sentence not having been reversed or quashed or the offence pardoned, or".

**35. Amendment of Karnataka Act 27 of 1966.-** In the Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1966 for clause (b) of subsection (2) of section 16, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

- (b) if he has been sentenced by a Criminal Court to imprisonment,-
  - (i) for an offence which involves moral turpitude and which is punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months;
  - (ii) for an offence punishable under sections 20, 21 or 22 of the Karnataka Marriages (Registration and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1976,

such sentence not having been subsequently reversed or remitted; or".

**36. Repeal and savings.-** The Bombay Registration of Marriage Act, 1953 (Bombay Act 5 of 1954) as in force in the Belgaum Area is hereby repealed:

Provided that the provisions of section 6 of the Karnataka General Clauses Act, 1899 (Karnataka Act 3 of 1899) shall be applicable in respect of such repeal and sections 8 and 24 of the said Act shall be applicable as if the said enactment had been repealed and re-enacted by this Act.



# ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು

ವಿಶೇಷ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ

ಭಾಗ - IV-A	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಶುಕ್ರವಾರ, ಮೇ ೫, ೨೦೦೬ (ವೈಶಾಖ ೧೫, ಶಕ ವರ್ಷ ೧೯೨೮)	ನಂ. ೪೯೧
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ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : ಮಮಇ.278.ಮಮಅ.2001, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ:18-04-2006

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿವಾಹ (ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರೆ ಉಪ ಬಂಧಗಳು) ನಿಯಮಗಳು 2004ರ ಕರಡು ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿವಾಹ (ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರೆ ಉಪಬಂಧಗಳು) ಕಾಯ್ದೆ 1976ರ ಪ್ರಕರಣ 30ರ ಉಪ ಪ್ರಕರಣ (1)ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸುವಂತೆ ಸದರಿ ಕರಡು ನಿಯಮದಿಂದ ಭಾದಿಪರಾಂತವಾದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:ಮಮಇ.278.ಮಮಅ.2001ನ್ನು ದಿನಾಂಕ:1ನೇ ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 2004ರಂದು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:452ರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರದ ಭಾಗ-IV(ಎ) ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಸದರಿ ಕರಡು ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂತಿಮ ಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಗೊಳಿಸಲಾದ ದಿನಾಂಕದಿಂದ 30 ದಿನಗಳ ನಂತರ ಪರಿಗಣನೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದು ಎಂದು ಘೋಷಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಇದನ್ನು ಸದರಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ:01-04-2004ರಂದು ಲಭ್ಯಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇದನ್ನು, ಕರಡು ನಿಯಮಗಳಿಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣನೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈಗ, ಅದುದರಿಂದ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿವಾಹ (ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರೆ ಉಪ ಬಂಧಗಳು) ಕಾಯ್ದೆ 1976ರ ಪ್ರಕರಣ 30ರ ಉಪ ಪ್ರಕರಣ(1) ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರದತ್ತವಾದ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಚಲಾಯಿಸಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತೆ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿರುತ್ತದೆ:

ನಿಯಮಗಳು

1. ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ: (1) ಈ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿವಾಹ (ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರೆ ಉಪ ಬಂಧಗಳು) ನಿಯಮಗಳು 2006 ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು;

(2) ಈ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ ದಿನಾಂಕದಿಂದ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ-I

2. ಪರಿಭಾಷೆಗಳು (1) ಈ ನಿಯಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂದರ್ಭವು ಅನ್ಯಥಾ ಅಗತ್ಯಪಡಿಸಿದ ಹೊರತು-

ಅ. ಕಾಯ್ದೆ ಅಂದರೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿವಾಹ (ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರೆ ಉಪಬಂಧಗಳು) ಕಾಯ್ದೆ 1976. (1984ರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ 2)

ಬ. ನಮೂನೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಈ ನಿಯಮಗಳ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿದ ನಮೂನೆ;

- ಕ. ವಿವಾಹ ನೋಂದಣಾ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ ಎಂದರೆ ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಮುದ್ರಾಂಕ ಮತ್ತು ನೋಂದಣಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಉಪ ನೋಂದಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳವರ ಕಾರ್ಯವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಾಹ ನೋಂದಣಾ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ;
- ಡ. ಈ ನಿಯಮದಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿದ ಇತರ ಶಬ್ದಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸಿ ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವುಗಳು ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಿದ ಅರ್ಥಪನ್ನೇ ಹೊಂದತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

### ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ-II

#### ನೋಂದಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳು

3. ನೋಂದಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಹಾಗೂ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳು - ನೋಂದಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯು,

- ತನ್ನ ಕಾರ್ಯವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿವಾಹಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು;
- ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ವಿವಾಹ ನಡೆಯುವ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶವಕಾಶ;
- ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದಂತೆ ವಿವಾಹ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ನೀಡುವುದು;
- ಈ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ ಹಾಗೂ ನಿಯಮಗಳ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾನೂನಿನನ್ವಯ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು;
- ಈ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯ ಉಪಬಂಧಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಕ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ನೀಡುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕಾರಿ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದು.

4. ಪಾರ್ಟಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನೋಟೀಸ್ ನೀಡುವುದು-ವಿವಾಹಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ನೋಂದಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯು ಪಾರ್ಟಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀಡುವ ನೋಟೀಸ್ (ಸೂಚನಾ ಪತ್ರ) ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್(6)ರ ಉಪಸೆಕ್ಷನ್(1)ರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ನಮೂನೆ(1)ರಲ್ಲಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

5. ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಮಂಟಪದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕರ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳು: (1) ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಮಂಟಪದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕರು, ದೇವಾಲಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅರ್ಚಕರು ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಅಥವಾ ವಿವಾಹಗಳಂತಹ ಯಾವುದೇ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಡೆಯುವ ಸ್ಥಳ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ನಮೂನೆ-2ರಂತೆ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಹಾಗೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ವಿವಾಹದ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಹಾಗೂ ಸತ್ಯವಾದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ತುಂಬತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಮತ್ತು ಪಾರ್ಟಿಗಳ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿವಾಹದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕರ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಸಹಿಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

(2) ಉಪ ನಿಯಮ(1)ರಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ಈ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಂದಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಯಾವಾಗ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರೋ ಆಗ ನೋಂದಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

6. ವಿವಾಹದ ನಿವೇದನಾ ಪತ್ರ: (1) ವಿವಾಹದ ನಿವೇದನಾ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ರೂ.10/-ರ ಶುಲ್ಕದೊಡನೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ನೋಂದಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಈ ನಿವೇದನಾ ಪತ್ರವು ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

- ವಧು ಮತ್ತು ವರರ ಪಾಸ್ ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಅಳತೆಯ ಫೋಟೋ, ಜನ್ಮ ದಿನಾಂಕದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ರುಜುವಾತಾಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಯಿಂದ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ.
- ವಿಳಾಸದ ರುಜುವಾತಾಗಿ ಆಹಾರ ಪಡಿತರ ಚೀಟಿ ಅಥವಾ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಇತರ ಯಾವುದೇ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು.
- ವಿವಾಹದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದ ರೂ.2,000/-ಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಬೆಲೆಯ ಉಡುಗೊರೆ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಫಾರಂನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಉಡುಗೊರೆಗಳು ಬಟ್ಟೆ, ಪದಾರ್ಥ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿರಬಹುದು ಅಥವಾ ವಿವಾಹದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಬಹುದಾದ ವಸ್ತುವಾಗಿರಬಹುದು.

(2) ಉಪ ನಿಯಮ (1) ರಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಾಹದ ನಿವೇದನಾ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದ ನೋಂದಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವರನ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಳಾಸ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಅವರ ಫೋಟೋದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಗುರುತಿಸಿದ ಅನಂತರ ಅವರು ನಮೂನೆ-3ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ವಿತರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ನಕಲು ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ವಿವಾಹ ನೋಂದಣಾವಹಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಟಿಸಬೇಕು.

(3) ನೋಂದಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ನೀಡುವ ವಿವಾಹ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರವು ನಿಯಮ 6ರ ಉಪ ನಿಯಮ (1) ಕಲಂ(iii)ರಡಿ ನೀಡುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

**7. ವಿವಾಹ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ:**

(1) ನೋಂದಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ವಿವಾಹ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಹಿ ಒಂದನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಹಾಗೂ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡು ನಿವೇದನಾ ಪತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ವಿವಾಹ ನಕಲು ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಒಂದರ ಕೆಳಗೊಂದರಂತೆ ಅಂಟಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

(2) ವಿವಾಹ ನಿವೇದನಾ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ ತಕ್ಷಣ ವಿವಾಹ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ನೀಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಈ ವಿವಾಹ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರವು ಸಹ ಕೌಂಟರ್‌ಫೈಲ್ (ರಶೀದಿ) ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

(3) ನೋಂದಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ವಿವಾಹ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ತ್ರಿಪ್ರತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಿಮಾಡಿ ಮೂಲ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರಿಗೆ ನೀಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಎರಡನೇ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ವಿವಾಹ ನೋಂದಣಿವಹಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಟಿಸಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೂ ಮೂರನೇ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಛೇರಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ದಾಖಲೆಗಾಗಿ ನೀಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಈ ವಿವಾಹ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಬೇರೆಯವರು ಬೇಡಿದಲ್ಲಿ ರೂ.50/-ರ ಶುಲ್ಕದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಅಜ್ಞಾನುಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ

ಆರ್.ಎಂ.ಚಂದ್ರಮ್ಮ

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,

ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ.

ಸಮೂಹ-1

(ನಿಯಮ-4)

ಈ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಾಹ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪಾಟೀಗಳಿಗೆ ನೋಟೀಸ್ ನೀಡುವುದು.

ಗೆ,

ಶ್ರೀ/ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ

ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಕೌಟಿಖದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕರು/ಮದುವೆ ಸಭಾಂಗಣದ/ದೇವರನ್ನು ಪೂಜಿಸುವ ಸ್ಥಳದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮಾಸಿಕ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ವಡುವ ದಿನಾಂಕ: ..... ರಂದು ಪಡೆದ ವಿವಾಹದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಕಾರಣ, ಈ ನೋಟೀಸ್ ತಲುಪಿದ 15 ದಿನದೊಳಗೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿವಾಹ (ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ವಿಷಯಗಳ) ಕಾಯ್ದೆ 1976ರ ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ 5 ಶೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್-ಎ ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಗದಿ ಪಡಿಸಿದ ನಮೂನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಾಹದ ನಿವೇದನಾ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ವಿವಾಹವನ್ನು ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮಾಡಿಸುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ನೋಂದಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಎದುರಿಗೆ ಹಾಜರಾಗಲು ಕೋರಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ನೋಂದಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು.

ನಮೂನೆ-2

(ನಿಯಮ 5)

ನೋಂದಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯವರಿಗೆ ನಿಯಮಿತವಾಗಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ನಮೂನೆ

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ದಿನಾಂಕ	ಒಟ್ಟು ನಡೆದ ವಿವಾಹ ಗಳು	ವಧು/ ವರರ ಹೆಸರುಗಳು	ಜಾತಿ/ ಧರ್ಮ	ವಯಸ್ಸು	ವಧು/ ವರರ ವಿಳಾಸ	ವಿವಾಹಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾದವರ ಹೆಸರು	ವಧು/ವರರು ವಿವಾಹ ವಿಚ್ಛೇದಿತರೇ/ ಅನಿವಾಹಿತರೇ/ ವಿಧವೆ/ ವಿಧುರರೆ	ಇತರ ಮಾಹಿತಿ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

ನಮೂನೆ-3

(ನಿಯಮ 6(2)ರಡಿ)

ವಿವಾಹ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿವಾಹ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ 1976ರಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರಮಾಣೀಕರಿಸುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ:

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ \_\_\_\_\_ ತಂದೆ \_\_\_\_\_  
 ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀ \_\_\_\_\_ ತಂದೆ \_\_\_\_\_  
 ಇವರುಗಳು ವಿವಾಹ ನಿವೇದನಾ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯಂತೆ ಇವರುಗಳ ವಿವಾಹವು  
 ದಿನಾಂಕ: \_\_\_\_\_ ರಂದು ನೆರವೇರಿದ್ದು \_\_\_\_\_ ದಿನಾಂಕದಂದು ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸ್ಥಳ:

ದಿನಾಂಕ:

ವಿವಾಹ ನೋಂದಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಮೊಹರಿನೊಂದಿಗೆ.

**Women and Child Development Secretariat**

**Notification**

**No. WCD.278.SWW.2001, Bangalore, Dated 18th April, 2006**

Whereas, the draft of the Karnataka Marriages (Registration and Miscellaneous Provisions) Rules, 2004 was published as required by sub-section (1) of section 30 of the Karnataka Marriages (Registration and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1976 (Karnataka Act 2 of 1984) in notification No.WCD.278.SWW.2001, dated:1<sup>st</sup> April 2004 in part IV(A) of the Karnataka Gazette extra-ordinary No.452 dated 1<sup>st</sup> April 2004, inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby within thirty days from the date of publication in the official Gazette;

And whereas, the said Gazette was made available to the public on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2004.

And whereas, the objections and Suggestions received in respect of the said draft rules have been considered by the State Government.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 30 of the Karnataka Marriages (Registration & Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976, (Karnataka Act 2 of 1984) the Government of Karnataka hereby makes the following rules, namely:

**RULES**

**1. Title and commencement:-** (1) These rules may be called the Karnataka Marriage Registration and Miscellaneous Provisions) Rules, 2006.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the official Gazette.

**CHAPTER-I.**

**2. Definitions:-** (1) In these rules unless the context otherwise requires:-

- (a) "Act" means, "The Karnataka Marriages (Registration and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1976 (Karnataka Act 2 of 1984);"
- (b) "Form" means, a form appended to these rules;
- (c) "Marriage Registration Authority" means Sub-registrars of Stamps and Registration Department under the Revenue Department;
- (d) Other words and expressions used in these Rules but not defined shall have the same meanings as assigned to them in the Act.

**CHAPTER – II**

**POWERS OF THE REGISTRAR**

**3. Duties and Powers of the Registrar:-** The Registrar shall,

- (a) Collect necessary information as regards the marriages taking place within his jurisdiction;
- (b) have access to the place of marriage for the purpose of collection of information;
- (c) issue Marriage Certificates as provided under the Act;
- (d) take action as per law the contravention of provisions of the Act and these rules;
- (e) give wide publicity to the provisions of the Act and take such steps as may be necessary for the implementation of the same.

**4. Notice to the Parties:-** The notice by the Registrar to the parties to a marriage as required under sub-section(1) of section 6 shall be in Form. I.

5. Duties of Manager of Choultry. The Manager of a Choultry, Chief Priest of a temple or a person in charge of any place where marriage shall maintain a register in form II entering full and correct particulars regarding marriages performed there and shall obtain signature of the parties to the marriage and the person performing marriage.

(2) the person referred to in sub-rule (1) shall send such statement or information to the Registrar as and when so required by the Registrar.

6. Memorandum of Marriage. Memorandum of Marriages shall be submitted to the concerned Registrar along with a fee of Rs. 100. The Memorandum shall also be accompanied by

- (i) passport size photographs of bride and bridegroom, date of birth certificate or school leaving certificate or medical certificate as a proof of age;
- (ii) ration card or any other document in proof of residences;
- (iii) the list of gifts/presents received should be furnished in digital form and these presents may be in the form of clothes, ornaments etc., which are customary at marriages provided the value thereof exceeds Rs 2000/-.

(2) On receipt of the Memorandum of marriages under sub-rule (1) the Registrar shall examine the proof of age and residence and identify the bride and the bridegroom with their photographs. He shall then sign and issue the marriage certificate in form III and paste the duplicate in the Register.

(3) The Marriage Certificate issued by the Registrar will have a copy of the gifts/presents submitted as per clause (ii) of sub rule (1) of rule 6.

7. Marriage Certificate:- (1) The Registrar shall maintain a Register of marriages consisting of memorandum of marriages and duplicate of certificate of marriage pasted one below the other.

(2) The marriage certificate shall be issued immediately after filing of memorandum of marriage. This marriage certificate shall be in the form of counterfoil.

(3) The Marriage Certificate shall be signed in triplicate by the Registrar, the original copy shall be given to the applicant, the duplicate be pasted in the register and the third copy of the certificate shall be sent to Taluk office and the office of the Executive officer of the Taluk Panchayat for record. This marriage certificate may be issued to other on request and subject to payment of a fee of rupees fifty.

By Order & in the name of the Governor of Karnataka

**R.K. HANDRAMMA**

Under Secretary to Government,  
Department of Women & Child Development.

FORM -1  
(See Rule-4)

Notice to the parties to a marriage for registration under the Act.

To.

Smt./Shri. \_\_\_\_\_

The Manager of the chowtry /marriage hall/priest or head of the place of worship in the periodic returns has informed that marriage has been solemnized between you on \_\_\_\_\_

You are hereby asked to appear before the Registrar to register your marriage by submitting a memorandum of marriage in form specified in schedule A as per section 5 of Karnataka Marriages (Registration and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 within 15 days of the receipt of this notice.

Registrar.

FORM -II  
(See rule 5)

Periodical Information required to be sent to the Registrar.

Sl No	Date	Total No. of Marriage take place	Name of the Bride/ Bridegroom	Caste/ Religion	Age	Address Of the Bride/ Bridegroom	Name of the witness of marriage	Whether the bride/ bridegroom is a divorce/ widow/un married.	Any other information
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

FORM -III  
(See Rule 6(2))

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGE

(Under the Karnataka Marriages (Registration and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1976)

This is to certify that Smt. \_\_\_\_\_ D/o \_\_\_\_\_  
and Shri \_\_\_\_\_ S/o \_\_\_\_\_ have furnished  
the particulars in memorandum declaring that their marriage has been solemnized on \_\_\_\_\_  
and that the same has been registered this day \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_  
200 \_\_\_\_\_

Station \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

Registrar of Marriage  
Seal

ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಮುದ್ರಣ, ಲೇಖನ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

**ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನಡವಳಿಗಳು**

ವಿಷಯ: ಭಾಗ್ಯಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗುವಿನ ಪರವಾಗಿ  
ಲೇವಣಿ ಇರಿಸುವ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ರೂ.10,000/- ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಅಧಿಕಗೊಳಿಸಿ  
18 ವರ್ಷದ ನಂತರ ರೂ.1,00,000/- ಪರಿಪಕ್ವ ಮೊತ್ತ ದೊರಕಿಸಿ  
ಕೊಡುವ ಕುರಿತು.

**ಓದಲಾಗಿದೆ:**

1. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಮಮಇ 99 ಮಮಅ 2006 ದಿನಾಂಕ: 17.10.2006
2. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಮಮಇ 35 ಮಮಅ 2008 ದಿನಾಂಕ: 10.03.2008

**ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ:-**

ಮೇಲೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ (1) ರಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಲಾದ ಆದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಗುವಿನ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನವನ್ನು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಮುದಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಭಾಗ್ಯಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಎಂಬ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು 2006-07 ಮತ್ತು 2007-08ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸದರಿ ಆದೇಶದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಭಾಗದ ಕಂಡಿಕೆ-II.2 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದ ನಂತರ ಭಾಗ್ಯಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಾಮರ್ಶೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವುದೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯವೆಂದು ನಮೂದಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ (2) ರಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಲಾದ ಆದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗ್ಯಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು 2008-09 ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸುವ ಅಯವ್ಯಯ ಮಿತಿಗೊಳಪಟ್ಟು ಮತ್ತು ಆಗಿಂದಾಗ್ಗೆ ಈ ಕುರಿತು ಹೊರಡಿಸಿರುವ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಚಾಲ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ವಯ ಭಾಗ್ಯಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನಕ್ಕೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕ್ರಮವಹಿಸಲು ನಿರ್ದೇಶನ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ದಿನಾಂಕ:17.07.2008 ರಂದು ನಡೆದ ವಿಧಾನ ಮಂಡಲದ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದ ಅಯವ್ಯಯ ಭರವಣದಲ್ಲಿ "ಭಾಗ್ಯಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯು 2 ವರ್ಷದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದು, ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಿಂದ ಉತ್ತಮ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಸುಮಾರು 2 ಲಕ್ಷ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಲೇವಣಿ ಹೂಡಿ ಬಾಂಡ್ ವಿತರಿಸಲು ರೂ.266.00 ಕೋಟಿ ಅಯವ್ಯಯ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಫಲಾನುಭವಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗು 18 ವರ್ಷದ ನಂತರ ರೂ.1.00 ಲಕ್ಷ ಪರಿಪಕ್ವ ಮೊತ್ತ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಖಾಲಿಯನ್ನು ದ್ವಿಗುಣಗೊಳಿಸಲಿದೆ" ಎಂದು ಘೋಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಫಲಾನುಭವಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗುವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿಯಾಗಿ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸಲು ಹಾಗೂ ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೇರ್ಗಡೆಯಾದ ನಂತರ ವ್ಯಾಸಂಗವನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಲು ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೆರವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು 18 ವರ್ಷದ ನಂತರ ಲೇವಣಿಯನ್ನು 2 ಸಮೇತ ಹಣದೊಂದಿಗೆ ರೂ.1.00 ಲಕ್ಷದವರೆಗಿನ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಡುವ ನಿಮಿತ್ತ

ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಆದೇಶಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಮಮಇ 152 ಮಮಅ 2008,  
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 14.08.2008

ಭಾಗ್ಯಲಕ್ಷಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಿರುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂ:ಮಮಇ 99 ಮಮಅ 2006 ದಿನಾಂಕ:17.10.2006ನ್ನು, ದಿನಾಂಕ:01.08.2008ರ ನಂತರ ಬಡತನ ರೇಖೆಗಿಂತ ಕೆಳಗಿರುವ ಕುಟುಂಬದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಅಸ್ವಯವಾಗುವಂತೆ, ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಮಾರ್ಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ:

1. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂ:ಮಮಇ 99 ಮಮಅ 2006 ದಿನಾಂಕ:17.10.2006ರ ಆದೇಶ ಭಾಗದ -

(1) ಕಂಡಿಕೆ "II ಯೋಜನೆ" ಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ -

(ಅ) ಉಪಕಂಡಿಕೆ-2 ರ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ "ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು 2008-09ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ." ಎಂದು ಸೇರ್ಪಡಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

(ಆ) ಉಪಕಂಡಿಕೆ-3 ರಲ್ಲಿನ "ದಿನಾಂಕ:31.03.2006" ಎಂಬುದರ ಬದಲಾಗಿ "ದಿನಾಂಕ: 01.08.2008" ಎಂದು ಮಾರ್ಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

(ಇ) ಉಪಕಂಡಿಕೆ- 5 ಮತ್ತು 6ನು ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಮಾರ್ಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

"5) ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗು ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಯೆಂದು ಸೊಂದಣಿಯಾದ ನಂತರ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಪೂರ್ಣ ದೃಢೀಕರಣದ ನಂತರ ಪ್ರತಿ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಯ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾದ ಪಾಲುದಾರ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸುವ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ನಿಶ್ಚಿತ ಠೇವಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಡುವುದು."

"6) ಪಾಲುದಾರ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗುವಿನ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟ ಠೇವಣಿ ಮೇಲಿನ ಆದಾಯವನ್ನು ಗರಿಷ್ಠಗೊಳಿಸಿ, ಠೇವಣಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಸಮೇತವಾಗಿ ರೂ.1,00,000/- (ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಒಂದು ಲಕ್ಷ ಮಾತ್ರ), ಮೀರದಂತೆ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗೆ 18 ವರ್ಷ ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಂಡ ನಂತರ ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ:

"ಪರಂತು ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳು 15ನೇ ವರ್ಷ ತಲುಪಿದ ನಂತರ ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೇರ್ಗಡೆಯಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ವ್ಯಾಸಂಗ ಮಾಡಲು ಇಚ್ಛಿಸಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ, ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಪಾಲುದಾರ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಹೊರಡಿಸುವ ನಿಶ್ಚಿತ ಠೇವಣಿ ಮೊತ್ತದ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು (ಬಾಂಡ್) ಅಂಗೀಕೃತ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಮಾನವಿರಿಸಿ ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ರೂ.50,000/- (ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಐವತ್ತು ಸಾವಿರ ಮಾತ್ರ) ಮೊತ್ತದವರೆಗೆ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಅರ್ಹರಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ."

(ಈ) ಉಪ ಕಂಡಿಕೆ-9ನ್ನು ಕೈಬಿಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಹಾಗೂ ನಂತರದ ಉಪಕಂಡಿಕೆ-10 ಮತ್ತು 11ನ್ನು ಉಪಕಂಡಿಕೆ-9 ಮತ್ತು 10 ಎಂದು ಮಾರ್ಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

(ಉ) ಉಪಕಂಡಿಕೆ-10ರಲ್ಲಿ (ಪುನರ್ ಕ್ರಮಣಕಗೊಳಿಸಿದ ಉಪಕಂಡಿಕೆ-9) “ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ವೇತನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಹತೆ ಹೊಂದಲು” ಎಂಬ ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಬಿಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

(2) ಕಂಡಿಕೆ “III ಅರ್ಹತೆಯ ಮಾನದಂಡ” ಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ -

(ಅ) ಉಪಕಂಡಿಕೆ-1ರ ಅಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ, ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.  
“ಅಥವಾ ಬಡತನ ರೇಖೆಗಿಂತ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಕುಟುಂಬವೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲು ಆಗಿರದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸುವ ಆದಾಯ ಮಿತಿಯೊಳಗಿರುವ ಕುಟುಂಬ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಸಕ್ಷಮ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ ಹೊರಡಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ ಹೊಂದಿರಬೇಕು”.

(ಆ) ಉಪಕಂಡಿಕೆ-2ರಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಆವೃತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಿರುವ ಸೂಚನೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ  
“ಬಹುಪತಿ : ಪತ್ನಿಯರನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರೂ ಎರಡು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಹರಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ” ಎಂಬ ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಬಿಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

(ಇ) ಉಪಕಂಡಿಕೆ-4ರಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಐಟಂ-ಈ) ರಲ್ಲಿನ “ಅನುತ್ತೀರ್ಣಳಾದ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ವೇತನಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಹಳಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ” ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕೈಬಿಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

(3) ಕಂಡಿಕೆ “VI. ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಗಳು” ಎಂಬ ಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ-

(I) “ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ” ಎಂಬ ಉಪ ಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ -

(ಅ) ಉಪ ಕಂಡಿಕೆ-ಉ)ರಲ್ಲಿನ ವಾಕ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿನ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ “ಅಥವಾ ಬಡತನ ರೇಖೆಗಿಂತ ಕೆಳಗಿರುವ ಕುಟುಂಬವೆಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಆಗಿರದಾಗ್ಯೂ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸುವ ಆದಾಯ ಮಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವರೆಂದು ಸಕ್ಷಮ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ ಹೊರಡಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರಬೇಕು” ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

(ಆ) ಉಪಕಂಡಿಕೆ-ಋ) ರಲ್ಲಿ “ಗುರುತಿಸಿದ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗೆ ರೂ.10,000-00 ಠೇವಣಿ ಇಡುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು” ಎಂಬುದರ ಬದಲಾಗಿ “ಗುರುತಿಸಿದ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಯ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸುವ ಠೇವಣಿಯನ್ನು ಇಡುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು” ಎಂದು ಮಾರ್ಪಡಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

(II) ಉಪಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆ "2.ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ" ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಮೊದಲನೇ ಕಂಡಿಕೆಯ ನಂತರ ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ ಕಂಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು:

"ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಯ ತಂದೆ-ತಾಯಿ : ಪೋಷಕರು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಭೂರಹಿತ ಕುಟುಂಬಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂ:ಕಂ.ಇ 25 ಡಿ.ಎಸ್.ಪಿ. 2008 ದಿನಾಂಕ:31.03.2008 ರನ್ವಯ ಆಪ್ ಆದ್ವಿ (ಜನಶ್ರೀ) ವಿಮು ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ವಂತಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಭರಿಸುವ ಜೀವವಿಮೆ ಮಂಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು."

(III) ಉಪಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆ "7. ಆಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಗರೀಕ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಇಲಾಖೆ" ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ವಾಕ್ಯದ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ "ಗುರುತಿನ ಚೀಟಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಡತನ ರೇಖೆಗಿಂತ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಕುಟುಂಬವೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಆಗಿಂದಾಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸುವ ಆದಾಯ ಮಿತಿಯೊಳಗಿರುವ ಕುರಿತು ಸಕ್ಷಮ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕು" ಎಂದು ಸೇರ್ಪಡಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

(IV) ಉಪಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆ "8. ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ" ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಐಟಂ-4ರಲ್ಲಿನ "ಪಾಲುದಾರ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ" ಎಂಬ ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಬಿಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

(V) ಉಪಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆ "10. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ" ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಕಂಡಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ "ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ವೇತನ ಪಾವತಿಸಲು" ಎಂಬ ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಬಿಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

(4) ಕಂಡಿಕೆ "VII. ಇತರೆ ಆಡಳಿತ ಕ್ರಮಗಳು" ಎಂಬ ಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ -

(ಅ) ಉಪಕಂಡಿಕೆ-2ರಲ್ಲಿ "ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಹೊಣೆಯು ಭಾಗಶಃ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯದ್ದು" ಎಂಬುದರ ಬದಲಾಗಿ "ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಹೊಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯವು ನಿಯಮಾನುಸಾರ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಬಾಹ್ಯ ಮೂಲ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯದಾಗಿದ್ದು" ಎಂದು ಮಾರ್ಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

(ಆ) ಉಪಕಂಡಿಕೆ-3ನ್ನು ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಮಾರ್ಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ:

"3. ಈ ಪರಿಷ್ಕೃತ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ವಯ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಕ ನೋಂದಣಿ, ನಿಗದಿತ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚುಚ್ಚುಮದ್ದು ಕೊಡಿಸುವಿಕೆ, ಅಂಗನವಾಡಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಾಜರಾಗುವಿಕೆ, ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಹಾಜರಾಗುವಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು 8ನೇ ತರಗತಿಯ ವ್ಯಾಸಂಗ ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸುವಿಕೆಯ ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಠಾಗೂ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪಿಂಚಣಿ ನಿಧಿ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರದ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಯ ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳನ್ವಯ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ಪೂರೈಸು ವಂತಹ ಬಾಹ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಯಮಾನುಸಾರ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದಲ್ಲದೆ,

ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಠೇವಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿರಿಸಿ 18 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ನಂತರ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪಕ್ಕವಾಗುವ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಡುವ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಸಹ ನಿಯಮಾನುಸಾರ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಮೇಲೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳ ಸಹಕಾರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.”

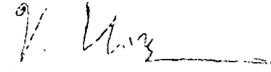
(5) ನಮೂನೆ-1ರ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಿರುವ “ ದಿನಾಂಕ:31.03.2006” ಎಂಬುದರ ಬದಲಾಗಿ “ 01.08.2008” ಎಂದು ಮಾರ್ಪಡಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

(6) ನಮೂನೆ-2, 3, 4, 5ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಿರುವ “ರೂ.10,000/-ಗಳ”, “ನಿಶ್ಚಿತ ಠೇವಣಿ ರೂ.10,000/-ಕ್ಕೆ”, “ರೂ.10,000/- (ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಹತ್ತು ಸಾವಿರಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ) ಗಳ” ಮತ್ತು “ರೂ.10,000/- (ಹತ್ತು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು)ಮಾತ್ರ” ಎಂಬುದರ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ “ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸುವ ಮೊತ್ತದ”, “ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸುವ ನಿಶ್ಚಿತ ಠೇವಣಿ ಮೊತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ”, “ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸುವ ಮೊತ್ತದ” ಮತ್ತು “ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸುವ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು” ಎಂದು ಮಾರ್ಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

II. ದಿನಾಂಕ:01.08.2008ರ ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂ: ಮಮಇ 99 ಮಮಅ 2006 ದಿನಾಂಕ:17.10.2006ನ್ನು ಈ ಆದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮಾಡದೆ ಇರುವಂತೆ ಮುಂದುವರೆಯುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಸಂ:ಎಫ್‌ಡಿ 459 ವೆಚ್ಚ-3/2008 ದಿನಾಂಕ:05.08.2008ರ ಸಹಮತಿಯನ್ನಯ ಹೊರಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ  
ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ,



(ವಿ.ಶಿವಕುಮಾರ್)

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ-1,  
ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ.

ಇವರಿಗೆ:

ಸಂಕಲನಕಾರರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಮುಂದಿನ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ ಮಾಡಿ 500 ಪ್ರತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಕೋರಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು:

1. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ/ಅಪರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು
2. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು/ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು.

3. ಮಹಾಲೇಖಪಾಲರು (ಎ ಮತ್ತು ಇ), ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
4. ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
5. ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಸೇವೆಗಳು, ಆನಂದರಾವ್ ವೃತ್ತ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
6. ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ಆಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಕನ್ನಿಂಗ್ ಹ್ಯಾಂ ರಸ್ತೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
7. ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ನೃಪತುಂಗ ರಸ್ತೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
8. ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು/ಜಂಟಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹುಣ್ಣೂರ್ ಖಜಾನೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
9. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು
10. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು
11. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಖಜಾನಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು
12. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು/ಸಹಾಯಕರ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ (ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಮುಖಾಂತರ)
13. ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಎನ್.ಎಂ.ಸಿ., ಖನಿಜ ಭವನ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
14. ಉಪ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ವೆಚ್ಚ-3 ಮತ್ತು 9, ಅಧಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ.
15. ಶಾಖಾಧಿಕಾರಿ, ಸ್ವೀಕೃತಿ ಮತ್ತು ರವಾನೆ ಶಾಖೆಗೆ-6 ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು.
16. ಶಾಖಾ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಕಡತ/ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು.

ಪ್ರತಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ:

1. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು
2. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖಾ ಸಚಿವರ ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು
3. ಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರ ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು
4. ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ/ಉಪ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ/ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳವರ ಆಪ್ತ ಶಾಖೆ.

## ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನಡವಳಿಗಳು

**ವಿಷಯ:-** ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗಾಗಿ “ಭಾಗ್ಯಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ” ಯೋಜನೆ  
ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ - ಆದೇಶ

**ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ:-** 2001ರ ಜನಗಣತಿಯ ಅನುಸಾರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಿಂಗ ಅನುಪಾತವು 1000 ಪುರುಷರಿಗೆ 964 ಹೆಂಗಸರಷ್ಟಿದೆ. ಈ ಅನುಪಾತವು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸರಾಸರಿಗಿಂತ ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಗುವಿನ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬಲವಾದ ವಾದವಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಗಂಡು ಸಂತತಿಗೆ ತೋರಲಾಗುವ ಉತ್ತೇಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಅನೇಕ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿದ್ದರೂ, ಇದು ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಫೋಷಣೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸರ್ವಾಂಗೀಣ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಅಡಚಣೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗುವಿನ ಜನನದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇರುವ ಕಾಳಜಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಲು ಹಾಗೂ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗುವಿನ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಧೋರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಬದಲಿಸಲು 2006-07ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 20-3-2006ರ ಆಯವ್ಯಯ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಕ್ಕಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ “ಭಾಗ್ಯಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ” ಎಂಬ ಹೊಸ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಲು ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಫೋಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

1. ದಿನಾಂಕ: 31-3-2006ರ ನಂತರ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಗುವಿನ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರೂ. 10,000-00ಗಳ ಠೇವಣಿ ಹೂಡುವುದು.
2. ಆ ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಗು ಬೆಳೆದು 18 ವರ್ಷದ ಪ್ರಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದ ನಂತರ ಠೇವಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಬಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು ಆಕೆಗೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದು.
3. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ 2006-07ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರೂ.234.00 ಕೋಟಿಗಳ ಅಂದಾಜು ಆಗುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆ ಇದ್ದು, ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಹಾಗೂ ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಡತನ ರೇಖೆಗಿಂತ ಕೆಳಗಿರುವ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸಿದ ಎರಡು ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೀಮಿತಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು.

2006-07ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಆಯವ್ಯಯ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಘೋಷಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಲು ಆದೇಶ ಹೊರಡಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಅಭ್ಯಸಿಸಿ, ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಆದೇಶ ಹೊರಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

**ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಮಮಇ:99:ಮಮಅ:2006, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು,**  
**ದಿನಾಂಕ: 17-10-2006**

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಗುವಿನ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಮುದಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು 'ಭಾಗ್ಯಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ' ಎಂಬ ವಿನೂತನ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ನೀಡಿದೆ. ಯೋಜನೆಯ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿದೆ.

**I. ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು:-**

ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಗುವನ್ನು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ನೆರವಿನ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶ. ಮಗು ಜನಿಸಿದ ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು ಈ ನೆರವನ್ನು, ಮಗುವಿನ ತಾಯಿ ಅಥವಾ ತಾಯಿ/ತಂದೆ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಷಕರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಷರತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದು.

**II. ಯೋಜನೆ:-**

1. ಭಾಗ್ಯಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಆಗಿಂದಾಗ್ಗೆ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ 1999 ಹಾಗೂ ನಿಯಮಗಳು 2000ರಡಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸಹಭಾಗಿತ್ವದೊಡನೆ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.
2. ಯೋಜನೆಯು 2006-07 ಮತ್ತು 2007-08ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದ ನಂತರ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಾಮರ್ಶೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುತ್ತವೆಯೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.
3. ಬಡತನ ರೇಖೆಗಿಂತ ಕೆಳಗಿರುವ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದಿನಾಂಕ:31-3-2006ರ ನಂತರ ಜನಿಸಿದ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಭಾಗ್ಯಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳನ್ನಾಗಿ ದಾಖಲಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದು. ಹೆಸರು ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಲು ಮಗುವಿನ ಜನನ

ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ ಒದಗಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಗುವು ಜನಿಸಿದ ದಿನಾಂಕದಿಂದ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದವರೆಗೆ ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದು.

4. ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬಡತನ ರೇಖೆಗಿಂತ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಇರುವ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಸೀಮಿತಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಫಲಾನುಭವಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಗುವಿನ ತಂದೆ ಅಥವಾ ತಾಯಿ ಶಾಶ್ವತ ಕುಟುಂಬ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಮತ್ತು ಕುಟುಂಬದಲ್ಲಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 3ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಇರಬಾರದು.
5. ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಗು ಫಲಾನುಭವಿ ಎಂದು ನೋಂದಣಿಯಾದ ನಂತರ, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಪೂರ್ಣ ದೃಢೀಕರಣದ ನಂತರ ಪ್ರತಿ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗೆ ರೂ.10,000/-ಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾದ ಪಾಲುದಾರ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಶ್ಚಿತ ಠೇವಣಿಯನ್ನು ಇಡುವುದು.
6. ಪಾಲುದಾರ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಗುವಿನ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟು ರೂ.10,000/-ಗಳ ಠೇವಣಿಯ ಮೇಲಿನ ಆದಾಯವನ್ನು ಗರಿಷ್ಠಗೊಳಿಸಿ, ಠೇವಣಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಸಮೇತವಾಗಿ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗೆ 18 ವರ್ಷಗಳು ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಂಡನಂತರ ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ.
7. ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡಿಕೆ VI ರಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ವಿವಿಧ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳ ಸಹಾಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ನೋಡಲ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಗಣಕೀಕೃತ ಆಡಳಿತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸುವ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾದ ಪಾಲುದಾರ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಸಹಯೋಗದಿಂದ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು.
8. ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದ ಆಡಳಿತ ವೆಚ್ಚವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಭರಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.
9. ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ವೇತನ, ವಿಮೆ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಮುಂತಾದ ಮಧ್ಯಂತರ ಸಂದಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಕಂಡಿಕೆ IIIರಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವ ಅರ್ಹತೆ ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದು.

ವ್ಯಾಸಂಗ ವೇತನದ ವಿವರಗಳು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತಿರುತ್ತವೆ:-

ತರಗತಿ	ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿವೇತನದ ಮೊತ್ತ ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ
1ನೇ ರಿಂದ 3ನೇ	ಪ್ರತಿ ತರಗತಿಗೆ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ 300/-
4ನೇ	ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ 500/-
5ನೇ	ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ 600/-
6 ರಿಂದ 7ನೇ	ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ 700/-
8ನೇ	ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ 800/-
9 ರಿಂದ 10ನೇ	ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ 1000/-

10. ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಯ ತಂದೆ ತಾಯಿ, ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಗು ತನ್ನ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ವೇತನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಹತೆ ಹೊಂದಲು ಪ್ರತಿ ತರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ತೇರ್ಗಡೆ ಹೊಂದಬೇಕು. ಅಲ್ಲದೇ 18ನೇ ವರ್ಷದ ವಯೋಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿ ವಿವಾಹವಾಗಬಾರದು. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಈ ಅವಧಿಯ ಒಳಗೆ ವಿವಾಹವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತಿಮ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಮುಟ್ಟುಗೋಲು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.
11. ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗೆ ನಿಗದಿಯಾಗಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಆಕೆಗೆ ವಿತರಣೆಯಾಗದೆ ಉಳಿದ ಹಣವು ಮರಳಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಸಮೇತ ಜಮೆಯಾಗುವುದು.

### III. ಅರ್ಹತೆಯ ಮಾನದಂಡ:-

1. ಆಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಗರೀಕ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಇಲಾಖೆ ಗುರುತಿಸಿ, ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಗುರುತಿನ ಚೀಟಿ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಬಡತನ ರೇಖೆಗಿಂತ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಕುಟುಂಬ.
2. ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಎರಡು ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಈ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಸೀಮಿತಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಕುಟುಂಬವು ಮಗುವಿನ ತಾಯಿ ಅಥವಾ ತಂದೆ ಯಾರಾದರೊಬ್ಬರು ಶಾಶ್ವತ ಕುಟುಂಬ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದು, ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೂರು ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಮೀರಿರಕೂಡದು.  
(ಸೂಚನೆ: ಬಹುಪತಿ:ಪತ್ನಿಯರನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರೂ ಎರಡು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಹರಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ದೇವದಾಸಿಯರ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಅರ್ಹರಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.)

3. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಹಾಗೂ ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು
4. ಅಂಗನವಾಡಿಗಳಿರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲಾದ ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಗುವು ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸಬೇಕು:-
- ಅ) ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ರೋಗ ನಿರೋಧಕ ಲಸಿಕೆ ಹಾಕಿಸಬೇಕು.
- ಆ) 0-6 ವರ್ಷದವರೆವಿಗೆ ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ಅಂಗನವಾಡಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಜರಾಗಬೇಕು.
- ಇ) ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲಿಸಬೇಕು. ಆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಕಾಲ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ನೀಡುವ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸಹಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಹಳಾಗುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಹಾಜರಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಶಾಲೆಯ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರದಿಂದ ದಾಖಲಿಸಿರಬೇಕು.
- ಈ) ಒಂದನೇ ತರಗತಿಯಿಂದ ತೇರ್ಗಡೆ ಹೊಂದಿ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಎಂಟನೇ ತರಗತಿಯವರೆಗೆ ವ್ಯಾಸಂಗ ಮಾಡಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತಿಮವಾಗಿ ಠೇವಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಅರ್ಹಳಾಗುತ್ತಾಳೆ. ಅನುತ್ತೀರ್ಣಳಾದ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ವೇತನಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಹಳಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
- ಉ) ಬಾಲಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ನಿಷೇಧ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ 1986ರಂತೆ ಬಾಲಕಾರ್ಮಿಗಳಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದಲ್ಲ.
- ಊ) 18 ವರ್ಷ ಪೂರೈಸುವ ಮೊದಲು ವಿವಾಹವಾಗತಕ್ಕದ್ದಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಅವಧಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಕಂಡುಬಂದಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಹ ಮೊಬಲಗನ್ನು ಸಂದಾಯ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
- ಋ) ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾದ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಯು ಮೇಲೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ ಅರ್ಹತೆಯ ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಒಂದು ಅಥವಾ ಅದಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ನೀಡುವುದನ್ನು ತತ್ಕ್ಷಣದಿಂದ ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.

#### IV. ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುವಿಕೆ:-

ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಶಿಶು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂಗನವಾಡಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತೆಯರ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಗುರುತಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ತಂದೆ-ತಾಯಿ ಅಥವಾ ಪೋಷಕರಿಂದ ಪಡೆದು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಪಡೆದ ಜನನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ ಹಾಗೂ ಬಡತನ ರೇಖೆಗಿಂತ ಕೆಳಗಿರುವ ಕುಟುಂಬವೇ ಎಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ

ಕೂಲಂಕಷವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಬೇಕು. ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಕ್ರೋಢೀಕರಿಸಿ, ಆಯಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಸಹಾಯಕ/ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಆಯಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಸಹಾಯಕ/ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸಿನೊಡನೆ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾದ ಪಾಲುದಾರ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ದಾಖಲಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ನೀಡಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ತತ್ಸಂಬಂಧ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಠೇವಣಿಯನ್ನು ಹೂಡಲು ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

**V. ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಯನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ತಂದೆ-ತಾಯಿಯರ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ:-**

- ಅ) ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗು ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಎಂಟನೇ ತರಗತಿಯವರೆಗೆ ವ್ಯಾಸಂಗ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತಿ ತರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೇರ್ಗಡೆ ಹೊಂದಬೇಕು. 18 ವರ್ಷದೊಳಗೆ ವಿವಾಹ ಮಾಡಿರಬಾರದು.
- ಬ) ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗುವನ್ನು ಲಿಂಗಭೇದ ತಾರತಮ್ಯ ಮಾಡದೆ ಸಾಕಬೇಕು.

**VI. ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆಗಳು:-**

**1). ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ.**

- ಅ). ಜನನ ಮತ್ತು ಗರ್ಭಿಣಿಯವರ ವಿವರಗಳ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ
- ಆ). ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಯ ಸಮರ್ಪಕ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯ ದಾಖಲೆಯನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸುವುದು.
- ಇ). ದಾಖಲೆಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಗು ಮೊದಲನೆಯದೇ/ಎರಡನೆಯದೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ದಾಖಲಿಸುವುದು. ಈ ಕುಟುಂಬವು ಶಾಶ್ವತ ಕುಟುಂಬ ಯೋಜನೆ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದು, ಮೂರು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರಬಾರದು.
- ಉ). ಬಡತನ ರೇಖೆಗಿಂತ ಕೆಳಗಿರುವ ಕುಟುಂಬದವರಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಆಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಗರೀಕ ಮೂರೈಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಗುರುತಿನ ಚೀಟಿ ಪಡೆದಿರಬೇಕು.
- ಊ). ಜನನದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಂಗನವಾಡಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತೆಯ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ನಿಬಂಧಕರು, ಜನನ ಮತ್ತು ಮರಣ ನೋಂದಣಿರವರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಗು ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳೊಳಗಾಗಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವುದು.

ಬು) ಗುರುತಿಸಿದ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗೆ ರೂ. 10000-00 ಠೇವಣಿ ಠಾಕು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು.

ಁ) 0-6 ವರ್ಷದವರೆಗೆ ಮಗುವಿನ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸುವುದು.

ಃ) ಶಿಶುಮರಣ, ತಾಯಂದಿರ ಮರಣ, ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ, ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಗುವಿನ ಅನಕ್ಷರತೆ, ಶಾಲೆಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಗುಳಿದ ಮಕ್ಕಳು, ಬಡತನ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಇವುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಇಡುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಇವುಗಳ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಕ್ರಮ ವಹಿಸುವುದು.

ಛ) ಅಂಗನವಾಡಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತೆಗಳ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಯ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ, ಆರೋಧಕ ಚುಚ್ಚುಮದ್ದು ಹೂಡುವ ಖರ್ಚಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿರುವ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಕಾರ್ಯದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಣಕೀಕರಣಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು.

## 2. ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ:-

ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಯು ಜನನದ, ಮರಣದ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿವಾಹದ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ದಾಖಲಿಸಬೇಕು.

## 3. ಯೋಜನಾ ಇಲಾಖೆ:-

1. ಮಾನವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಕ್ರೋಢೀಕರಣ- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗುಗುಂಪಿಯ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಲಹೆ ನೀಡುವುದು.

## 4. ನಗರಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ:

1. ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಮಹಾನಗರ ಪಾಲಿಕೆ/ನಗರ ಸಭೆ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಡತನ ರೇಖೆಗಿಂತ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಿಸುವ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವುದು.

2. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಲು ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು ದಾಖಲೆ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖಾ ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು/ ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರಿಗೆ ರವಾನಿಸುವುದು.

### 5. ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ:

1. ಅಂಗನವಾಡಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲದ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶ/ಗುಡ್ಡಗಾಡು ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗ್ಯಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಅರ್ಹ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳು ಲಭ್ಯವಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಲು ಕ್ರಮ ವಹಿಸುವುದು.

2. ಈ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ವಿವಿಧ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ನೀಡಲು ಆದ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡುವುದು.

### 6. ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ:

1. ಜನನಿ ಸುರಕ್ಷ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ನೀಡುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅರ್ಹ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಭಾಗ್ಯಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಪ್ರೇರೇಪಿಸಬೇಕು.

2. ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗುವಿನ ಜನನದಿಂದ 18 ವರ್ಷಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಮಗುವಿನ ಆರೋಗ್ಯವನ್ನು ಚುಚ್ಚುಮದ್ದು ಹಾಗೂ ಅನಾರೋಗ್ಯ ಒಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ಗುರುತಿಸುವುದು.

3. ಫಲಾನುಭವಿ ಮತ್ತು ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಯ ತಂದೆ-ತಾಯಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ವಿಮೆ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು.

### 7. ಆಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಗರೀಕ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಇಲಾಖೆ:-

1. ಬಡತನ ರೇಷಿಂಗ್ ಕೆಳಗಿರುವ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಿಗೆ ನಾಶವಾಗದಂತಹ (Tamper Proof) ಗುರುತಿನ ಚೀಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕು.

### 8. ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ:

1. ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳನ್ನು ದಾಖಲಿಸುವ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಾಲ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕು.

2. ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ದೀರ್ಘಕಾಲದ ಪೂರ್ಣಾವಧಿಗೆ ನಡೆಸುವಂತಹ ಸಮರ್ಥ ಪಾಲುದಾರ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವುದು.

3. ಪಾಲುದಾರ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಿಯತಕಾಲಿಕವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಗೆ ಒಳಪಡಿಸುವುದು ಹಾಗೂ ಇಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಠೇವಣಿಯ ಹಣದ ಗರಿಷ್ಠತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.
4. ಪಾಲುದಾರ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ವೆಚ್ಚಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ನೀಡಿದ ಹಣದ ಖರ್ಚು ವೆಚ್ಚದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ತಪಾಸಣೆ ನಡೆಸುವುದು.

### 9. ಇ-ಆಡಳಿತ

1. ಗಣಕೀಕರಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾಲ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ತಪಾಸಣೆಗೊಳಪಡಿಸಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.
2. ಭಾಗ್ಯಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪ್ರತಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೂ, ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಆ ಇಲಾಖೆ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ಪಾತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಗಣನೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು, ಅದಕ್ಕನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಹೂಡುವಳಿ, ವರದಿ ನಮೂನೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ದತ್ತಾಂಶಗಳ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸ ರೂಪಿಸಬೇಕು.
3. ಹೋಬಳಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಗುವ ನೆಮ್ಮದಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ವಿವಿಧ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿ/ತಂದೆ ತಾಯಿಯರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಸದರಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಲು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು.

### 10. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ:

1. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ವೇತನ ಪಾವತಿಸಲು ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಗುವು 6ರಿಂದ18 ವರ್ಷದವರೆಗೆ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಸಂಗ ಮಾಡುವ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸುವುದು.

### VII. ಇತರ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಕ್ರಮಗಳು:

1. ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಯನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಅಂಗನವಾಡಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತೆಯರಿಗೆ ಮಾಹೆಯಾನ ರೂ.25/-ಗಳ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಧನ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದು.

2. ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಹೊಣೆಯ ಭಾಗಶಃ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯದಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಮತ್ತು ಭಾಗಶಃ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯದಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಶೇಕಡ.2ರಷ್ಟು ಅಥವಾ ರೂ.ನಾಲ್ಕು ಕೋಟಿ, ಯಾವುದು ಕಡಿಮೆಯೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ವೆಚ್ಚಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು.
3. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖಾ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾದ ಪಾಲುದಾರ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಮೇಲೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳ ಸಹಕಾರ ದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.
4. ಫಲಾನುಭವಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಕ್ಕಳ ಜನನದ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಷನ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರೋಢೀಕೃತ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ ನಂತರ ಅನುದಾನವನ್ನು ಹಂತಹಂತವಾಗಿ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು.
5. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ನಿಶ್ಚಿತ ಠೇವಣಿ ಹೂಡಲು ಅರ್ಜಿ ಮುಚ್ಚಳಿಕೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ, ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕಿಯರ ಧೃಢೀಕರಣ ಪತ್ರ, ಶಿಶು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಪತ್ರ, ಸಹಾಯಕ/ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕಛೇರಿ ಇವರ ನಡವಳಿ (ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿ ಆದೇಶ) ಫೋಲ್ಡರ್ ಚಾರ್ಜ್ ಇವುಗಳ ಮಾದರಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ಆದೇಶದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿರುವ ನಮೂನೆ 1 ರಿಂದ 6ರಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
6. ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಿಯತಕಾಲಿಕವಾಗಿ ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದು. ವಿತರಣೆಯಾಗದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮೊತ್ತವು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತವಾಗುವುದು.
7. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ವೆಚ್ಚವನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆ 2235-02-102-0-25-100(ಯೋಜನೆ)-ಧನಸಹಾಯ/ಪರಿಹಾರ ಇದರಡಿ ಭರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಈ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ಯೋಜನಾ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳು  
ಅನಧಿಕೃತ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ No:PD 32 IMM 2006 ದ:16-9-  
2006 ಮತ್ತು No:FD 241 Exp 3/06 ದ: 15-9-2006ರಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಿರುವ  
ಸಹಮತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ದಿ: 23-9-2006ರಂದು ನಡೆದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಯುಕ್ತ ಸಮಿತಿ  
ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಹೊರಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ

ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ,

ರಂಜಿನಿ ಶ್ರೀಕುಮಾರ್

(ರಂಜಿನಿ ಶ್ರೀಕುಮಾರ್)

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,

ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ.

ಗೆ.

ಸಂಕಲನಕಾರರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಮುಂದಿನ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ  
ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ ಮಾಡಿ 500 ಪ್ರತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ  
ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಕೋರಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು:-

1. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ/ಅಪರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು
2. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು/ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು
3. ಮಹಾಲೇಖಪಾಲರು (ಎ ಮತ್ತು ಇ), ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
4. ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
5. ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಸೇವೆಗಳು,  
ಆನಂದರಾವ್ ವೃತ್ತ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
6. ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ಆಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಗರೀಕ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಕನ್ನಿಂಗ್  
ಹ್ಯಾಂ ರಸ್ತೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
7. ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ನೃಪತುಂಗ ರಸ್ತೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
8. ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಪರಿಯೋಜನಾ ರಚನಾ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಯೋಜನಾ ಮತ್ತು  
ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ
9. ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು/ ಜಂಟಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹುಜೂರ್ ಖಜಾನೆ,  
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
10. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು
11. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು
12. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಖಜಾನಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು

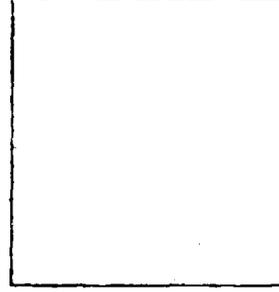
13. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು/ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ (ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಮುಖಾಂತರ)
14. ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಎನ್.ಎಂ.ಸಿ. ಖನಿಜ ಭವನ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
15. ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ವೆಚ್ಚ-3 ಮತ್ತು 9, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ
16. ಶಾಖಾಧಿಕಾರಿ, ಸ್ವೀಕೃತಿ ಮತ್ತು ರವಾನೆ ಶಾಖೆಗೆ - 6 ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು
17. ಶಾಖಾ ರಕ್ಷಾ ಕಡತ/ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು

ಪ್ರತಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ:

1. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು
2. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಉಪ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು
3. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖಾ ಸಚಿವರ ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು
4. ಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರ ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು
5. ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ/ಉಪ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ/ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ ರವರ ಆಪ್ತ ಶಾಖೆ

**ಪಮಾನ-1**  
ಭಾಗ್ಯಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಯೋಜನೆ  
ನೊಂದಾವಣೆ ಅರ್ಜಿ

ಮಗುವಿನೊಂದಿಗಿರುವ ಪೋಷಕರ ಭಾವಚಿತ್ರ



1.	ಮಗುವಿನ ಹೆಸರು	
2.	ಜನನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರದಂತೆ ಜನ್ಮ ದಿನಾಂಕ (ಮಹಾನಗರ/ನಗರ ಸಭೆ /ಪುರ ಸಭೆ /ಗ್ರಾಮ ಲೆಕ್ಕಿಗರಿಂದ ಪಡೆದಿರಬೇಕು)	
3.	ತಾಯಿಯ ಹೆಸರು	
4.	ತಂದೆಯ ಹೆಸರು	
5.	ವಿಳಾಸ	
6.	(ಅ) ತಾಯಿಯ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ (ಆ) ತಂದೆಯ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ	
7.	ಕುಟುಂಬದ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಆದಾಯ	
8.	(ಅ) ಕುಟುಂಬದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ (ಆ) ಈಗ ಸಾಲಭ್ಯ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗು ಕುಟುಂಬದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟನೆಯದು	

9.	ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ / ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪಂಗಡ / ಇತರರು	
10.	ಬಡತನ ರೇಖೆಗಿಂತ ಕೆಳಗಿರುವ ಕುಟುಂಬವೆಂದು ಘೋಷಣೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ (ಘೋಷಣೆ ಪ್ರತಿ /ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಬೀಟಿಯ ಪ್ರತಿ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸುವುದು)	
11.	ಮಗು ರೋಗನಿರೋಧಕ ಚುಚ್ಚುಮದ್ದು ಪಡೆದಿದೆಯೇ? ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಚುಚ್ಚುಮದ್ದು ಕಾರ್ಡಿನ ಪ್ರತಿ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸುವುದು	

ಸ್ಥಳ:

ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರ ಸಹಿ

ದಿನಾಂಕ:

(ಮಗುವಿನ ತಾಯಿ/ತಂದೆ/ಪೋಷಕರು)

- ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗು 31/03/2006 ರ ನಂತರ ಜನಿಸಿರಬೇಕು
- ಅಂಗನವಾಡಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತೆಯು ಮಗು ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಜನನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕು
- ಮಗುವಿನ ಹೆಸರು ನಮೂದಿಸುವುದು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ

ಪರಮೂವೆ-2

ಮುಖ್ಯಲೆಕೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ

ಭಾಗ್ಯಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ರೂ.10,000/- ನಿಶ್ಚಿತ ಠೇವಣಿ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಪಡೆಯಲು

ಶ್ರೀ \_\_\_\_\_ ತಂದೆ/ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ \_\_\_\_\_

ನಿಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿನ ತಂದೆ/ತಾಯಿಯಾದ ನಾನು/ನಾವು, ನನಗೆ/ನಮಗೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ

\_\_\_\_\_ರಂದು ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ \_\_\_\_\_ಮೊದಲನೇ/ಎರಡನೇ

ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗುವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಭಾಗ್ಯಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ರೂ.10,000/- ಗಳ ಠೇವಣಿ

ಹೂಡುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ವಿದ್ಯಿಸಿರುವ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ/ವೆ

1. ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗುವನ್ನು ಲಿಂಗಬೇಧ ತಾರತಮ್ಯ ಮಾಡದೆ ಸಾಕುತ್ತೇನೆ
2. ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗುವನ್ನು ಬಾಲ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕಳನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
3. ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ರಿನೇ ತರಗತಿಯವರೆಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಕೊಡಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.
4. ಹದಿನೆಂಟು ವರ್ಷ ತುಂಬುವವರೆಗೆ ಮದುವೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲಂಘಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಹಣವನ್ನು

ಯಿಟ್ಟುಗೋಲು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದೆಂದು ಒಪ್ಪಿ ಸಹಿ ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಸ್ಥಳ:

ತಂದೆಯ ಸಹಿ

ದಿನಾಂಕ:

(ಎಡಗೈ ಹೆದ್ದೆಟ್ಟಿಸ ಗುರುತು)

ತಾಯಿಯ ಸಹಿ

(ಎಡಗೈ ಹೆದ್ದೆಟ್ಟಿಸ ಗುರುತು)

ನವೂನ - 3

ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕಿಯು ದೃಢೀಕರಣ

\_\_\_\_\_ ಶಿಶು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನಾ ಕಚೇರಿ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ  
\_\_\_\_\_ ವೃತ್ತದ \_\_\_\_\_ ಗ್ರಾಮದ  
ಅಂಗನವಾಡಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಳಾಸ \_\_\_\_\_ ರಲ್ಲಿ  
ವಾಸಿಸುವ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ \_\_\_\_\_ ಕೋಂ  
ಇವರು ದಿನಾಂಕ \_\_\_\_\_ ರಂದು ಒಂದನೇ/ಎರಡನೇ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗುವಿಗೆ  
ಜನ್ಮ ನೀಡಿದ್ದು ಭಾಗ್ಯ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಯಡಿ ನಿಶ್ಚಿತ ಠೇವಣಿ ರೂ.  
10,000/- ಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಹರಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮಗುವಿನ ಹೆಸರು \_\_\_\_\_ ಎಂದು  
ಇಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಗುವಿನ ಹೆಸರುಳ್ಳ ಜನ್ಮ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.  
ಮಗುವಿನ ತಂದೆ/ತಾಯಿ ಬಡತನ ರೇಖೆಗಿಂತ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಕುಟುಂಬಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದವರೆಂಬ  
ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವ ದಾಖಲೆ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ದೃಢೀಕರಿಸಿದೆ.

ಈ ಕುಟುಂಬದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟು \_\_\_\_\_ ಜೀವಂತ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿದ್ದು, ತಾಯಿ  
ಅಥವಾ ತಂದೆ ಶಾರ್ಥಕ ಕುಟುಂಬ ಯೋಜನೆ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಸ್ಥಳ: \_\_\_\_\_ ಅಂಗನವಾಡಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತೆಯ ಸಹಿ \_\_\_\_\_ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕಿಯ ಸಹಿ

ದಿನಾಂಕ: \_\_\_\_\_ ಅಂಗನವಾಡಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ \_\_\_\_\_ ಹೆಸರು

ವೃತ್ತದ ಹೆಸರು

\* ವೃತ್ತದ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕಿಯು ಅಂಗನವಾಡಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತೆಯಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅವಶ್ಯ  
ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಕ್ರೋಢೀಕೃತ  
ಪಟ್ಟಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಶಿಶು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

\* ಅಂಗನವಾಡಿ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಗಿರುವ ಮಹಾನಗರ ಪಾಲಿಕೆ / ನಗರ ಸಭಾ  
ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಹಾನಗರ ಪಾಲಿಕೆ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ / ನಗರ ಸಭೆ  
ಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗೆ ವಹಿಸುವುದು.

ವರಮಾನ-4

ಶಿಶು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು

ಶ್ರೀ \_\_\_\_\_ ರವರ ಪತ್ನಿ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ \_\_\_\_\_  
 ಇವರು \_\_\_\_\_ ಗ್ರಾಮದ \_\_\_\_\_  
 ಹೋಬಳಿ \_\_\_\_\_ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, \_\_\_\_\_  
 ವೃತ್ತದ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕಿ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ \_\_\_\_\_ ಇವರು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ  
 ವಿವರಗಳು ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ರೂ. 10,000/- (ಹತ್ತು  
 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ) ಗಳ ನಿಶ್ಚಿತ ಠೇವಣಿ ಹೂಡಲು ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿಗಾಗಿ  
 ಉಪ / ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ  
 ಇಲಾಖೆ, \_\_\_\_\_ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸ್ಥಳ: ಶಿಶು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಸಹಿ

ದಿನಾಂಕ: ಮೊಹರಿವೊಂದಿಗೆ

\* ಶಿಶು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವೃತ್ತಗಳಿಂದ ಪಡೆದ  
 ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ 15 ದಿನಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಉಪ / ಸಹಾಯಕ  
 ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಇವರಿಗೆ  
 ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದು.

ಪವೂರ್ - 5

ಉಪ / ಸಹಾಯಕ ವಿದೇಶಕರು, ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ  
ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕಚೇರಿ ಇವರ ವಡವಳಿಗಳು

ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿ ಆದೇಶ

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ \_\_\_\_\_ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ \_\_\_\_\_  
ಹೋಬಳಿಯ \_\_\_\_\_ ವಿಳಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸವಾಗಿರುವ  
ಮತ \_\_\_\_\_ ಗಂಡ \_\_\_\_\_ ಇವರಿಗೆ  
ದಿನಾಂಕದಂದು ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಿದ ಒಂದು/ಎರಡನೇ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗುವಿಗೆ  
ಭಾಗ್ಯಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ರೂ. 10,000/- ( ಹತ್ತು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು)  
ಮಾತ್ರ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಕೀಟಿಕೆ 2235-02-102-0-25-100 ಧನ ಸಹಾಯ /ಪರಿಹಾರ  
(ಯೋಜನೆ) ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 18 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ನಿಶ್ಚಿತ ಠೇವಣಿ ಇಡಲು ಮಂಜೂರು  
ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಮೊಬಲಗನ್ನು \_\_\_\_\_ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ/ವಿಗಮ  
ದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಶ್ಚಿತ ಠೇವಣಿ ಹೂಡಲು ಆದೇಶಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸ್ಥಳ:

ಉಪ / ಸಹಾಯಕ ವಿದೇಶಕರು,

ದಿನಾಂಕ:

ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ,

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕಚೇರಿ ಇವರ ಸಹಿ

ಮೊಹರಿಮೊಂದಿಗೆ

**ಪರಮೂಲ - 6**

**ಪ್ರೋಜೆಕ್ಟ್**

ಭಾಗ್ಯಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ಅರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಇಡಲು ವಿಗಡಿಸಿರುವ ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶ

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ವಿವರ	ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶ
1.	ಅಂಗವಪಾತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತೆ/ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗುವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ತಂದೆ /ತಾಯಿಯಿಂದ ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಜನನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿ, ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ, ಶಿಶು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲು	1 ತಿಂಗಳು
2.	ಶಿಶು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ, ಉಪ / ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರಿಗೆ ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿಗಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲು	15 ದಿನ
3.	ಉಪ / ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಶಿಶು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿರುವ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ, ಅನುದಾನ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಗಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಛೇರಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲು	15 ದಿನ
4.	ಉಪ / ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುದಾನ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಖಜಾನೆ ಗಣಕ ಜಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸಲು	15 ದಿನ
5.	ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾಗಿರುವ ಅನುದಾನವನ್ನು ಉಪ / ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಖಜಾನೆಯಿಂದ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಡಲು	15 ದಿನ

## CONVERGENCE

# Causes for Child Marriage and Linkage with Schemes and Programmes to prevent it

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## 1. Poverty

The Schemes and programmes to address poverty would go a long way in preventing child marriage practice in the state. Acute poverty is one of the critical factors contributing to child marriage. A young girl is considered by many as an economic and social burden. So an early marriage is believed to ensure the economic 'safety' of girl child.

As a result of this, the most common and prevalent practice in vulnerable and poor families is to force their minor daughters for early marriage. This is a rampant practice in the northern part of Karnataka. It is commonly seen that family members and parents use the opportunity of mass marriages or any other elder's marriage in the family to marry off the girl child.

During its state level consultations in different parts of the state of Karnataka, the Core Committee came across poverty as one of the reasons for early child marriage. Having recognised poverty as one of the reasons, the Committee also recognised the fact that programmes are being implemented to alleviate poverty and its related problems such as illiteracy and unemployment. Many of these programmes have been lauded for reducing economic inequalities, halting generational poverty and providing women more decision making power at home<sup>1</sup>.

Currently there are many programmes implemented by the Centre and the State to alleviate poverty in the state. The Committee strongly feels that the details of such schemes and programmes would go a long way to prevent child marriage in the state.

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<sup>1</sup> For instance the ambitious scheme of the central government; National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

The following table gives the list of important schemes and programmes implemented by various departments in the state to alleviate poverty and bring economic stability to poor families.

Dept	Brief Description of the scheme	Contact details
Department of Women and Child Development	<p align="center"><b>Attendance Scholarship for girls from rural areas</b></p> <p>Scholarship is provided to girls from rural areas to encourage them to pursue their education and thereby to reduce the dropout rate at primary and secondary school levels</p> <p>An amount of Rs.25/- p.m. for 10 months is given to girls studying in 5th to 7th standard and Rs. 50/- p.m. to girls studying in 8th to 10th standard.</p> <p><b>Eligibility:</b></p> <p>The scholarship is linked to a minimum of 80% attendance and successful completion of examinations. Family income of the girl must be below Rs. 10,000/- per annum and she must be a resident of the village with a population less than 20,000.</p> <p><b>When to Utilize:</b> This scheme must be used to encourage girl children for rural areas to pursue school education, along with the ability to earn money while attending school.</p>	<p align="center"><b>Director</b> MS Building ,DWCD, 1st Floor, Dr Ambedkar Veedhi, Bangalore 560001 080-22353776 dirwcd@kar.nic.in</p>
Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department	<p align="center"><b>Sampoorna Grameena Rozgar Yojana</b></p> <p>Sampoorna Grameena Rozgar Yojan launched during 2001-02. aims at providing wage employment and food security to agricultural labourers and to create sustainable asset for infrastructure development. The allocation is shared in the ratio of 75:25 between the Centre and the State</p> <p><b>When to Utilize:</b> This scheme can be utilized in case the concerned girl child's family does not have a sustainable source of income, and wants to get the child married off for economical reasons.</p>	<p align="center"><b>Dr. Amita Prasad,</b> Principal Secretary of RDPR Department, Off: 22353929, 22032446 Fax: 91-080-22353929</p>

Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department	<p><b><u>Swarna Javanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)</u></b></p> <p>Swarna Jayanthi Grama Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) launched by restructuring several self-employment programmes like IRDP, DWCRA, TRYSEM, SITRA, Ganga kalyana yojana and million well scheme from 01-074-1999. SGSY is a holistic programme covering all aspects of self employment like organisation of the poor into self help group, training in skill, credit linkage technology, provision of infrastructure and marketing facilities.</p> <p>SGSY will be funded by the center and state in the ratio of 75:25.</p> <p><b>When to Utilize:</b> This scheme can be utilized in case the concerned girl child's family does not have a sustainable source of income, and wants to get the child married off for economical reasons.</p>	<p><b>Dr. Amita Prasad,</b> Principal Secretary of RDPR Department, Off: 22353929, 22032446 Fax: 91-080-22353929</p>
	<p><b><u>National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme</u></b></p> <p>NREGA is being implemented since Feb 2, 2006. in five district bidar, chitradurga, davanagere and raichur. This program provides 100 days guarantee employment in year. The objective is to ensure livelihood and security by providing employment. After 15 days of application employment has to be provided. This being under implementation in most transparent and effective way.</p> <p><b>When to Utilize:</b> This scheme can be utilized in case the concerned girl child's family does not have a sustainable source of income, and wants to get the child married off for economical reasons.</p>	

	<b><u>Central sponsored Plan for rehabilitation of labour</u></b>	
	<p>Central government sponsored plan was launched in 1978 with objective of providing economic assistance by rehabilitation freed bonded labour and child bonded labour. This scheme was revised in may 2000. the state and the central have to bear the expenditure in the ration of 50:50.</p> <p><b>When to Utilize:</b> This scheme can be utilized in case the concerned girl child's family does not have a sustainable source of income, and wants to get the child married off for economical reasons.</p>	

*Schemes and programs developed for Infrastructure*

One of the allied causes of poverty is lack of proper infrastructure. Lack of proper infrastructure can also be one of the important reasons that children do not get proper education and healthcare facilities. Few instances of how infrastructure plays a role: Reasons for a girl child not being able to attend schools can be lack of good roads to travel to schools and colleges; in many occasions girls may not be able to pursue education because schools and colleges can be very far and there are no safe and affordable accommodation for them to stay and study; unavailability of drinking water could be the reason for poor health in children, and so on. The following table gives the list of important schemes and programmes implemented by various departments in the state to address infrastructure development.

Dept	Brief Description of the scheme	Contact
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Kugrammasuvarnagrama program</b></p> <p>The kugram suvarna gram scheme is one such scheme launched on the occasion of suvarna Karnataka celebration. The intention is to develop the most backward villages of each taluk.</p> <p><b>Eligibility:</b> In the selection of villages, villages with a high concentration of SCs and STs, agriculture laborers, least women literacy rate, least infrastructure and village which are located far from taluk or urban areas have been considered.</p> <p>To ensure all-round development of villages emphasis has been laid on improvement of human development indices like health, education, poverty, alleviation. Infrastructure facilities like rural roads, water supply, toilets and school building will be provided the development works under the scheme are implemented through</p>	

	<p>grama pachayat/ward sabhas.</p> <p><b>When to Utilize:</b> This scheme can be utilized in areas where overall development of the village is poor, and the poverty in the region is one of the reasons for child marriage.</p>	
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"><b>Department Of Rural Development &amp; Panchayat Raj</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Namma Bhumi – Namma Thota</b></p> <p>This new scheme was lunched for landless agriculture labourers during 2005-06. The main objective is to improve the standards of landless agriculture labourers by providing social and economical facilities and make them live in healthy environment.</p> <p><b>Eligibility:</b> The beneficiaries under this programme will be selected in the grama sabha only on the recommendation of the ward sabhas. The other criteria are that the beneficiaries' family shall not own any agriculture land since two generation and depend upon agriculture for livelihood. Each family will be provided with 5 guntas of dry or 2.5 guntas of wetland that could be purchased for 6,000. grama panchyat will purchase fertile land located by the side or nearer to the village on the recommendation of the standing committee on social justice. Land will be granted to the eligible family by the grama panchyat with condition that it should not be issued 20 years. Joint patta will be issued in the name of husband and wife.</p> <p><b>When to Utilize:</b> This scheme can be utilized in areas where the girl child's family earns a living through agricultural labour; however, they do not have land on their own and is poor, leading to marrying off their girl child.</p>	<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"><b>Dr. Amita Prasad,</b> Principal Secretary of RDPR Department, Off: 22353929, 22032446 Fax: 91-080-22353929</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Swacha Grama Yojana Programme</b></p> <p>Swacha Grama Yojana Programme has been implemented providing clean environment in the village limits. This programme incorporated five important features. They are Paving of internal Roads/Streets in the village; construction of Drains for disposal of silage / storm water; providing of community compost yards and shifting of manure pits to outside village limits; providing smokeless chullas for all households; construction of individual household latrines, community latrine and school latrines.</p> <p><b>When to Utilize:</b> This scheme can be utilized in areas where overall development of the village is poor, and basic sanitation for the people living in the village, including the girl children is very poor. Here, the poverty in the region is one of the reasons for child marriage.</p>	

## 2. Health Development and Reproductive Health Education

Access to good healthcare services and education of reproductive health prevent early marriages. During adolescence, children develop the ability to comprehend rights and privileges, establish and maintain personal relationships and move gradually towards a more mature sense of identity and purpose. It is especially during this stage, that children require access to the right information about reproductive health and also access to the right healthcare services. There is enough research evidence to show that prevention of child marriage requires equipping girl children with adequate information about how their bodies work, what sex is, how to make sound and healthy decisions. Additionally, it is important to educate family members, parents and community at large to understand the ill effects of child marriage and thereby creating an environment in which alternatives to early marriage are supported. There are research findings where the combination of information and effective training on reproductive health works better. The girls who have undergone such programmes do delay marriages and there is change in the attitudes of family members and parents.

The committee has recognised the importance of health development and education of reproductive health to the prevention of early marriage. The following table gives the details of programmes related to health development and reproductive health education programmes in the state.

Dept	Brief Description of the scheme	Contact
Department of Health and Family Welfare	<p align="center"><b>Integrated Child Development Services</b></p> <p>ICDS is a centrally sponsored flagship programme, which provides a package of six services viz., supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, referral services, nutrition and health education for mothers and non-formal pre-school education for children between 3-6 years.</p> <p><b>Eligibility:</b> Beneficiaries covered under this programme are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Children below six years of age,</li> <li>2. Pregnant women,</li> <li>3. Nursing mothers and adolescent girls.</li> </ol> <p><b>When to Utilize:</b> This scheme must be utilized for the benefit of good health for all girl children; it is a comprehensive scheme covering various aspects of health.</p>	
	<p align="center"><b>Janani Suraksha Yojana- Helping the poor pregnant women after delivery</b></p> <p>Janani Suraksha scheme is continuation of the previous delivery allowance scheme of the Central Government. The objective is to give financial assistance to the poor pregnant women during delivery.</p> <p><b>Eligibility:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The woman delivering at home or admitted to sub-centre/government hospital/registered private hospital (general ward), must belong to BPL family.</li> <li>2. Current delivery must be the first or second live delivery.</li> <li>3. She should be above 19 years of age and must have got ANC check up at-least 3 times.</li> <li>4. Must have taken Iron and Folic acid tablets and TT injection</li> </ol>	

5. SC/ST Women not belonging to BPL families are also entitled for this benefit if they are admitted to general ward of Government or Registered Private Hospital.

**When to Utilize:** This scheme must be used if the girl child is pregnant and would like assistance in delivering the child. This scheme must be used in the context of proper rehabilitation of the concerned girl child.

**Prasooti AraiKe – Care for the pregnant**

Prasooti AraiKe scheme was introduced in six "C Category districts of Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur, Koppal, Bijapur and Bagalkot for the benefit of pregnant women belonging to below poverty line SC and ST families. This has now been extended to all below poverty line pregnant women of all the districts.

**Eligibility:**

1. The pregnant women have to register their names with the Junior Female Health Assistant of the area. The beneficiaries will get Rs. 1000 during the second trimester ante natal checkup (ie. between 4th and 6th month) and Rs. 1000 during the third trimester ante natal checkup (ie., between 7th and 9th month), totaling Rs. 2000 paid through bearer cheque.
2. During every ANC checkup, the Medical Officer of the Health Centre/Hospital puts the signature, date and seal on the ANC card.
3. An information booklet on the dietary requirements for the pregnant woman has to be provided by IEC wing, to each of them.
4. This facility is extended to all pregnant women belonging to below poverty line families
5. The benefit is limited to the first two deliveries. The Junior Female Health Assistant has to record the ANC registration number along with noting whether it is first or second delivery.

**When to Utilize:** This scheme must be used if the girl child is pregnant and would like assistance in delivering the child. This scheme must be used in the context of proper rehabilitation of the concerned girl child.

**MADILU - Caring For the mother and the child**

Madilu scheme is started by the government to provide post natal care for the mother and the child. The objective of this scheme is to encourage poor pregnant women to deliver in health centres and hospitals in order to considerably reduce maternal and infant mortality in the state.

**Eligibility:** The beneficiaries must belong to below poverty line families, and delivered in government hospitals. The benefit is limited to two live deliveries.

**When to Utilize:** This scheme must be used if the girl child is pregnant and would like assistance in delivering the child. This scheme must be used for proper rehabilitation of the concerned girl child.

**Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) - SABLA**

This is a central scheme. The Scheme aims at improving the health and nutrition status besides equipping the girls on family welfare, health hygiene, etc. And information and guidance on existing public services. The focus of the Scheme is on out of school girls. An integrated package of services of Nutrition Component and Non Nutrition Component would be provided to adolescent girls.

**When to Utilize:** This scheme must be used especially for out-of-school girl children. This scheme must be used in the context of prevention of child marriages. The girl children must be equipped with proper information on family welfare, hygiene and also improving the overall health of the girl children.

<b>Department of Health and Family Welfare</b>	<b>Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana</b>	<b>Dr. Sumedha Desai, Director</b> Directorate of Health & Family Welfare Services Ananda Rao Circle, Bangalore-560 009 080-22870943, 080-22381120, 080-22201813 dirhfw@vsnl.net
	<p>This is a central scheme. The objectives of the IGMSY Scheme are to improve the health and nutrition status of pregnant and lactating women and their young infants by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Promoting appropriate practices, care and service When to Utilize during pregnancy, safe delivery and lactation.</li> <li>2. Encouraging the women to follow (optimal) Infant and Young Child</li> <li>3. Feeding practices including early and exclusive breast feeding for six months.</li> <li>4. Contributing to better enabling environment by providing cash incentives for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and nursing mothers.</li> </ol> <p><b>When to Utilize:</b> This scheme must be used if the girl child is pregnant and would like assistance in delivering the child. This scheme must be used in the context of proper rehabilitation of the concerned girl child.</p>	
	<b>Swadhar : A Scheme for Women in Difficult Circumstances</b>	
	<p>This is a central scheme. Swadhar scheme was launched by the Ministry in 2001 - 02 for the benefit of women in difficult circumstances with the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide primary need of shelter, food, clothing and care to the marginalized women/ girls living in difficult circumstances who are without any social and economic support;</li> <li>• To provide emotional support and counselling to rehabilitate them socially and economically through education, awareness etc.</li> <li>• To arrange specific clinical, legal and other support for women / girls in need; and</li> <li>• To provide for help-line or other facilities to such women in distress.</li> </ul> <p><b>When to Utilize:</b> This scheme must be used if the girl child is living under difficult circumstances. These girl children require a holistic approach to solve the issues, ranging from legal support, counselling, and so on.</p>	

<b>Department of Health and Family Welfare</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>THAYI BHAGYA Scheme - Public- Private Partnership in maternal health care</b></p> <p>This revolutionary scheme provides totally free service for the pregnant women belonging to BPL families, in registered private hospitals.</p> <p><b>Eligibility:</b> Under this scheme, the pregnant woman belonging to BPL family can avail delivery services free of cost in the registered private hospital near her house. She is not required to pay any charges right from the point of admission to discharge. The benefit is limited to the first two live deliveries.</p> <p>The beneficiaries are identified through the ANC cards issued to them.</p> <p>The scheme has been introduced in the six "C" category districts of Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur, Koppal, Bijapur and Bagalkot and the backward district Chamarajanagar.</p> <p><b>When to Utilize:</b> This scheme must be used if the girl child is pregnant and would like assistance in delivering the child. This scheme must be used in the context of proper rehabilitation of the concerned girl child.</p>	<p><b>Dr. Sumedha Desai, Director</b></p> <p>Directorate of Health &amp; Family Welfare Services Ananda Rao Circle, Bangalore-560 009</p> <p>080-22870943, 080-22381120, 080-22201813</p> <p>dirhfw@vsnl.net</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Suvarna Arogya Chaitanya School Health Programme</b></p> <p>Highlights of the Programme:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Health checkup for all students studying in 1st standard to 10th standard.</li> <li>2. Detected cases of diseases to be treated free of cost in PHCs, Taluk Hospitals and District Hospitals.</li> </ol> <p><b>Eligibility:</b> Students of standard 1<sup>st</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup></p> <p><b>When to Utilize:</b> This scheme must be used for girl children who are studying between 1<sup>st</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> standard; it helps in to monitoring their current status of health and taking any preventive measures if needed.</p>	

<b>Department of Health and Family Welfare</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Health Insurance Experiment - HI</b></p> <p>Health Insurance is envisaged to facilitate comprehensive health care services that are acceptable, accessible and affordable to the rural and vulnerable people in Karnataka.</p> <p><b>Eligibility:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To subsidize the insurance product to the BPL and SC/ST population.</li> <li>2. To provide the insurance product (but not subsidized) to the non-BPL population also.</li> </ol> <p>The Insurance plan includes:</p> <p>Plan A: Basic hospitalization also with maternity services and pre-existing conditions.</p> <p>Plan B: All benefits in Plan A, plus outpatient care.</p> <p><b>When to Utilize:</b> This scheme can be utilized to extend health insurance benefits to the girl child.</p>	<p><b>Dr. Sumedha Desai, Director</b>          Directorate of Health &amp; Family Welfare Services Ananda Rao Circle,          Bangalore-560 009          080-22870943, 080-22381120, 080-22201813</p>
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### 3. Customs and Blind Beliefs

Customs and blind beliefs in the family push vulnerable girl children for early marriage. Some of reasons for child marriages arise from the very nature of our culture, practices and other customary issues that are prevailing in the society. Issues such as rivalry, personal honour, relationships within the caste and community, customs and beliefs, and religious practices are indirectly perpetuating child marriage.

The caste hierarchy in India perhaps has a major role to play in perpetuating child marriage. The caste system which is based on birth and heredity does not allow marriages between members of different castes. Out of sheer necessity to preserve itself, the hereditary caste system could have helped in practicing and perpetuating child-marriage in the state.

Unhealthy customary and moral practices in society also results in early child marriages. This is more frequent in the context of orthodox and conservative family environments. The practice could also have been perpetuated, especially among- the economically weaker sections, by the consideration of keeping marriage expenses to a minimum. A child-marriage need not be as grand an affair as adult marriages.

Despite various government and non-governmental initiatives to stem child marriage in Karnataka, parents are continuing to marry off their minor daughters. Efforts have been, and are being, made to end this. Good quality education ensures that customs and blind beliefs are questioned by children and adults. The following table provides a brief account of the programmes to inculcate value education (education that can question customs and blind beliefs).

Dept	Brief description of the Scheme	Contact
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<b>Department of Collegiate Education</b>	<b>Manavathe</b>	<b>Prof. Kodandaramaiah</b>
	Aims at inculcating core human values among students through a comprehensive training program in life skills. The program aims at providing value-education which includes mental and physical well-being, social consciousness and patriotism.	<b>K.V.</b> Director, DCE Ph: 22211906 dir-cce-ka@kar.nic.in

## 4. Legal Awareness

*Lack of education about the consequences of child marriage is an important reason for the continuation of child marriage*

All of us know that marriage is a celebration in India, but unfortunately not so in the case of child marriages. Child marriage is a social stigma on the forehead of our society and a black mark for our civilisation.

According to the *Child Marriage Prevention Act 2006*, child marriage is an offence and is punishable under the law. It is illegal to perform, conduct or abet in a child marriage. But more often than not the law is not enforced, and family members and parents marry their daughters before they turn 18 years. Creating massive awareness about the legal consequences of child marriage is one of the important strategies to put an end to this harmful practice.

In a nutshell, as per the law the legal age for marriage in India is 18 years for a female and 21 for a male as per Section 6 of the Hindu Marriages Act, 1956. Any marriage of a person younger than this is banned and punishable in India under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006.

There should be massive awareness programmes from government, NGOs, civil society and everyone to make people aware of the legal consequences of child marriage. The Department of Women and Child Development and the Legal Service Authority have taken series of measures to spread awareness about the law and its consequence. The following table gives a brief account of the concrete legal awareness programmes initiated by the Legal Service Authority.

Dept	Brief Description of the Scheme	Contact
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Karnataka State Legal Services Authority</b></p>	<p>There are no specific schemes for legal awareness under the government departments. Legal awareness are conducted by the Karnataka State Legal Services Authority (KSLSA).</p> <p>KSLSA is the Statutory Body under a Central Legislation called "Legal Services Authorities Act,1987". Hon'ble Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India is the Patron-in-Chief of the National Legal Services Authority and the Sr.Judge of the Supreme Court India is the Executive Chairman of the National Legal Services Authority. Hon'ble Chief Justice of High Court of Karnataka is the Patron-in-Chief of the Karnataka Legal Services Authority and the Sr.Judge of the High Court of Karnataka is the Executive Chairman of the Karnataka Legal Services Authority.</p> <p>Creating Legal awareness, Legal Aid and Settlement of disputes through amicable settlement are the main functions of the Authority. The Authority provides legal aid by way of providing the services of able and efficient services of Lawyers. Any person, who fulfills the criteria, is entitled for the legal Aid.</p> <p>The State Legal Services Authorities monitor and guide the District Legal Services Authorities in achieving the aims and objectives of the Act. There are 29 District Legal Services Authorities in the State of Karnataka and 150 Taluka Legal Services Committees functioning under them.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Karnataka State Legal Services Authority</b>          Technical Education Bhavan,          Palace Road,          Bangalore - 560 001          Phone : 22268073          email : kslsa@kar.nic.in</p>

## 5. Quality Education up to class 12

All children have the basic right to equitable quality education, as mentioned in the Constitution of India. Education helps the children to develop and grow into a well-informed individual, enabling them to make sound decisions and cope better with work, family responsibilities and social obligations.

Marriage by its very institution imposes certain social responsibilities for the persons in it. It also provides the legal sanction for engaging in sexual activity and procreation. So in the case of child marriages, the children are often denied their basic rights to good education and thereby freedom from violence, abuse and exploitation.

The State has an obligation to provide an opportunity for the child to receive good quality education in mainstream schools /colleges at least until the age of 18 years. The core committee has recognised the inseparable linkage between good quality education and prevention of child marriage. If we are able to provide good quality education to all children in general and the girl child in particular up to 18 years, then there would not have been early child marriages. Also, it is common occurrence that children who complete education up to 18 years have the maturity to make their own decisions or at least to some extent influence the decisions taken by their family members.

Educated women are more likely to delay marriages, ensure their children are immunised, be better informed on nutrition for themselves and their children, and choose safer birth spacing practices. Their children have higher survival rates than those of uneducated women and tend to be better nourished. Educating girls and women is not only pivotal to improving maternal and neonatal health, but it also has tangible benefits for families and societies.

The core committee has recognised education as an important strategy to prevent child marriage. In fact, the committee is of the strong opinion that if we ensure reasonably good quality education to all girl children up to class XII then the problem of child marriage practice would be considerably prevented and it will have an overarching effect on all other problems related to child marriage such as illiteracy, poverty, employment and lack of awareness. The following table gives an exhaustive list of education facilities and other related schemes meant for girl children to continue their education in order to say NO to child marriage.

Dept	Scheme	Contact
Department of Public Instruction	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Chinnara Angala</b></p> <p>The Chinnara Angala Summer Course Programme is aimed at bringing back out-of-school children into schools.</p> <p><b>Eligibility:</b></p> <p>The out-of-school children fall into two categories:</p> <p>a) those that were never enrolled in school, and</p> <p>b) those that have dropped out of school at either the Lower Primary level or the Upper Primary level.</p> <p><b>When to Utilize:</b> This scheme can be used for if the concerned girl child have never been to school or have dropped out of mainstream education for any reason.</p>	<p><b>SRI. TUSHAR GIRI NATH., I.A.S.</b>  Commissioner for Public Instruction  Phone : 080-22214350  Fax : 080-22212137  E-mail : cpi.edu.sgkar@kar.nic.in</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>IEDC</b></p> <p>The major objective of the IEDC (Integrated Education for Disabled Children) Scheme is to provide education for the disabled children along with normal children in normal schools in the least restrictive possible environment.</p> <p><b>Eligibility:</b> Disabled children</p> <p><b>When to Utilize:</b> This scheme can be utilized if the concerned girl child is differently-abled, and their parents cannot afford for the education.</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Baa Baale Shaalege (Bringing the girl child to School)</b></p> <p>Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA) programme all out-of-school children in the age group 6-14 are to be enrolled by the end of 2003.</p> <p><b>Eligibility:</b> Girl child of age group 6 – 14</p> <p><b>When to Utilize:</b> This scheme can be utilized if the concerned girl child is not going to school and help is required from organization groups such as stree-shakti /self-help groups,</p>	

	<p>mahila/yuvathi mandals and women representatives; these organizations shall help the girl child get educated.</p>	
<b>Department of Public Instruction</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Beediyind Shaalege (From Street to School)</b></p> <p>An effort is made to see that the children don't leave the school though incentive schemes like free supply of textbooks and uniforms, Akshara Dasoha (free hot midday meals scheme).</p> <p><b>Eligibility:</b> Girl child of age group 6 – 14</p> <p><b>When to Utilize:</b> This scheme can be utilized if the concerned girl child is from the streets.</p>	<p><b>SRI. TUSHAR GIRI NATH., I.A.S.</b>  Commissioner for Public Instruction  Phone : 080-22214350  Fax : 080-22212137  E-mail : cpi.edu.sgkar@kar.nic.in</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Cooliyinda Shalege [Labour to School]</b></p> <p>To free them from the bondage of child labour and admit them to school is the main object of Department of Public Instruction the Cooliyinda Shalege campaign.</p> <p><b>Eligibility:</b> Girl child of age group 6 – 14</p> <p><b>When to Utilize:</b> This scheme can be utilized if the concerned girl child is under the bondage of child labour.</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Program for the backward districts of North East Karnataka (NEK)</b></p> <p>To achieve the stated objectives of the universalization of elementary education, the program addresses in the areas of North East Karnataka:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Access and infrastructure.</li> <li>2. Quality improvement and capacity building.</li> <li>3. Incentives to the needy disadvantaged and girl children.</li> <li>4. Monitoring and evaluation</li> </ol> <p><b>Eligibility:</b> Education for pre-school and elementary</p> <p><b>When to Utilize:</b> This scheme can be utilized in the North East Karnataka Region and where the existing school support system is not up to the mark in terms of quality. Further, there are incentives for the needy disadvantaged and girl children under the scheme.</p>	

<b>Department of Public Instruction</b>	<b>Mobile Schools</b>	<b>SRI. TUSHAR GIRI NATH., I.A.S.</b> Commissioner for Public Instruction Phone : 080-22214350 Fax : 080-22212137 E-mail : cpi.edu.sgkar@kar.nic.in
	<p>It may not always be possible to bring children to the school. So, a novel and experimental scheme of taking the school to the children has been introduced in some slum areas of urban Bangalore. It is a mobile school built into a bus that is equipped fully as a classroom with attractive and colourful teaching aids and a blackboard.</p> <p><b>Eligibility:</b> Slum areas of urban Bangalore.</p> <p><b>When to Utilize:</b> This scheme can be used for girl children from the slum areas of Bangalore. They are provided with free textbooks, slates, notebooks, uniforms and play materials. They are also being provided with free mid-day meals.</p>	
	<b>Tribal Education – Special Drive in a Forest</b>	
	<p>The Tribal Alternate Education Programme was initiated as a pilot project by an NGO called DEED (Development through Education) in collaboration with A-e-A (Aide-et-Action), a Chennai based support group, in the Kakanakote forest area of Nagarahole national park in Mysore district in 6 tribal hadis (settlements) to assist 443 tribal (Adivasi) children out of whom 234 were girl children.</p> <p><b>Eligibility:</b> Primitive tribal population of Jenu Kurubas that lives under extremely difficult and dangerous conditions.</p> <p><b>When to Utilize:</b> This scheme can be utilized by girl children belonging to the Kakanakote forest area. Noon meal and nutritious supplementary food is being given in the schools.</p>	

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Department of Higher Education</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sir C.V.Raman Scholarship</b></p> <p>Incentives, scholarships and free ships are being offered to students to attract them to pursue these courses. Under Sir C.V.Raman scholarship plan every student is given Rs.5, 000 scholarships.</p> <p><b>When to Utilize:</b> This scheme can be utilized for girl children who deserve scholarships.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>LATHA KRISHNA RAO , I.A.S.,</b> Principal Secretary, Higher Education, Room No:645, 6th Floor, M.S.Building, Bangalore-560 001. <b>Ph:22252437   22032494</b></p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Coaching for CET through EDUSAT for the rural students</b></p> <p>Accessibility to higher education has been a distant dream for many of the students belonging to the poorer section of the society from the rural hinterland. for the rural students In spite of merit and calibre, they could not crack the code of CET and hence were denied the opportunity of pursuing Professional Courses. With a view to provide access to professional courses for students belonging to economically, educationally and socially underprivileged sections, various initiatives have been taken up.</p> <p><b>When to Utilize:</b> This scheme can be utilized for girl children who wish to pursue Engineering as their career and require assistance in preparing for the CET.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Department of Collegiate Education</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sahayog</b></p> <p>Sahayog is a Public-Private Partnership initiative between Government Colleges and the Industry. This Program aims at imparting soft-skills necessary for the job-market and renders the students 'employable'. Under the scheme students will be trained to acquire Communication Skills and skills in leadership, self-esteem, interpersonal and intra-personal skills. MoU has been reached with the corporate training agencies for the effective implementation of the scheme. Rural as well as first-generation learners are going to be immensely benefitted due to this scheme.</p> <p><b>Eligibility:</b> Students of Government College</p> <p><b>When to Utilize:</b> This scheme can be used by the girl children who are studying in colleges and who are looking for</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Prof. Kodandaramaiah K.V.</b> Director, DCE Ph: 22211906 dir-cce-ka@kar.nic.in</p>

	<p>employment after completing their studies.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Angla</b></p> <p>This Scheme intends to empower the students studying in rural Government Colleges by equipping them with Communicative English Skills to compete in the job market. First generation learners and socially, economically backward students are expected to immensely benefit out of the scheme. Language labs and digital libraries will be established as a support system to achieve the intended goal. Under this scheme 1,50,000 students are going to be benefited from 356 Government Degree Colleges.</p> <p><b>Eligibility:</b> Students of the Government College</p> <p><b>When to Utilize:</b> This scheme can be used by the girl children who are studying in colleges and are looking for employment after completing their studies. Knowledge of English may help them get better jobs.</p>	
<b>Department of Social Welfare</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Residential Schools</b></p> <p>After completing the age of six years in Nursery centers, the children are encouraged to join the general primary schools run by the Education Department or any of the Residential Schools started by the Social Welfare Department for SC's in towns, villages.</p> <p><b>Eligibility:</b> Children of age groups between V to X from the surrounding villages, Taluka places are admitted.</p> <p><b>When to Utilize:</b> This scheme can be utilized for girl children from SCs who have to be enrolled in primary schools.</p>	<p><b>Director, Social Welfare Department</b> 5th Floor, MS Building Dr. Ambedkar Veedhi. Bangalore 560001</p>

<b>Department of Social Welfare</b>	<b>Navodaya and Moraji desai Residential Schools</b>	<b>Director, Social Welfare Department</b> 5th Floor, MS Building Dr. Ambedakar Veedhi. Bangalore 560001
	<p>The Social Welfare Department is running 4 Navodaya Model schools and Morarji Desai Residential schools for Scheduled Castes. Channapatna, Mundaje , Bailahongala, Raichur Town</p> <p><b>Eligibility:</b> SC students who have passed IV Std. are eligible for entrance examination to get admitted to V Std.</p> <p><b>When to Utilize:</b> This scheme can be utilized in areas where the infrastructure for pursuing education is weak. For example, the scheme can be used for the construction of school building, hostel building work, maintenance of the schools, to appoint staff, to organise and conduct study courses, conferences, lectures, seminars, workshops, study tours and other activities for the benefit of the students and staff of the schools.</p>	
	<b>Pre-Matric Hostels</b>	
	<p>The Department of Social Welfare is maintaining 1157 Pre-Matric hostels, providing boarding and lodging facilities to Scheduled Caste students studying from V to X Std.</p> <p><b>Eligibility:</b> The Pre-Matric Hostels are for those children who are studying in V Std to X std.</p> <p><b>When to Utilize:</b> This scheme must be utilized if the girl child cannot pursue education due to the lack of hostel facilities in the area.</p>	

<b>Department of Social Welfare</b>	<b>Post-Matric Schools</b>	<b>Director, Social Welfare Department</b> 5th Floor, MS Building Dr. Ambedakar Veedhi. Bangalore 560001
	<p>In order to extend the hostel facilities up to the college levels, and to encourage SC/ ST students from rural areas and also to enable them to take interest in higher studies after S.S.L.C, the Government of Karnataka have started 282 Post-Matric hostels, in which 20,865 students are benefited.</p> <p><b>Eligibility:</b> Students are selected depending upon the seats available at the hostels, preference is given to the college students coming from rural areas and admission to the students coming from within the radius of 8 Km are discouraged. The selection of students is done by District level and Taluk level.</p> <p><b>When to Utilize:</b> This scheme must be utilized if the girl child wants to pursue higher education and cannot do so due to the lack of hostel facilities in the area.</p>	
	<b>Special Component Plan – Primary And Secondary Education</b>	
	<p>The Education department at district level consolidates the no. of scheduled Caste school going children in primary schools and provides text books and school uniforms. Education department implements the following schemes under Special Component Plan for the benefit of Scheduled Caste people.</p> <p><b>Eligibility:</b> All Scheduled Caste children studying in government schools from 1st to 7th standard are entitled to avail free supply of text books and uniforms</p> <p><b>When to Utilize:</b> This scheme must be utilized for girl children going to primary schools and who require text books, school uniforms and so on.</p>	

Government of Karnataka

No: WCD 377 SWW 2004

Karnataka Government Secretariat,

M.S. Building,

Bangalore, Dated: 02.05.2008.

NOTIFICATION

In exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 16 of the Prohibition Child Marriage Act, 2007 (Central Act No 6 of 2007), Government of Karnataka hereby appoints the following officers as Child Marriage Prohibition Officers having jurisdiction over the area specified against them:

Sl. No	Designation of Officers appointed as Child Marriage Prohibition Officers	Jurisdiction
1	Director, Women and Child Development Department	All over the State of Karnataka
2	All Deputy Commissioner	Over the concerned revenue districts
3	All Deputy Directors, Women and Child Development Department	Over the concerned district
4	All Programme Officers, Women and Child Development Department	Over the concerned district
5	All Tahsildars, Revenue Department	Over the concerned revenue taluk
6	All Labour Officers, Labour Department	Over the concerned taluk
7	All Block Education Officers, Department of Public Instructions	Over the concerned taluk
8	All Child Development Project Officers, Women and Child Development Department	Over the concerned taluk
9	All Village Accountants, Revenue Department	Over the concerned hobli
10	All Revenue Officers, City Corporations/Municipalities	Over the concerned corporation/Municipal area

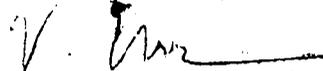
Function and Duties of Child Marriage Prohibition Officer:

- (1) The Child Marriage Prohibition Officer shall ensure that the Organizers of mass marriages shall maintain register and a list of the proposed eligible couples to be married and record details after verifying their photographs, birth certificate/school certificate / medical certificate in proof of age from a registered Medical Practitioner.
- (2) The Child Marriage Prohibition Officer shall ensure the person/applicant to avail the benefit of legal services available under Karnataka Legal Services Authority in obtaining injunction, prohibitory orders, custody orders maintenance orders and matters pertaining to the enforcement of the Act.
- (3) The Child Marriage prohibition Officer is empowered to move the court suo moto for getting interim orders like injunction, prohibitory orders, maintenance orders, custody orders and also getting suitable orders as to the residence of female contracting party to the child marriage.
- (4) The Child Marriage prohibition Officer shall maintain a directory of Non Governmental Organizations registered under Karnataka Societies Registration Act, 1950/Companies registered under the Companies Act, 1956 or any other law for the time being in force.
- (5) The Child marriage Prohibition Officer at taluka level and at the district level shall report the statistics of the incidence of Child Marriage periodically (quarterly) as per section 16 (3) (f) of the Act to the Director, Women and Child Development in Form No.-III.
- (6) It is the duty of the Child Marriage Prohibition Officer to collect evidence and assist the Court/Magistrate in effective prosecution of the cases.
- (7) The Child Marriage Prohibition Officer shall facilitate in getting appropriate orders from the courts for custody of the children born out of the child marriage.
- (8) The Child Marriage prohibition officers shall provide all possible assistance to stop the child marriage and to ensure the

person/applicant, police help, if any in the event of occurrence of child marriage.

- (9) The Child Marriage Prohibition Officer shall create awareness and sensitize the community about the provisions of the Act and its harmful effects on the issue of child marriage.
- (10) The Child Marriage Prohibition Officer shall discharge his duties with due care, decorum, privacy and in a manner to uphold the dignity and harmony of the child and family relationship.
- (11) The approach of the Child Marriage prohibition Officer shall be primarily prevention of Child Marriage and it shall be a remedial one. Prosecution shall be recommended or resorted to only, if all other measures and directions are found ineffective or parties fail to comply with the orders or directions within the stipulated time.
- (12) The Child Marriage Prohibition Officer shall prevent the solemnization of Child Marriage by taking such action as he deems fit. While doing so he may take the assistance of the respectable members of the locality, with a record of social service.

By Order and in the name of  
the President of India

  
(V. SHIVA KUMAR)

Under Secretary to Government-1,  
Women and Child Development Department.

To,

The Compiler, Karnataka Gazette, Bangalore – with a request to publish in the next issue of the Gazette and supply 500 copies to Under Secretary to Government, Women and Child Development Department, Room No.115, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, M.S. Building, Bangalore.

Copy to:

1. The Secretary of Government of India, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi.
2. The Director, Women and Child Development Department, Bangalore.
3. The Director, Disabled and Senior Citizens Welfare Department,

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4. The Managing Director, Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation, Bangalore.
5. Secretary, Karnataka State Women Commission, Bangalore.
6. The Registrar, High Court of Karnataka, Bangalore.
7. Principle Secretary to Government, Social Welfare Department, Vikasa Soudha, Bangalore.
8. Principle Secretary to Government, Home Department, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore.
9. Principle Secretary to Government, Rural Development and Panchayath Raj, Bangalore.
10. Principle Secretary to Revenue Department, Bangalore.
11. Principle Secretary to Government, Labour Department
12. D.I.G. and I.G.P. Nrupathunga Road, Bangalore
13. I.G.P./Commissioners of Police, Bangalore, Hubli-Dharwad, Mysore.
14. All Commissioners, Corporations/Municipalities
15. Commissioner, Department of Labour.
16. Deputy Commissioners of all districts.
17. Deputy Director/Programme Officers, Child Development Project Officer of all districts/taluks, Women and Child Development Department.
18. Tahasildars of All Taluks.
19. Labour Department Officers, Block Education Officers and Taluk Panchayath Executive Officers of All taluks.
20. Section guard file/

**SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN**

**and**

**Text Book Society, Department of Public Instructions,  
Government of Karnataka**

**A hand book containing the draft text to be incorporated in the text books  
and training manual by the Department of Education**

**The Core Committee to prepare plan of action to Prevention of  
Child Marriage in Karnataka**

**Headed**

**Honorable Justice Dr. Shivraj V. Patil**

**Prepared by**

**Sub-Group on Curriculum**



New Public Offices, K.R.Circle, Bangalore-560 001

## **Class V**

### **Subject: Social Science**

**Where to incorporate:**

Chapter V of Civics pertaining to Socio-economic issues

**What to incorporate**

A paragraph on the concept of Child Rights

**Draft text for incorporation**

The basic needs mandatorily to be made available by the state to all children from inception to 18 years for all round development are known as Child Rights. For instance, if a child is denied to have access to good quality of education to every child and if the child is compelled to work for wages or non-wages without attending the main stream school could be considered as violation of Child's Fundamental Right to Education .It is mandatory for the state to provide good quality of education to every child as a basic human right

## **Class VI**

### **Subject: Social Science**

**Where to incorporate:**

Chapter I of Civics namely the Constitution of India

**What to incorporate:**

The text pertaining to Education as a Fundamental Right (Article 21A, Right to Education

**Draft text for incorporation:**

Right to Education (Article 21 A)

“The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the State may by law, determine”.

# **Subject: First Language**

## **Where to incorporate:**

A full lesson in the First Language

## **What to incorporate:**

A lesson on Child Trafficking

## **Text of the draft lesson for incorporation:**

### **Lesson No XXX**

### **Child Trafficking**

#### **What is child trafficking?**

If any child under the age of 18 is subjected to household chores, begging, prostitution, human sacrifice or any other demeaning work either by encouraging, threat or use of physical force or any other deceitful means, separating the girl/boy from their family, and taking them to a new place is termed as “child trafficking”. In certain circumstances the parents are paid or coerced and children are trafficked. There is a systematic network functioning which promotes this.

#### **Reasons for child trafficking**

1. For household chores, as bonded laborers, for construction work, farming purposes, factory work, brick work , illegal activities, glass, factory, hotels, mining, fishing, cattle herding, sex work, tourism purposes, in the making of lewd pictures.
2. As bar dancers, beggary, entertainment, circus, and dangerous sports like tying the child to a camel’s leg and making it run.

#### **Children vulnerable for trafficking**

1. Poor families.
2. Children who have been subject to natural disasters like famine, earthquake, hurricanes etc.
3. Children who were victims of political revolt, war and terrorism.
4. Street children and poor children.

### **The means and methods employed by the trafficker**

1. With the help of local people (they may or may not be aware of the trafficking) portray themselves as a civilized person and as their hearty well-wisher.
2. In bus stations, railway stations and other public places, promising to help lost children or orphans and lone women even when unasked for and asking them to leave that place immediately.
3. In schools or libraries, in play areas getting too familiar with the children and trying to earn their friendship. Becoming acquainted by claiming to have known or helped many people.
4. By tempting to ensure they pass in the exams or to produce the question paper before the exam.
5. Approaching debt-ridden poor families and encouraging or forcing them to send the children to work and earning money to ensure their debt is cleared.
6. By promising work under or marriage to a wealthy person and taking them away.
7. By producing false documents and inducing them to believe they have power. Promising to procure passports etc.
8. By sowing the seed of fear in children and women by threatening to outrage their modesty and by sexual exploitation and thus getting them to follow their instructions.
9. By making them believe they are in love, developing sexual relationships, by taking lewd pictures by the means of a mobile or any other device and threatening to make public the picture or video if they don't obey their instructions.

## Class VII

### **Subject: Social Science**

**Where to incorporate:**

Chapter V of Civics under denial of Human Rights in.

**What to incorporate:**

A paragraph on denial of Child Rights

**Draft text for incorporation:**

### **Subject: First Language**

**Where to incorporate:**

A full lesson in the first language

**What to incorporate:**

A lesson on Child marriage

**Text of the draft lesson for incorporation:**

**Lesson No XXX**

**What is Child Marriage**

**What is child marriage?**

If a boy under 21 years and a girl under 18 years are married then it is termed child marriage.

**Legal awareness**

- Abolition of child marriage act 2006, took effect on January 10, 2007 in our country.
- According to the law permitting, following and promoting “child marriage” is an offense.

- To stop child marriage officers are appointed by the government.
- In case of an incidence of child marriage; the involved children have the right to nullify it 2 years after coming of age.
- The care and protection of children is an important aspect.

### **Child marriage is also harmful for children's health**

Married at an inappropriate age, girls suffer from high blood pressure and malnutrition. They also face a lot of problems during pregnancy and child-birth.

When girls become pregnant at a young age, lot of problems crop up as a result of sagging uterus. According to experts 75% of young girls give birth to underweight children. It is difficult for such children to survive. To give birth at such a young age and showing love and taking care of the child, is difficult as they are not prepared with any suitable information and strength unavailable. Young parents might not be able to create a healthy environment for the growth and development of children.

Young girls and boys are prone to more sexually transmitted diseases. (HIV/Aids being one of them). In many instances young girls fall prey to cervical cancer. As a result of giving birth at an inappropriate age the mental and physical growth of the girls is stunted.

### **Lakshmi's will and braveness saved her and her ideal life**

In the land of Kittur Rani Chennamma Belagavi; in a village in Ramadurga taluk resides Lakshmi's poor family. That the marriage of her 2 older sisters had been performed even before Lakshmi was aware of her surroundings is such a misfortune: because both of them were married when they were really young. Lakshmi is a bright young girl of 14 studying in the 8<sup>th</sup> standard. Also she is a member of the village's kishori group. She was educated about child rights, importance of education, child labor and child marriage.

One day when Lakshmi returned home from a session of the kishori group she was welcomed to her house which had a festive air and hugged by everyone.

They praised her saying she was lucky. Lakshmi was taken by surprise. What was the reason for this kind of joy? Then her mother informed her that she was to be married to her maternal uncle the coming month. Lakshmi was overwhelmed by sadness and helplessness. She took refuge of silence.

Lakshmi could only think of the sad plight of her sisters, their illness, helplessness and the pressures they were subject to. She decided to break her silence and take control of her life.

Without any delay she approached the kishori group. She explained her situation to her friends.

They all started towards Lakshmi's house as a united group. They educated Lakshmi's parents about child rights and that child marriage is a crime and threatened to go to the police if the wedding was not stopped. Lakshmi threatened to go on a fast. This kind of pressure was increased on the parents. Lakshmi's wedding was called off due to all these reasons.

Lakshmi's will and braveness saved her and her ideal life continued with her education.

That a lot of social evils are born because of “child marriage” has been observed from centuries. At the age where they have the enthusiasm to learn more and to achieve something; they are disillusioned by the unnecessary burden forced upon them. When faced with family responsibilities at such a young age and when unable to deal with them; youngsters take to bad habits. Likewise poverty, malnutrition and infants death. Child marriage increases such issues. By marrying them of at a young age, the children are deprived of an appropriate atmosphere for their emotional and physical growth. This ends of destroying the children’s future and as a result the growth of the country is diminished.

**As kids what can we do?**

- Boys under 21 and girls under 18 deciding to not get married till they attain appropriate age.
- In case of any friend being married early, we should all try to stop it by informing and placing complaints with concerned officers, organizations, C.W.C, police, gram panchayats or taluk panchayats.
- By educating our guardians about the evils of child marriage and convincing them to let us pursue our education.
- By creating awareness among people such that these kinds of marriages do not take place.

## **Class VIII**

### **Subject: Social Science (Economics)**

**Where to incorporate:**

To review the present contents under Socio-Economic issues

**What to incorporate:**

Declining Sex ratio (Already incorporated in class 8, the same can be reviewed). A paragraph on female feticide and infant Mortality.

**Draft text for incorporation:**

### **Subject: Political Science**

**Where to incorporate:**

Political Science Chapter I (Fundamental Rights)

**What to incorporate:**

A detail lesson on RTE

**Text of the draft lesson for incorporation:**

#### **Lesson no XXX**

#### **Education is a Fundamental right**

##### **Background**

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009 was passed by the Parliament in August 2009. The was notified for implementation from April 1, 2010. The 86<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act that provides children of India, in the age group 6 to 14 years, a fundamental right to free and compulsory education was simultaneously notified by the

Central government. The following provisions of the act are considered to be the most important provisions in the act.

**Right to Education in Neighbourhood schools:**

- Every child of the age of six to fourteen years shall have a right to free and compulsory education in the neighbourhood school till completion of elementary education. {3. (1)}
- No child shall be liable to pay any kind of fee or charges or expenses which may prevent him or her from pursuing and completing the elementary education. {3. (2)}
- As per the act, the children suffering from disability shall have the right to pursue free and compulsory elementary education { 3(2)}
- Where a child above six years of age has not been admitted in any school or though admitted, could not complete his or her elementary education, then, he or she shall be admitted in a class appropriate to his or her age. {4}
- When a child is directly admitted in a class appropriate to his or her age, then, he or she shall, in order to be at par with others, have a right to receive special training, in such a manner, and within such time limits, as may be prescribed. {4}
- Further that a child so admitted to elementary education shall be entitled for free education till completion of elementary education even after fourteen years. {4}

**Right to get transfer to other school:**

- Where in a school, there is no provision for completion of elementary education, a child shall have a right to seek transfer to any other school {5(1)}
- Where a child is required to move from one school to another, either within a State or outside, for any reason whatever, such child shall have a right to seek transfer to any other school.
- The Head-teacher or in-charge of the school where such a child was last admitted, shall immediately issue the transfer certificate.

**The appropriate Government to:**

- Provide free and compulsory education to children in the age group of 6 to 14 years.
- To ensure that the child belonging to weaker section and the child belonging to disadvantaged group are not discriminated against and prevented from pursuing and completing elementary education on any grounds
- Provide infrastructure including school building, teaching staff and learning equipment.
- To provide special training facility
- To ensure that every child is enrolled, retained and completely elementary education cycle
- To ensure timely prescribing of curriculum and courses of study for elementary education including training facility for teachers.
- To make necessary arrangement for providing free pre-school education for children above the age group of 3 years until they complete 6 years so as to prepare the child for elementary education.

**Duties of the Local government:**

- To maintain records of children up to the age of fourteen years residing within its jurisdiction.
- To ensure and monitor admission, attendance and completion of elementary education of every child residing within its jurisdiction
- Ensure admission of children from migrant families.
- Monitor functioning of schools within its jurisdiction. {9}

**Duties of Parents and Guardians:**

Every parent or guardian to admit or cause to be admitted his or her child or ward, to an elementary education in the neighbourhood school. ({10}

**Duties of teachers:**

- Maintain regularity and punctuality in attending school
- To ensure that the methodology adopted in teaching created conducive environment so that values as enshrined in the constitution, all round development of child, knowledge, competencies and talents are acquired.
- Complete entire curriculum within the specified time and conduct extra classes in case of need
- Hold regular meetings with parents and guardians and appraise them about the regularity in attendance, ability to learn, progress made in learning and any other relevant information about the child

**Determination of Age:**

- The age of a child shall be determined on the basis of the birth certificate issued in accordance with the provisions of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 or on the basis of such other document, as may be prescribed.
- No child shall be denied admission in a school for lack of age proof.

**Prohibition of holding back and expulsion:**

- No child admitted in a school shall be held back in any class or expelled from school till the completion of elementary education(16)
- No child shall be subjected to physical punishment or mental harassment.

**School Management committee:**

A school shall constitute a School Management Committee consisting of the elected representative of the local authority, parents or guardians of children admitted in such school and teachers.

## **Class IX**

### **Subject: Political Science**

**Where to incorporate:**

**What to incorporate:**

**Draft text for incorporation:**

## **Class X**

### **Subject: Economics**

**Where to incorporate:**

Chapter in the Economics under problems of women

**What to incorporate:**

A paragraph on status of children

**Draft text for incorporation:**

### **Subject: political Science**

**Where to incorporate:**

A lesson under the Chapter United Nations

**What to incorporate:**

Lesson on UNCRC

**Text of the draft lesson for incorporation:**

**Lesson No XXX**

**United Nation Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)**

Back ground

**Core principles of convention on the rights of the child**

1. The principle of non discrimination –article 2
2. The best interest of the child –article 3
3. The right to life ,survival and development -article 6
4. Respect for the views of the child –article 12

**Categories of rights under the UNCRC**

Survival rights

- Right to life
- Right to highest standards of health and medical care

Protection rights

- Protection from all forms of discrimination ,abuse and neglect
- Children without families
- Refugee children

Development rights

- Quality education
- Standard of living for child's physical ,mental,spiritual,moral and social development

#### Participation rights

- Right to express views in all matters affecting the child

#### UNCRC a unique legal instrument

- Global status –all but two countries
- Speed of ratification –no other international legal instrument got such speedy response
- Binding instrument-ethical legal and moral approach
- Comprehensive-incorporation of civil, political, economic and cultural rights
- New image for childhood –not only care but fundamental rights and basic liberties
- Participatory process of drafting –every region of the world, all cultures ,major religions ,legal
- Scope-all human beings below 18 years
- The soul of the convention-right to life, non discrimination, participation and best interest
- Impact –rights based strategy for child development, values of participation and empowerment

**Note: The above contents should be mandatorily incorporated in all teachers' training manuals**

**Vaulable Guidance:**

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ಹೊಸ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳು, ಕೆ.ಆರ್. ವೃತ್ತ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560 001

ಹಾಗೂ

ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕ ಸಂಘ

ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವಿಕೆ ಕುರಿತಂತೆ  
ಸನ್ಮಾನ್ಯ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಷರಾದ  
ಡಾ. ಶಿವರಾಜ್ ವಿ ಪಾಟೀಲ್  
ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯ ಕೋರಿ ಕಮಿಟಿ

ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ವಿವಿಧ ಸ್ತರಗಳಾದ ಪಠ್ಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕ, ತರಬೇತಿ ಸಂಚಿಕೆ, ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುದ್ರಿಸಿ ವಿತರಿಸಬೇಕಿರುವ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಕುರಿತ ಕರಡು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ.

ಪಠ್ಯ ಕ್ರಮ ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ಉಪಸಮಿತಿ ರಚಿತ ಕರಡು ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ

ತರಗತಿ - 5

ವಿಷಯ: ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ

ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು: ಪೌರ ನೀತಿ ಯ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ 5.

ಏನನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು: 1. ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕು ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ಒಂದು ಪಠ್ಯಂಶ

2. ಬಾಲ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಪಿಡುಗು ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ಒಂದು ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತ ವಿವರ

### ಅನುಬಂಧ-1

**ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕು:**

1. ಹುಟ್ಟಬೇಕಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಮಗು ಸರ್ವಾಂಗೀಣ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದಲು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿ ಸಿಗಲೇಬೇಕಾದ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತೇವೆ.

**ಬಾಲ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಪಿಡುಗು:**

2. ಸಹಜ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪಡೆಯುವ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಗು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯದೆ, ದೈಹಿಕ, ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಮಾರಕವಾಗುವಂತಹ ದುಡಿಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿದರೆ ಅದು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆ ಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆಯೂ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಗುವನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಹಿನಿಗೆ ತರುವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯು ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳದ್ದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ತರಗತಿ 6:

ವಿಷಯ: ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಭಾಷೆ

ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು: ಪೌರ ನೀತಿಯ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ 1: ಭಾರತದ ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಪೂರ್ಣ ಪಾಠ

ಏನನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು: 1. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಒಂದು ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಹಕ್ಕು (ಪರಿಚ್ಛೇದ 21 ಎ)

2. ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ಒಂದು ಪಾಠ.

### ಅನುಬಂಧ-2

**ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಒಂದು ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಹಕ್ಕು (ಪರಿಚ್ಛೇದ 21-ಎ)**

ವಿವರಣೆ: 21-ಎ: ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು 6 ರಿಂದ 14 ವರ್ಷದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಉಚಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಕಾನೂನು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಒದಗಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

**ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ಒಂದು ಪಾಠ.**

18 ವರ್ಷದೊಳಗಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಮನೆ ಕೆಲಸ, ಬಿಕ್ಕಾಟನೆ, ವೇಶ್ಯಾವಾಟಿಕೆ, ನರ ಬಲಿ ಕೊಡಲು ಅಥವಾ ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಯಾವುದೇ ದುರ್ಲಾಭ ಪಡೆಯುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮಸಲಾಯಿಸಿ, ಹೆದರಿಸಿ ಅಥವಾ ಬಲ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಿಸಿ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರ ಮೋಸದ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ, ಬಾಲಕ/ಬಾಲಕಿಯರನ್ನು ಕುಟುಂಬದಿಂದ ಬೇರ್ಪಡಿಸಿ, ಬೇರೆಡೆಗೆ ಸಾಗಿಸುವುದನ್ನು 'ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ' ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಕೆಲವು ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಷಕರಿಗೆ ಹಣ ನೀಡಿ ಅಥವಾ ಬೆದರಿಕೆಯಿಂದಲೂ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತವಾದ ಜಾಲವು ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ?

1. ಮನೆ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕಾಗಿ, ಜೀತ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರಾಗಿ ದುಡಿಸಲು, ಕಟ್ಟಡ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ, ಕೃಷಿ ಕೆಲಸ, ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ ಕೆಲಸ, ಇಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ, ಅನೈತಿಕ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು, ಗಾಜು, ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ, ಹೋಟೆಲ್, ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ, ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ, ಹಸು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ, ಲೈಂಗಿಕ ಖಂಫುಣ, ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮ, ಅಶ್ಲೀಲ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳ ತಯಾರಿಕೆಗೆ.
2. ಬಾರ್ ನೃತ್ಯ, ಭಿಕ್ಷಾಟನೆ, ಮನೋರಂಜನೆ, ಸರ್ಕಸ್, ಹಿಂಸಾತ್ಮಕ ಕ್ರೀಡೆ.

ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆಗೆ ಯಾವ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಗುರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ?

1. ಬಡ ಕುಟುಂಬದವರು
2. ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ದುರಂತ, ಬರ, ಭೂಕಂಪ, ಬಿರುಗಾಳಿ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಳಗಾದವರು
3. ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಗಲಭೆಗಳು, ಯುದ್ಧ, ಭಯೋತ್ಪಾದನೆಗೆ ಬಲಿಯಾದ ಮಕ್ಕಳು.
4. ಬೀದಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳು, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ

ಸಾಗಣಿಕಾರರು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸುತ್ತಾರೆ?

1. ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ/ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ (ಇವರಿಗೆ ಸಾಗಾಣೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿರಬಹುದು ಅಥವಾ ಇಲ್ಲದಿರಬಹುದು) ತಾನು ಒಬ್ಬ ಸಬ್ಬ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಆತ್ಮೀಯ ಶ್ರೇಯೋಭಿಲಾಷಿ ಎಂಬ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.

2. ಬಸ್ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ, ರೈಲ್ವೆ ನಿಲ್ದಾಣ ಮತ್ತಿತರ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದಿಕ್ಕು ಕಾಣದೆ ನಿಂತ ಅನಾಥ ಅಥವಾ ಒಂಟಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಅಥವಾ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಅವರು ಕೇಳದಿದ್ದರೂ ದಾರಿ ತೋರಿ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವ ಭರವಸೆ ನೀಡಿ, ಆ ಸ್ಥಳದಿಂದ ತಕ್ಷಣ ಹೊರಗೆ ಕರೆದೊಯ್ಯುವುದು.
3. ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ, ಆಟದ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳೊಡನೆ ಅತೀವ ಸಲುಗೆಯಿಂದ ವರ್ತಿಸಿ ಸ್ನೇಹ ಸಂಪಾದಿಸುವುದು. ಹಲವಾರು ಜನರು ತಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತು, ತಮ್ಮಿಂದ ಹಲವರಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗಿದೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಭರವಸೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ ಆತ್ಮೀಯರಾಗುವುದು.
4. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಸು ಮಾಡಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ, ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ದೊರೆಯುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಆಮಿಷಗಳನ್ನು ಒಡ್ಡಬಹುದು.
5. ಬಡತನದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿದ್ದಿರುವ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ, ಅವರ ಸಾಲ ತೀರಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಹಚ್ಚುವುದು, ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ಹಣ ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮಸಲಾಯಿಸುವುದು ಅಥವಾ ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸುವುದು.
6. ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಅಥವಾ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರೊಡನೆ ಮದುವೆ ಮಾಡಿಸುವ ಭರವಸೆ ನೀಡಿ, ಕರೆದೊಯ್ಯುವುದು.
7. ಸುಳ್ಳು ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ತಮಗೆ ಬಹಳ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪ್ರಭಾವವಿದೆಯೆಂದು ನಂಬಿಸುವುದು. ಪಾಸ್ ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಹುಟ್ಟಿಸುವುದು.
8. ಮಾನಭಂಗ, ಲೈಂಗಿಕ ಶೋಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಅಥವಾ ಹೆಂಗಸರಲ್ಲಿ ಭೀತಿಯ ಬೀಜ ಬಿತ್ತುವುದು. ಆಮೂಲಕ ತಮ್ಮ ಮಾತಿನಂತೆ ನಡೆಯಲು ಹೆದರಿಸುವುದು.
9. ಪ್ರೀತಿಯ ನಾಟಕವಾಡಿ, ಲೈಂಗಿಕ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಸಾಧಿಸಿ, ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಅಥವಾ ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಉಪಕರಣದ ಮೂಲಕ ಚಿತ್ರ ಕರಣ ಮಾಡಿ, ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ ಕೇಳದಿದ್ದರೆ, ದೃಶ್ಯದ ವೀಡಿಯೋ ಷೆಡ್ಡ್ ಯನ್ನು ಮಾದ್ಯಮಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀಡುವುದಾಗಿ ಬೆದರಿಕೆ ಹಾಕುವುದು.

**ತರಗತಿ 7:**

**ವಿಷಯ:** ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಭಾಷೆ

**ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು:**1. ಪೌರ ನೀತಿಯ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ 5 ರಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ

2. ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಠ ಅಳವಡಿಸುವುದು.

ಏನನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು:

1. ಪೌರನೀತಿಯ 5 ನೇ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯತೆ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯತೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗಮನ ಹರಿಸುವುದು.
2. ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಪಾಠ ಅಳವಡಿಸುವುದು.

ಅನುಬಂಧ 3

1. ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯತೆ ಅಂಶಗಳು.
2. ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಪಾಠ:

ಕಿತ್ತೂರುರಾಣಿ ಚೆನ್ನಮ್ಮನ ನಾಡು ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ರಾಮದುರ್ಗ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಒಂದು ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಯ ಬಡ ಕುಟುಂಬ ವಾಸವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅವಳ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಅಕ್ಕಂದಿರ ಮದುವೆ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಗೆ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಬರುವ ಮೊದಲೇ ನಡೆದಿರುವುದು ವಿಪರ್ಯಾಸ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಇಬ್ಬರೂ ಅಕ್ಕಂದಿರ ಮದುವೆ ತುಂಬಾ ಚಿಕ್ಕವರಿದ್ದಾಗಲೇ ನಡೆದಿದೆ. 14 ವರ್ಷದ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಚುರುಕಾದ ಹುಡುಗಿ, 8 ನೇ ತರಗತಿ ಒದ್ದುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಳೆ. ಇದು ಮಾತ್ರ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಅದೇ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಕಿಶೋರಿ ಗುಂಪಿನ ಸದಸ್ಯೆ ಕೂಡ. ಈ ಗುಂಪಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮಹತ್ವ, ಬಾಲ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕತೆ, ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದಳು.

ಒಂದು ದಿನ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಕಿಶೋರಿ ಗುಂಪಿನ ಸಭೆ ಮುಗಿಸಿ ಮನೆಗೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ಸುತಸದ ವಾತಾವರಣದಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ್ದು ಮನೆಯವರೆಲ್ಲ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಯನ್ನು ಮುದ್ದಾಡಿದರು. ಅವಳ ಅದೃಷ್ಟ ಎಂದು ಹೊಗಳಿದರು. ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಗೆ ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯ. ಎಂದೂ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಸಂತೋಷಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನು? ಆಗ ಅಮ್ಮ ತಿಳಿಸಿದಳು, ಮುಂದಿನ ತಿಂಗಳು ನಿನ್ನ ಮಾವನೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಿನ್ನ ಮದುವೆ. ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಗೆ ಒಟ್ಟೊಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ದುಃಖ, ಬೇಸರ, ಅಸಹಾಯಕತೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಮೌನಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊರೆ ಹೋದಳು.

ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಯ ಮನದಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಅಕ್ಕಂದಿರ ಅನಾರೋಗ್ಯ, ಅಸಹಾಯಕತೆ, ಒತ್ತಡಗಳು ಒಂದಾದ ಮೇಲೊಂದು ಬರತೊಡಗಿದವು. ಇದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಸಮಯ , ಮೌನ ಮುರಿದು ನನ್ನ ಬದುಕನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಬದುಕಬೇಕು. ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಕಿಶೋರಿ ಗುಂಪಿಗೆ ನಡೆದಳು. ಗೆಳತಿಯರಿಗೆ ತನ್ನ ಮದುವೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿದಳು. ಅವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಯ ಮನೆಗೆ ಒತ್ತಡದ ಗುಂಪಾಗಿ ನಡೆದರು. ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಯ ಪ್ರೋಫೆಸರಿಗೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳಿ, ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ಒಂದು ಅಪರಾಧ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಮದುವೆ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸದೇ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಪ್ರೋಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೆದರಿಸಿದರು. ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಉಪವಾಸ ಕೂರುತ್ತೇನೆ ಎಂದು ಬೆದರಿಸಿದಳು. ಇದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ಒತ್ತಡ ಪ್ರೋಫೆಸರ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಯಿತು. ಇವೆಲ್ಲದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಯ ಮದುವೆ ಮುರಿಯಿತು.

ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಯು ಭಲ, ಧೈರ್ಯ ಅವಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಿದೆ, ಅವಳ ಕನಸಿನ ಬದುಕು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮೂಲಕ ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ.

**ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ಎಂದರೇನು?**

21 ವರ್ಷದೊಳಗಿನ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಹುಡುಗ ಮತ್ತು 18 ವರ್ಷದೊಳಗಿನ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಹುಡುಗಿಗೆ ಮದುವೆಯಾದರೆ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ.

**ಕಾನೂನು ಅರಿವು:**

- ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹದ ನಿಷೇಧ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ 2006ಯು ಜನವರಿ 10, 2007 ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ 'ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ' ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಮತಿಸುವುದು, ಪಾಲೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಹಾಗೂ ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವುದು ಒಂದು ಅಪರಾಧ
- ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ನಿಷೇಧಿಸುವ ಅಥವಾ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನೇಮಿಸಿದೆ.
- ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ನಡೆದಿದ್ದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಾಹಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟ ಮಕ್ಕಳು, ತಾವು ವಯಸ್ಕರಾದ (ಮೆಜಾರಿಟಿ) 2 ವರ್ಷ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಾಹ ರದ್ದು ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅವಕಾಶ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ದಿಂದ ಹೊರಬಂದ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪೋಷಣೆ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಅಂಶವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

**ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹದಿಂದ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಆರೋಗ್ಯಕ್ಕೂ ಹಾನಿ**

ಮದುವೆಯಾದ ಅಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ ಹುಡುಗಿಯರು ತೀವ್ರ ರಕ್ತ ಹೀನತೆಯಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಅಪೌಷ್ಟಿಕತೆಯಿಂದಲೂ ಬಳಲುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಗರ್ಭಧಾರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆರಿಗೆಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವು ತೊಂದರೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಳಗಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಎಳೆಯ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಗರ್ಭಧಾರಣೆಯಾದಾಗ ಹುಡುಗಿಯ ಗರ್ಭಕೋಶ ಹಿಗ್ಗಿ ಅದರಿಂದ ಅನೇಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಉಂಟಾಗಬಹುದು. ಪರಿಣಿತರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಶೇಕಡ 75 ರಷ್ಟು ಅಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ ಹುಡುಗಿಯರು ಕಡಿಮೆ ತೂಕವುಳ್ಳ ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಜನ್ಮ ನೀಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಬದುಕಿ ಉಳಿಯುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟ. ಚಿಕ್ಕ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಹೆತ್ತು ಲಾಲನೆ - ಪಾಲನೆ ಮಾಡಲು, ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ಇರುವುದು ವಿರಳ. ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಬೆಳೆಯಲು ಮತ್ತು ಸೂಕ್ತ ವಾತಾವರಣ ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಸಣ್ಣ ಪ್ರಾಯದ ತಂದೆ, ತಾಯಿಗೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗದೆ ಹೋಗಬಹುದು.

ಹದಿಹರೆಯದ ಹುಡುಗ ಹುಡುಗಿಯರು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಲೈಂಗಿಕ ಸೋಂಕು ಹರಡುವ ಕಾಯಿಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಳಗಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. (ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಎಚ್.ಐ.ವಿ/ಐಡ್ಸ್ ಕೂಡ ಒಂದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ). ಕೆಲವು ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗರ್ಭಕೋಶದ ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್‌ಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಸಣ್ಣ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಹುಡುಗಿಯರು ತುತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸಣ್ಣ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಜನ್ಮ ನೀಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಹುಡುಗಿಯ ಶಾರೀರಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಕುರಿತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

'ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ'ದಿಂದ ಅನೇಕ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಪಿಡುಗುಗಳು ಉದ್ಭವಿಸಿರುವುದು ದಶಮಾನಗಳ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯಿಂದ ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಲಿಯುವ, ಸಾಧಿಸುವ ಉತ್ಸಾಹ ಇರುವ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊರಲಾಗದ ಭಾರ ಹೂತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಕಂಗಾಲಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಚಿಕ್ಕ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಒಂದು ಒತ್ತಡವಾಗಿ, ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಎದುರಾದಾಗ ಅದನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗದೆ ದುಷ್ಟಟಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಲಿಯಾಗಬಹುದು. ಹೀಗೆ ಬಡತನ, ಅಪೌಷ್ಟಿಕತೆಯ ಮತ್ತು ಹಸುಳೆಯರ ಸಾವು. ಇಂತಹ ಅನೇಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹವು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಣ್ಣ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮದುವೆ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ತಮ್ಮ ವೈಯುಕ್ತಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಶಾರೀರಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ವಾತಾವರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಭವಿಷ್ಯವೇ ನಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಇದರಿಂದ ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಕೂಡ ಕುಂಟಿತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

**ಮಕ್ಕಳಾದ ನಮ್ಮಿಂದ ಎನು ಸಾಧ್ಯ?**

- ಗಂಡು ಮಕ್ಕಳು 21 ಆಗುವವರೆಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳು 18 ತುಂಬುವವರೆಗೂ ನಾವು ಮದುವೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ತಿರ್ಮಾನಿಸುವುದು.
- ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರ ಮದುವೆ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ, ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಸೇರಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ನಿಷೇಧಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಾದ ಸಿ.ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯೂ.ಸಿ, ಪ್ರೋಲೀಸ್, ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಅಥವಾ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ದೂರುಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.
- ನಮ್ಮ ಪೋಷಕರಿಗೆ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹದಿಂದಾಗುವ ದುಷ್ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ.
- ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಥ ವಿವಾಹಗಳು ನಡೆಯದಂತೆ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ

**ತರಗತಿ 8:**

**ವಿಷಯ: ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ**

ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು:1. ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿರುವ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು

ಪುನರಾವಲೋಕಿಸುವುದು.

2. ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಠ ಅಳವಡಿಸುವುದು.

**ಏನನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು:**

1. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿರುವ ಲಿಂಗಾನುವಾದದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ಷೀಣಿಸುವಿಕೆ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಪರಾಮರ್ಶಿಸಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಭ್ರೂಣ ಹತ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಶು ಮರಣ ಈ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಜೊತೆ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುವುದು. ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಸಂತತಿ ಗಣನೀಯವಾಗಿ ಕ್ಷೀಣಿಸಲು ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಭ್ರೂಣ ಹತ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಶುಮರಣ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕಾರಣಗಳಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಗರ್ಭಧಾರಣೆಯಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು ಮಗು ಹುಟ್ಟುವ ವರೆಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಂತರ, ತಾಯಿಗೆ ಸಿಗಬೇಕಾದ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಪೌಷ್ಟಿಕತೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಗಮನ ನೀಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಜನನದ ನಂತರ ತಾಯಿ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಶುವಿಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಆರೈಕೆಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಶು ಮರಣ ಗಣನೀಯವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವ ಸಂಭವವಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ಸಹ, ತಾಯಿ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಶು ಮರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಕಾರಣವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
2. ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಪಾಠ ಅಳವಡಿಸುವುದು.

#### **ಅನುಬಂಧ 4**

**ಪಾಠ: ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆ.**

ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆ ಹಿಂದೆ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಇತಿಹಾಸವೇ ಇದೆ. ಹಲವಾರು ಶತಮಾನಗಳಿಂದ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಖಾಸಗಿ ಆಸ್ತಿ ಎಂದು. ತಾಯಿ-ತಂದೆಯರ ಅಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟವರೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ತೀರಾ ಇತ್ತಿಚ್ಚಿನ ವರ್ಷದವರೆಗೂ ಬಾಲ್ಯದ ಅವಧಿಯನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿಯೇ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಾರಣ ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಸಮಾಜಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಇರುವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುವುದೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಜೀವಿಯಾದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸುವುದು 20ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ಒಂದು ಹೊಸ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

**ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತ ಇತಿಹಾಸ**

- 1874- ನ್ಯೂಯಾರ್ಕ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇರಿ ಎಲ್ಲೆನ್ ವ್ಯಾಜ್.
- 1924- ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಫೋಷಣೆ: ಈ ಫೋಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ಲೀಗ್ ಆಫ್ ನೇಶನ್ ನ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಯಿತು. ಆದರೆ ಇದು ಹಿಡಿದಿಡುವ ಸಾಧನವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಅಂತರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವು. ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಯುದ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಂದರೆಗೀಡಾದ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಆದದ್ದು. ಇದ್ದು ಭಗೀದಾದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಗಳಿಗಷ್ಟೆ ಅಲ್ಲ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ದೇಶಗಳ ದೇಶಗಳ ಪುರುಷರು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನಕ್ಕೆ ತಳಪಾಯ ಹಾಕಿತು ಮತ್ತು ಇದು ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ಮೊಟ್ಟ ಮೊದಲ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಫೋಷಣೆಯಾಯಿತು.
- 1948- ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಜಾಗತೀಕ ಫೋಷಣೆ : ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯು ಈ ಫೋಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಿತು. ಈ ಫೋಷಣೆಯು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ

ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೂ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ವಿಶೇಷ ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಥಿಸುವ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ದಾಖಲೆ ಇರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹಲವಾರು ವಾದಿಸಿದರು.

- 1959- ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಎರಡನೇ ಫೋಷನ್ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಪೊಲೆಂಡರ್ ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆಗಾಗಿ ಕರೆಯಿತು.
- 1979- ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವರ್ಷ : ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆಯ ಕರಡು ತಯಾರಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯ ಸಾಂಘಿಕ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವಾಗಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಮೂಡಿತು. ವಿಶ್ವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಸಮಿತಿಗೆ ವರದಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಆಯೋಗವೇ ಈ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯ ಮುಂದಾಳತ್ವ ವಹಿಸಬೇಕು. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗಳು, ಧರ್ಮಗಳು, ನ್ಯಾಯಂಗ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿತ್ವವುಳ್ಳ ಸಮಿತಿ ರಚನೆಗೆ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- 1989-ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯೇ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯಿಂದ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆ ಅಂಗೀಕಾರ.
- 1990-ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕಾನೂನು ಚೌಕಟ್ಟುಗಳ ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆ.
- 1992- ಭಾರತ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿ ಸಹಿಹಾಕಿತು.
- ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 2006- ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ನವೆಂಬರ್ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸುವಂತೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆ.

### ಆಡಳಿತದ ವಿವಿಧ ಹಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆಯ ಪರಿಣಾಮ

ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಣಾಮ.

- ಗಮನಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸಲು ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ, ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನಾಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಮಾವೇಶಗಳು. ಉದಾ: 1990 ರ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕುರಿತು ಜಾಗತೀಕ ಸಮಾವೇಶವು 71 ದೇಶಗಳ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು 88 ದೇಶಗಳ ಉನ್ನತ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒಂದೆಡೆಗೆ ತಂದಿತು.
- ಮಕ್ಕಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಕುರಿತು ಹೇಗೆ ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತರ್ದೇಶಿಯ ದತ್ತಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಸಹಕಾರ ನೀಡುವಂತಹ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನಾಧರಿಸಿದ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕಾನೂನು ಸಾಧನಗಳು ಜಾರಿಗೊಂಡವು.

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿನ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳು

- ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಭಾಗೀದಾರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಗಳ ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆ ಕುರಿತು, ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸಮಿತಿಗೆ ವರದಿಸಲ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕು. ಪರ್ಯಾಯ ವರದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರೇತರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಬಹುದು. ಅಮೂಲಕ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸರ್ಕಾರೇತರ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ನಡುವೆ ರಷನಾತಕ ಸಂವಾದವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಬಹುದು.
- ಒಪ್ಪಂದದಲ್ಲಿನ ಅನೇಕ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ನೇಪಾಳ, ಉಗಾಂಡ, ವಿಯೆತ್ನಾಂ ಮತ್ತು ಬ್ರಜಿಲ್ ದೇಶಗಳು ಹೊಸ ಸಂವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಿದವು.
- ಹಲವು ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ಕಾನೂನು ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹೊಸ ಶಾಸನಗಳು ಜಾರಿಗೊಂಡವು.
- ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮನ್ವಯ: ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಆಯೋಗಗಳು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದವು. ಒಪ್ಪಂದವು ಬಾಲನ್ಯಾಯ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಹೊಸ ಅಂಗದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ: ಇಥಿಯೋಪಿಯ, ಸೆನೆಗಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಲ್ವೆನಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟ್, ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲಸಂಘಗಳು, ಬಾಲ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಗಳು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಗೊಂಡವು. ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳು ಪ್ರಬಲವಾದ ನ್ಯಾಯಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ವಾತವರಣವನ್ನು ಹುಟ್ಟುಹಾಕಿದವು: ಅನುಚ್ಛೇದ 4 ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಭಾಗೀದಾರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ' ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆ ಗುರುತಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕಾನೂನು, ಆಡಳಿತ ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರೆ ವಿದಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆಯು, ಕುಟುಂಬ, ಸಮುದಾಯ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲೂ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಯಿತು.
- ಅಂತಿಮವಾಗಿ ನಾಗರಿಕ, ರಾಜಕೀಯ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಡ್ಡಿ ತಂದಿರುವುದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮತ್ತು ಯುವಕರ ಜೀವನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮ ಪಡಿಸಲು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರೇರೇಪಿಸಲು ಒಂದು ಉಪಯುಕ್ತ ಸಾಧನ ವೆಂಬುದು ಸಾಬೀತಾಯಿತು.
- ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಾಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಕುರಿತಾದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಮತ್ತು ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಜನರಿಗೆ ನೀಡುವಲ್ಲಿ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾದವು.
- ಇದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತಾದ ಸಭೆ - ಸಮಾರಂಭ, ವಿಚಾರ ಸಂಕರಣ, ಚರ್ಚಾಗೋಷ್ಠಿ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದವು.

**ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆ ಒಂದು ಅಪೂರ್ವ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಸಾಧನ, ಏಕೆ?**

1. **ಜಾಗತೀಕ ಸ್ಥಾನ** : ಅಮೇರಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸೋಮಾಲಿಯ ಬಿಟ್ಟ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಿವೆ.
2. **ಶೀಘ್ರ ಅಂಗೀಕಾರ** : ಬೇರಾವುದೇ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಸಾಧನಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಈ ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆಯು ಶೀಘ್ರವಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಗಂಭೀರವಾದ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಿತು.
3. **ಒಂದು ಮಾಡುವ ಸಾಧನ** : ಎಲ್ಲೆಡೆಯೂ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಬದುಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ತರಲು ಈ ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆಯು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ವಾಹಕವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಈ ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆಯು ಮಹತ್ವದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಹಲವು ಜಾಗತೀಕ, ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ನೈತಿಕ, ನ್ಯಾಯಿಕ ವಿಧಾನದಿಂದ ನೋಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಒತ್ತು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.
4. **ವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾದ ಸಾಧನ** : ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆಯು ವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾದ, ವಿವರವಾದ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಶಾಸನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಂದೇ ಸಾಧನದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಗರೀಕ, ರಾಜಕೀಯ, ಅರ್ಥಿಕ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವುದು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸಲು ಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.
5. **ಬಾಲ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಸ ಕಲ್ಪನೆ**: ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕುರಿತು ಆಳವಾಗಿ ಬೇರೂರಿದ್ದ ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಮನೋಭಾವವು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸಲು ತೊಡಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಈಗ ಆ ಮನೋಭಾವವನ್ನು ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆಯು ಮಗುವನ್ನು ಕೇವಲ ಆರೈಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ವಸ್ತುವಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಬಯಸುವ ವಿಷಯವೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಶೇ 40 ರಷ್ಟಿರುವ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮಾನವ ಘನತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳೇ ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಬಿಂದುವಾಗಿದೆ.
6. **ಕರಡು ರಚನೆ ಸಹಭಾಗಿತ್ವ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ**: ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆಯ ಕರಡು ರಚನಾಕಾರರನ್ನು ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪ್ರದೇಶದಿಂದ ಕರೆತರಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ಕರಡು ರಚನೆ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗಳು, ಮುಖ್ಯ ಧರ್ಮಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇದರ ಫಲವಾಗಿ ಒಪ್ಪಂದವು ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ನ್ಯಾಯಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ನೈತಿಕ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವಾಗಿ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಗೌರವ ಪಡೆದಿದೆ.
7. **ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ** : ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆಯ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯು ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ ವಯಸ್ಸಿಗೆ 18 ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ವಯಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುವ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ 18 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾನವ ಜೀವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
8. **ಒಪ್ಪಂದದ ಮೂಲ ತತ್ವ** : ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಆರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಸುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪರಿಚ್ಛೇದಗಳ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾರ್ಗರ್ಥನ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮೂಲಭೂತ ತತ್ವಗಳನ್ನು ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆಯು ಎತ್ತಿ ಹಿಡಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಗುವಿನ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿ, ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸಹಭಾಗಿತ್ವ, ಸಮಾನತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬದುಕುವ ಹಕ್ಕು - ಇವೇ ಆ ನಾಲ್ಕು ತತ್ವಗಳು.

9. ಪರಿಣಾಮ : ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ದಶಕದೊಳಗಿನ ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆಯು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕ್ಷೇಮದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರಿದೆ. ತನ್ನ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಆಧರಿಸಿದ ತಂತ್ರ, ಸಹಭಾಗಿತ್ವದ ಮೌಲ್ಯವುಳ್ಳ ಗುಣ, ಸಶಕ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಒಡಂಬಡಿಕೆಯು ಮಹತ್ವದ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರಿದೆ.

**ತರಗತಿ 9:**

**ವಿಷಯ:** ರಾಜ್ಯ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ

ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು:1. ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ 1 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಹಕ್ಕು ಅಂಶಗಳ ಅಳವಡಿಕೆ

ಏನನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು:

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಹಕ್ಕು ಕಾಯಿದೆಯ ಕೆಲವು ಮುಖ್ಯಾಂಶಗಳನ್ನು(ಪ್ರಕರಣ 3 ,ಪ್ರಕರಣ 4 ,ಪ್ರಕರಣ 15, ಪ್ರಕರಣ 17)

## ಅನುಬಂಧ-5

### ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಹಕ್ಕು ಕಾಯಿದೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಾಂಶಗಳು

#### ನೆರೆಹೊರೆ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಹಕ್ಕು

- 6 ರಿಂದ 14 ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಮಗುವೂ, ತಾನಿರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಅಸುಪಾಸಿನ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಹಂತ ಪೂರೈಸುವವರೆಗೂ ಉಚಿತ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದುವ ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದೆ(ಕಲಂ3(1)).
- ಮಗು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಯಾವುದೇ ಶುಲ್ಕವನ್ನು ಪಾವತಿಸುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ(ಕಲಂ3(2)).
- ಈ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ ಅನ್ವಯ ವಿಶೇಷ ಅಗತ್ಯವುಳ್ಳ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಸಹ ಉಚಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪಡೆಯುವ ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ (ಕಲಂ3(2)).
- ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರದಿರುವ ಅಥವಾ ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸದಿರುವ ಪ್ರತಿ ಅರ್ಹ ಮಗುವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ವಯೋಮಿತಿಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ ತರಗತಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಬೇಕು (ಕಲಂ-4).
- ಈ ರೀತಿ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಮಗು ಇತರ ಮಕ್ಕಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಮಾನತೆ ಸಾಧಿಸುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಎಲ್ಲ ರೀತಿಯ ವಿಶೇಷ ತರಬೇತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಬೇಕು (ಕಲಂ-4).
- ಈ ರೀತಿ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಗಳಿಸಿದ ಮಗು 14 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಬಳಿಕವೂ, ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸುವವರೆಗೆ ಉಚಿತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಅರ್ಹವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ (ಕಲಂ-4).

#### ಬೇರೆ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ ಪಡೆಯುವ ಹಕ್ಕು

- ಕಾಯಿದೆ ಅನ್ವಯ ಯಾವ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಅಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಗು ಇತರ ಯಾವುದೇ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವ ಹಕ್ಕು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ(ಕಲಂ5(1)).
- ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದೊಳಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರಗೆ ಮಗು ಒಂದು ಶಾಲೆಯಿಂದ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಕಾದ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಬಿದ್ದಾಗ ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ ಕೋರುವ ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ(ಕಲಂ5(2)).
- ಈ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗೆ ಅನುವು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಲು ಶಾಲೆಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಅಥವಾ ಶಾಲೆಯ ಪ್ರಭಾರಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಕೂಡಲೇ ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ((ಕಲಂ-5(3)).

#### ಸಮುಚಿತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳು

- 6 ರಿಂದ 14 ವರ್ಷದ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಮಗುವಿಗೂ ಉಚಿತ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಒದಗಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು;
- ದುರ್ಬಲ ವರ್ಗ ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರತಿಕೂಲ ಗುಂಪುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ತಾರತಮ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗದಂತೆ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಿಂದ ವಂಚಿತರಾಗದಂತೆ ಖಾತರಿಪಡಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು;
- ಶಾಲಾ ಕಟ್ಟಡ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಕವೃಂದ, ಕಲಿಕಾ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು;
- ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ತರಬೇತಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು;

- ಪ್ರತಿ ಮಗುವೂ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ದಾಖಲಾಗುವಂತೆ, ಹಾಜರಿ ಹೊಂದಿರುವಂತೆ, ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು, ಹಾಗೂ ಖಾತರಿಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು;
- ಸಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಪಠ್ಯವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಖಾತರಿಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು; ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ ತರಬೇತಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು (ಕಲಂ-8).
- ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷವನ್ನು ದಾಟಿದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಲು ಅಣಿಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ಪೋಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಲಾ ಪೂರ್ವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಅಂದರೆ ಅಂಗನವಾಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದು (ಕಲಂ-11).

#### ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳು

- ತನ್ನ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ 14 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನವರೆಗಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ದಾಖಲೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು;
- ತನ್ನ ಅಧಿಕಾರವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯೊಳಗೆ ವಾಸಿಸುವಂತಹ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಮಗುವೂ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ದಾಖಲಾಗುವಂತೆ, ಹಾಜರಿ ಹೊಂದಿರುವಂತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸುವಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಖಾತರಿಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು;
- ವಲಸಿಗ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ದಾಖಲಾಗುವುದನ್ನು ಖಾತರಿಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು;
- ತನ್ನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಶಾಲೆಗಲ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು (ಕಲಂ-9).

#### ಪೋಷಕರ ಮತ್ತು ಪಾಲಕರ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳು

- ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ತಮ್ಮ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಮಗುವನ್ನೂ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಆಸುಪಾಸಿನ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸುವುದು ಅಥವಾ ಸೇರಿಸುವಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಪೋಷಕ ಅಥವಾ ಪಾಲಕರ ಆದ್ಯ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ (ಕಲಂ-10).

#### ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳು

- ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವಾಗ ಸಮಯ ಪಾಲನೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರಂತರತೆ;
- ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳು, ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸರ್ವಾಂಗೀಣ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ, ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಜ್ಞಾನ, ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತಿಭೆಯ ವರ್ಧನೆ, ಶಿಶು ಸ್ನೇಹಿ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಶು ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತ ವಾತವರಣದ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪೂರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ದೈಹಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನಸಿಕ ವಿಕಸನಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರಕವಾದ ಬೋಧನೆ;
- ಗೊತ್ತು ಪಡಿಸಿದ ವೇಳೆಯ ಒಳಗೆ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಪಠ್ಯ ವಿಷಯದ ಬೋಧನೆಯನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು, ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಬೋಧನೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುವುದು;
- ಪಾಲಕರೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಿಯತವಾಗಿ ಸಭೆ ನಡೆಸಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಸಾಧಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುವುದು (ಕಲಂ - 24).

ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಾಗಿ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ರುಜುವಾತು

- ಮಗುವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ದಾಖಲಿಸುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಗುವಿನ ವಯಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಜನನ ಮರಣ ಮತ್ತು ವಿವಾಹ ನೋಂದಾವಣಿ ಕಾಯಿದೆ 1886ರ ಉಪಬಂಧಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಕಾನೂನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಧಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವ ಇನ್ನಿತರ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಲಾದ ಜನನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರದ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು;
- ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂಬ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಶಾಲಾ ಪ್ರವೇಶವನ್ನು ನಿರಾಕರಿಸುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ (ಕಲಂ-14).

#### ಅನುತ್ತೀರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸುವುದರ ಹಾಗೂ ಹೊರಗಟ್ಟುವುದರ ನಿಷೇಧ

- ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ದಾಖಲಾದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಮಗುವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳ್ಳುವವರೆಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ತರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಅನುತ್ತೀರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಾರದು ಅಥವಾ ಶಾಲೆಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಹಾಕಬಾರದು (ಕಲಂ-16).
- ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ದೈಹಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಅಥವಾ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಕಿರುಕುಳಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಪಡಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದಲ್ಲ (ಕಲಂ-17).

#### ಶಾಲಾ ನಿರ್ವಹಣಾ ಸಮಿತಿ

- ಪ್ರತಿ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಶಾಲಾ ನಿರ್ವಹಣಾ ಸಮಿತಿ ರಚಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು, ಹಾಗೂ ಈ ಸಮಿತಿ, ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಚುನಾಯಿತ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿ, ಆ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ದಾಖಲಾಗಿರುವ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಪಾಲಕರ ಅಥವಾ ಪೋಷಕರನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು; ರಚನೆಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿತ ವಿಧಿವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು;  
ಶಾಲಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯು: ಶಾಲಾ ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯಗಳ ಮೇಲುಸ್ತುವಾರಿ ವಹಿಸುವುದು; ಶಾಲಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡುವುದು, ದೇಣಿಗೆಗಳ ಸದ್ವಿನಿಯೋಗದ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು (ಕಲಂ-21).

#### ತರಗತಿ 10:

ವಿಷಯ: ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಹಾಗೂ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ

ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು:

1. ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಭಾರತದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಅಧ್ಯಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ-ಗತಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸುವುದು.
2. ರಾಜ್ಯ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ 5 ರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಯು.ಎನ್.ಸಿ.ಆರ್.ಸಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಅಳವಡಿಕೆ

3. ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕು ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಹಕ್ಕಿನ ಅಂಶಗಳು, ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯ ಹೊಣೆ ಹೊತ್ತು ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು, ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳ ವಿವರ ಹಾಗೂ ಆಯೋಗಗಳ ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಅಳವಡಿಕೆ.

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ : ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಷಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ವಿವರವಾದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಪೂರಕ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ತರಬೇತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

ಸದರಿ ಪಠ್ಯವಸ್ತು ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಗಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿದ ಸದಸ್ಯರು:

1. ಬಿ.ವಿ. ಕುಲ್ಕರ್ಣಿ, ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಸ.ಶಿ.ಅ, ರಾಜ್ಯ ಯೋಜನಾ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಕಛೇರಿ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
2. ಪ್ರೊ. ಮೊಡಂಬಡತಾಯಿ, ಪಠ್ಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಸಂಘದ ಸಂಯೋಜಕರು, ಡಿ.ಎಸ್.ಇ.ಆರ್.ಟಿ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
3. ಡಾ. ಸುಚಿತ್ರ ವೇದಾಂತ್, ರಾ.ಕಾ.ನಿ. ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಮಿತಿ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
4. ಡಾ. ನಿರಂಜನಾರಾಧ್ಯ, ವಿ.ಪಿ, ಮಗು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾನೂನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ, ಭಾರತ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕಾನೂನು ಶಾಲೆ, ನಾಗರಭಾವಿ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
5. ಮಂಜುಳಾ, ಹಿ.ಸ.ನಿ, ಡಿ.ಎಸ್.ಇ.ಆರ್.ಟಿ

6. ರಂಗದಾಸಪ್ಪ. ಎ.ಟಿ., ಪಠ್ಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಸಂಘ
7. ಗೀತಾರಾಣಿ, ಸಂ. ಸದಸ್ಯರು, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಮಿತ್ಯೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
8. ಮಾರ್ಗರೇಟ್, ಸಿಕ್ರಂ
9. ವಿಶಾಲಾಕ್ಷಿ ಚೈಲ್ಡ್ ವೆಲ್ಫೇರ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
10. ವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್, ಕನ್ನಡ್ ಫಾರ್ ವರ್ಕಿಂಗ್ ಚಿಲ್ಡ್ರನ್, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
11. ಹೇಮಂತ್, ಕನ್ನಡ್ ಫಾರ್ ವರ್ಕಿಂಗ್ ಚಿಲ್ಡ್ರನ್, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
12. ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್, ಸ.ಕಾ.ಅ, ಸ.ಶಿ.ಅ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
13. ಪದ್ಮಶ್ರೀ. ಆರ್. ಪಿ, ಸ.ಕಾ.ಅ, ಸ.ಶಿ.ಅ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

Recommendations from the  
Sub-committee on  
**Children's Participation**  
to the  
**Core Committee to address child marriages**  
Karnataka



**Members of the Sub-committee**

Ms. Sheila Devaraj, APSA  
Mr. Raghavendra Bhat, Unicef Child Protection Project, Raichur  
Mr. Ashok Yaravagatti, Kids, Dharwad  
Ms. Gita Rani, Mahila Samakhya Karnataka  
Ms. Saroja, Chiguru, Magadi  
Ms. Bhagya, Paraspara

Facilitated by  
Ms. Kavita Ratna, The Concerned for Working Children

## **Over arching recommendations:**

### **Children's Rights and their Right to Participation:**

India is a signatory to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). The three most important principles of this Convention are the Right to participation, Right to Protection and Right to Provisions. It is very important to note that the CRC does not only concern itself with the protection of children and the delivery or provision of services and programmes, but also ensures that children have the right to determine the quality and nature of these services and programmes. Moreover, all the articles of the CRC have to be seen within the overarching principle that upholds the 'best interests of children' at all times and clearly articulates that the rights of children are indivisible and also universal.

Although the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) guarantees children the right to express their views freely in all matters affecting them, and to exercise freedom of expression, children are frequently denied the opportunity to participate in decision-making processes and activities that effect their lives and futures. The right to participation also depends on the realisation of other primary rights such as access to information, the freedom of association and the right to formulate opinions free from influence and coercion. The principle of participation should be integrated into all areas of concern for children<sup>1</sup>.

Children and adolescents are critical observers of their own condition and should be participants in decisions concerning themselves and their lives. These young people need to participate in finding solutions to the problems they face. They need to relate to society in an organised way and yet feel the protection and security needed by children.

The participation of children in order to address child marriages should be seen within this framework of child's rights, and they should be enabled to participate effectively through

- Access to appropriate information
- Access to the strength of collective action and solidarity
- Access to appropriate structures and mechanisms for them to voice their concerns and suggestions – and to hold the decision makers accountable to them
- Access to a safe environment that is conducive to their sustained participation

### **Areas of Special attention:**

- Most interventions related to empowerment and awareness generation are focussed on girls. There is a need to recognise that boys are also affected by child marriages and that they are also an integral part of the solution to address child marriages.
- Most interventions presently being identified are rural based – and they build on the advantage of the decentralised rural governance systems. Children's participation in rural areas too can be pegged to these systems and mechanisms. However, the participation of children in the urban areas in relation to holding decision makers accountable and/or to access protection, information and other provisions is significantly more challenging and has to be given special thought and attention.
- Children who migrate with their families are another group that needs special focus. They are among the most vulnerable of children and are also often married very early. They and their families have little or no recognition in their places of work and are not even

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<sup>1</sup> A child rights agenda for the coming decade, September 5, 2000

considered as 'citizens' by the local governments. They lack access to the most basic of services because they lack the political power to hold decision makers accountable. Empowering children from these communities to participate effectively to address the violation of their rights is a challenge that has to be taken up.

- Similarly, attention should be paid to children who are 'outside' school and to involving them in addressing child marriages. Even for those children in the schools, only 'school centred' empowerment will be very limiting as the scope of children's participation is often curtailed by the school authorities – and they are not 'allowed' to raise issues that bring the school authorities under the radar.
- Children are also not a single homogenous group. While facilitating their participation attention should be paid to this fact and process/information/mechanisms should give close attention to the varying needs, ages and abilities of children. Some groups of children have to be specially focussed, such as children from the 'Uppara Community' in which children under 14 years are very often married off as a long standing cultural practice.

### **Specific recommendations**

Children's participation is a cross-cutting principle and a right of children. It should be inbuilt consciously in every aspect of our strategy to address child marriages. That is what we have attempted to do in the following section.

We appreciate the fact that views of children themselves was given due importance in the course of the Core Team Consultations and that safe and comfortable spaces were created for them to provide their inputs and suggestions. We wish to see this respect given to children's right to participation continued in the subsequent steps of the process.

### **Guidelines and procedures for Mass Marriage:**

- Ensure that children have access to information related to Adarsha Vivaha – so that they can present it to their guardians as an alternative to inexpensive wedding and an incentive for delaying marriage.
- Ensure children have access to information about the advantage of 'birth registration' so that they can monitor the birth registration of their siblings and children in their communities.
- Ensure children have access to information about the Anti-dowry laws. Encouraging children to take a stand against the practice of dowry and to appreciate them when they refuse to take dowry will strengthen the anti-child marriage programmes.
- Provide pre-marriage counselling to potential groom and bride – this will benefit the young couple and can also be an opportunity to gauge if it is a marriage that is voluntary or forced.

### **Enforcement**

- The law empowers children to annul their marriage, either on their own or with the assistance of guardians before they turn 18. This information needs to be widely published and made known to children. They will also need awareness about how to proceed in this matter and equally importantly, what support they are entitled to, from the State by way of support and alternatives. Children's own views on what this support and alternatives should be should play a very important factor in designing and implementing the state and civil society response. This is crucial as it takes a lot from children to take a stand, in all likelihood against the family and nurturing support is a must for them to proceed towards legal annulment of marriage.

- Children also need to know that even if they do not wish to annul their marriage, once it has been done, since child marriage is illegal, they can demand for not being sent away from their maternal home until they turn 18. They also need to know that they have a period of two years since they turn 18 to get their marriage annulled on the grounds of it having been a child marriage.
- To ensure children's participation, they need to be fully aware of all the legal provisions and how best they can use it for their own well being.
- At all times, while facilitating and nurturing children's participation, their own safety and protection should be safe guarded at all times. It is advisable to not invite children to be part of the enforcement mechanisms such as the Verification Committee as they may be at risk of facing aggressive retaliation from some members of the community.
- Interactions with children have shown that they do not want their parents 'punished' in most situations as there is an emotional linkage. If they fear this, they will be very reluctant to share information about impending child marriages. This matter has to be factored into enforcement action.
- Children are likely to have access to information about impending marriages in the community. However, when they share such information, there should be no compulsion on them to express their names/identities. In addition they also need mechanisms such as 'children's post boxes' through which they can share their information with responsible persons without the danger of repercussions. The functioning of these mechanisms should be worked out in details in such a manner to ensure follow up action on one hand and ensure protection of children on the other.
- As we do not wish to further victimise the victims, that includes children of the families concerned, instead of 'disincentives such as removal of ration cards or removal of government facilities' we recommend positive incentives to families that do not conduct child marriages
- Assisting children to form their own groups will enhance their collective as well as their individual strengths. However, it will not be sufficient to merely replicate the existing clubs without examining their merits and their drawbacks. For example, the Meena clubs in most places have been very adult agenda driven and have been made to replicate the role of teachers (ensure school enrolment) and the Angawandi centred Kishori Sanghas have been mostly linked to provision of nutritional supplements to adolescent girls. While these may be good forums to 'provide' information to children, they are not currently equipped to enable children's participation in a comprehensive and child-led manner.
- In 2006, the Ministry of Panchayat Raj and Rural Development made 'children's grama sabhas' mandatory in all the 5650 Panchayats of Karnataka. In places where these are effectively held, they have been an excellent mainstream mechanism that makes local governments accountable to children. They have also been a platform for children to raise issues related to various rights violations, including child marriages. The children's Grama Sabhas have to be carried out without fail.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> For details, please refer to the 'Children impact on local governance, Kavita Ratna, 2009', annexed.

- In addition to providing counselling to parents and guardians, as proposed, counselling is also required by children. It must be taken note that special attitudes, skills and knowledge will be required to provide counselling to children.
- The 'Terada Mane' programme of the police also has the potential for providing information and a safe space for children to share their immediate concerns.

#### **Curriculum/syllabus on child protection issues**

- We recommend that the curriculum development team refers to the National Framework Curriculum, 2005 of the NCERT that has a specific section on 'children's participation'.<sup>3</sup>
- Children's inputs should be sought in the process of developing the curriculum related to children's rights and also in the design of the life skills education programmes.
- The curriculum should also include information about the Children's Grama Sabhas and their importance. This will enable children to also demand form their local governments for regular and meaningful children's Grama Sabhas in their areas. It must be noted that this political space is available for all children, including children from out of school and children of migrant communities who are often left out of many processes initiated by the state for children.
- Different forums and platforms where children who are out of school can have access to information, including the Angawadi adolescent programmes, Police's 'Teradamane' programme should be identified and information modules for these should also be developed.
- Children should have access to information related to the functioning of child-help lines and such other services. These help lines should function in harmony and should provide speedy response, if not children lose faith in them and will not use them.
- Children should also have access to information related to the different schemes available to provide them educational, vocational, residential alternatives and such other support – that can be viable alternatives to children. These should be part of the curriculum as well as the awareness generation process.
- Children's right to participation and its link to the realisation of their rights should be an integral part of the curriculum.
- In addition to information regarding child related legal information, (such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Child Marriage Act, Right to Education Act, Juvenile Justice Act, Child Labour Act etc) SJPU's and Child Protection Committees, children also need information about child protection officers and the KCPCR and how they can be accessed by children. To the best possible extent, this information should include practical visits and demonstrations.
- Equally importantly children need information about the different local structures, such as that of Makkala Mitras that function as children's ombudsman with immediate access to children in their own communities, and who are actually selected by children themselves based on criteria set by them. This can encourage them to create and set up their own local support systems.
- In addition to sharing best practices of children who have countered child marriages, either their own or that of their friends', it will be useful to also analyse them to identify

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<sup>3</sup> Annexcd

what made it possible for them to respond the way they did, so that children can not only see them as role models but also recognise that they too can play a similar role with the appropriate support.

#### **Monitoring and review**

- Representatives of children should be part of the Child Rights Protection Committees. They should be 'representatives' and not hand picked. Their selection to the committees should be carried out in a democratic and transparent manner. Their participation in the committee will have to be well supported. Attention should be paid to their needs and requirements – including in fixing the time and venue for the meetings, providing child friendly documents etc. If not, their participation will be merely tokenistic and can also be manipulated.
- Children should be provided inputs and opportunities to express their observations and experiences in as many ways as possible, including as child reporters at their villages and communities. Media institutions should make it a part of their agenda to provide support and space for children.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Please find attached 'Media Code to realise children's rights', the Concerned for Working Children, India

## CHILD MARRIAGE PROHIBITION OFFICERS

Department	STATE		DISTRICT		TALUK		GP		VILLAGE		City Corporation/Municipalitie	
	EXISTING	Additional CMPOs	EXISTING	Additional CMPOs	EXISTING	Additional CMPOs	EXISTING	Additional CMPOs	EXISTING	Additional CMPOs	EXISTING	Additional CMPOs
DWCD Nodal	Director	PD (ICPS)	DD, POs	DCPOs, CWC Members	CDPOs	PO (DV Act)						
POLICE		DG (Training),IGs RANGE		SP, Sr. CWO of SJPJ		CIRCLE INSPECTOR						
EDUCATION/ SSA, Collegiate		SECRETARY SPD - SSA, RMSA		DDPI	BEO					HEAD MASTER		HEAD MASTER
REVENUE		SECRETARY	DC		TAHSILDAR	RO			VA	RI/ROs		RI/ROs
RDPR (R&U)		DIRECTOR		CEO, ZP PRESIDENT		TP PRESIDENT/ SECRETARY		PDO				
HEALTH		COMMISSIONER		DHO		TMO						Health Inspector
LABOUR		COMMISSIONER		DLC	LO			LI				LI
SOCIAL WELFARE		COMMISSIONER		DSWO		TSWO						

PD-Project Director,  
DD - Deputy Director ,  
PO- Programme Officer,  
DCPO- District Child Protection Officer,  
CWC – Child welfare Committee  
CDPO - Child Development Project officer  
PO – Protection Officer  
DG – Director General  
SP- Superintendent of Police  
Sr.CWO – Senior Child welfare Officer  
SPD – State Project Director,  
SSA – Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan  
RMSA – Rashtriya Mahila Shiksha Abhiyan  
DDPI-Deputy Director of Public Instructions  
BEO - Block Education Officer  
DC- Deputy commissioner  
RO – Revenue Officer  
RI –Revenue Inspector  
VA- Village Accountant  
CEO – Chief Executive Officer  
ZP President-Zilla Panchayat President  
PDO- Panchayat Development Officer  
DHO- District Health Officer  
TMO- Taluk Medical Officer  
DLC – District Labour Commissioner  
LO – Labour Officer  
LI - Labour Inspector  
DSWO - District Social Welfare Officer  
TSWO - Taluk Social Welfare Officer  
ICPS - Integrated Child Protection Scheme

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

No.WCD 100 SWW 2006

Karnataka Government Secretariat,  
M.S.Building,  
Bangalore, dated: 07.11.2007.NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred under Section 4(I) of the Karnataka Marriages [Registration and Miscellaneous Provisions] Act, 1976 Government of Karnataka is pleased to appoint Village Accountants of Revenue Department as the Marriage Registration Authority in their respective jurisdiction.

The Sub-registrar of Stamps and Registration Department under the Revenue Department already appointed in Notification No.WCD 278 SWW 2001, dated 26.05.2005 as Marriage Registration Authority shall continue to exercise jurisdiction at level of Taluks and the District Registrars at the District level.

The Inspector General of Registration and Commissioner of Stamps would be the Chief Registrar of Marriages.

By Order and in the name of  
the President of India

*V. Shivakumar*  
[V.SHIVAKUMAR]

Under Secretary to Government-1  
Women and Child Development Department

To: The Compiler, Karnataka Gazette, Bangalore - with a request to publish in the next issue of the Gazette and supply 100 copies.

Copy to:

- 1] The Accountant General, Karnataka, Bangalore.
- 2] The Principal Secretary/Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
- 3] The Secretary to Government, Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Legislation.
- 4] The Inspector General of Registration and Commissioner of Stamps, Bangalore.
- 5] The Registrar, High Court of Karnataka, Bangalore - with a separate covering letter.
- 6] The Director, Women and Child Development Department, Bangalore.
- 7] The Deputy Commissioners & Deputy Directors of Women and Child Development Departments of all Districts - To circulate to the concerned.
- 8] The Press table.
- 9] Spare Copies/Guard File.

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**Specific Roles of Child Marriage Prohibition Officers  
(CMPOs)**

<p><b>District level Deputy Directors, Women &amp; Child Development Department</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>When ever child marriage takes place/going to take place in near future, he shall issue directions (oral /writing) to taluk and village team to stop child marriage.</b></li> <li>• <b>Provide legal service aid at pre/post child marriage issues.</b></li> <li>• <b>Facilitate in getting appropriate orders from the Courts for the Custody of the children born out of the Child Marriage.</b></li> <li>• <b>Move the court suo-moto for getting interim orders like injunction, prohibitory orders, custody orders, maintenance orders and also getting suitable orders as to the residence of female contracting party to the child marriage and matters pertaining to the enforcement of the Act.</b></li> <li>• <b>Shall report the statistics of the incidence of Child Marriage periodically as per section 16(3) (1) of the Act to the Director, Women and Child Development in from N0-III.</b></li> <li>• <b>Maintain a directory of Non Governmental Organizations registered under Karnataka Societies Registration Act, 1960/Companies registered under the Companies Act, 1956 or any other law for the time being in force.</b></li> <li>• <b>Collect evidence and assist the Police/Court/Magistrate in effective prosecution of the cases.</b></li> <li>• <b>Create awareness and sensitize the community about the provisions of the Act and its harmful effects of Child Marriage.</b></li> <li>• <b>Shall be held responsible in case of failure to stop child marriage.</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>Programme Officers</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Verify the documents submitted for marriage.</b></li> <li>• <b>Assist the taluk and village team in preventing child marriage.</b></li> <li>• <b>Assist Deputy Directors of the districts by providing incidence report, collection of data from taluks and prepare District level reports and act as a bridge between the Deputy Director, Women and Child Development Department, taluk and village team.</b></li> <li>• <b>Provide all possible assistance to stop child</b></li> </ul>

	<p>marriage and ensure the person/applicant, Police assistance, if any in the event of occurrence of child marriage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create awareness and sensitize the community about the provisions of the Act and harmful effects of Child Marriage.</li> <li>• Shall be held responsible in case of failure to stop child marriage.</li> </ul>
<b>All Tahsildars, Revenue Department</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that organizers of mass marriages shall maintain registers and a list of the proposed eligible couples to be married and record details after verifying their photographs /birth certificates/school certificate/medical certificate in proof of age from a registered medical practitioner.</li> <li>• Move the court suo-moto for getting interim orders like injunction, prohibitory orders, custody orders, maintenance orders and also getting suitable orders as to the residence of female contracting party to the child marriage.</li> <li>• Maintain a directory of Non Governmental Organizations registered under Karnataka Societies Registration Act, 1960 or any other law for the time being in force.</li> <li>• Collect evidence and assist the Court/Magistrate in effective prosecution of cases.</li> <li>• Shall provide all possible assistance to stop the child marriage and to ensure the person/applicant, Police, if any in the event of occurrence of child marriage.</li> <li>• Create awareness and sensitize the community about the provisions of the Act and harmful effects of Child Marriage.</li> <li>• Assist CMPOs of the Nodal Department as and when required.</li> </ul>
<b>All Labour Officers, Labour Department</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shall report the incidence of child marriage, if they come across when raids are conducted for the purpose of detecting child labour, on factories or any other place .</li> <li>• Shall provide all possible assistance to stop the child marriage and to ensure the person/applicant, Police help, if any in the event of occurrence of child marriage.</li> <li>• Create awareness and sensitize the community about the provisions of the Act and harmful effects of Child Marriage.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Assist CMPOs of the Nodal Department as and when required.</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>All Block Education Officers, Department of Public Instructions.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Shall ensure that the Organizers of mass marriages shall maintain register and a list of the proposed eligible couples to be married and record details after verifying their photographs, birth certificate/school certificate/medical certificate in proof of age from a registered Medical Practitioner.</b></li> <li>• <b>If any children are found to be absent to the school for more than a week he should insist the concerned teacher to obtain reports regarding the reason for absence.</b></li> <li>• <b>should produce school certificate for verification of age when found necessary.</b></li> <li>• <b>Monitor closely so that children attending the school does not get married with in the prescribed age group.</b></li> <li>• <b>Shall provide all possible assistance to stop the child marriage and to ensure the person/applicant, Police help, if any in the event of occurrence of child marriage.</b></li> <li>• <b>Create awareness and sensitize the community about the provisions of the Act and harmful effects of Child Marriage.</b></li> <li>• <b>Assist CMPOs of the Nodal Department as and when required.</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>All Child Development Project Officers, Women &amp; Child Development Department</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Shall ensure that the Organizers of mass marriages shall maintain register and a list of the proposed eligible couples to be married and record details after verifying their photographs, birth certificate/school certificate/medical certificate in proof of age from a registered Medical Practitioner.</b></li> <li>• <b>Move the court suo-moto for getting interim orders like injunction, prohibitory orders, custody orders, maintains orders and also getting suitable orders as to the residence of female contracting party to the child marriage.</b></li> <li>• <b>Maintain a directory of Non Governmental Organizations registered under Karnataka Societies Registration Act, 1950/Compaines registered under the Companies Act, 1956 or any other law for the time being in force.</b></li> <li>• <b>Collect evidence and assist the Court/Magistrate in effective prosecution of cases.</b></li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• shall provide all possible assistance to stop the child marriage and to ensure the person/applicant, Police help, if any in the event of occurrence of child marriage.</li> <li>• Create awareness and sensitize the community about the provisions of the Act and harmful effects of Child Marriage.</li> <li>• Shall be held responsible in case of failure to stop child marriage.</li> </ul>
<b>All Village Accountants, Revenue Department</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain a directory of Non Governmental Organizations registered under Karnataka Societies Registration Act, 1950/Compaines registered under the Companies Act, 1956 or any other law for the time being in force.</li> <li>• shall provide all possible assistance to stop the child marriage and to ensure the person/applicant, Police help, if any in the event of occurrence of child marriage.</li> <li>• Create awareness and sensitize the community about the provisions of the Act and harmful effects of Child Marriage.</li> <li>• Assist CMPOs of the Nodal Department as and when required.</li> </ul>
<b>All Revenue Officers, City Corporations/ Municipalities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain a directory of Non Governmental Organizations registered under Karnataka Societies Registration Act, 1950/Compaines registered under the Companies Act, 1956 or any other law for the time being in force.</li> <li>• Shall provide all possible assistance to stop the child marriage and to ensure the person/applicant, Police assistance if any in the event of occurrence of child marriage.</li> <li>• Create awareness and sensitize the community about the provisions of the Act and harmful effects of Child Marriage.</li> <li>• Assist CMPOs of the Nodal Department as and when required.</li> </ul>
<b>Taluk Medical Officers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Verify the documents in proof of age submitted for marriage.</li> <li>• The Child Marriage Prohibition Officer shall provide all possible assistance to stop the child marriage.</li> <li>• Create awareness and sensitize the community about the provisions of the Act and harmful effects of Child Marriage.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Assist CMPOs of the Nodal Department as and when required.</b></li> </ul>
<b>District Health Officers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Give necessary direction to the Taluka medical officer to issue age certificate in the prescribed form.</b></li> <li>• <b>Shall provide all possible assistance to stop the child marriage and to ensure the person/applicant, Police help, if any in the event of occurrence of child marriage.</b></li> <li>• <b>Create awareness and sensitize the community about the provisions of the Act and harmful effects of Child Marriage.</b></li> <li>• <b>Assist CMPOs of the Nodal Department as and when required.</b></li> </ul>
<b>Police Officers Police Department.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Maintain law and order at the venue of marriage.</b></li> <li>• <b>File FIRs and ensure that the cases are booked under the relevant sections of the Act.</b></li> <li>• <b>Assist CMPOs of the Nodal Department as and when required.</b></li> </ul>

**Note: Failure, negligence or dereliction of duty by the CMPOs in relation to issue of child marriage shall be viewed seriously which may lead disciplinary action.**

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಶಿಅ/ಒಒಎಸ್‌ಸಿ/ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕು/2009-10

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 23.05.2009

## ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆ

ವಿಷಯ: ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಕ್ಲಬ್ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವ ಕುರಿತು.

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ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಲೇಬೇಕು, ಎಲ್ಲ ಮಕ್ಕಳೂ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿಯಲೇಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ಮನೋಭಾವ ಈಗ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಡೆಯೂ ಮೂಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಗಂಡಿರಲಿ, ಹೆಣ್ಣಿರಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಶಾಲೆಯ ಕಲಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ವಂಚಿತರಾಗಬಾರದು. ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ವಿಧಿ 21 'ಎ' ರಂತೆ 6 ರಿಂದ 14 ವರ್ಷದೊಳಗಿನ ಎಲ್ಲ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪಡೆಯುವ ಹಕ್ಕಿದೆ.

ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಘೋಷಣೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿದೆ 'ಇಂದಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಇಂದಿನ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳೆಂದೇ ಕಾಣಬೇಕು. ದೇಶದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿದ್ದಂತೆ ಅವರಿಗೂ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸುವ ಎಲ್ಲ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳೂ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರದ್ದು'. ಈ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಮಾಡುವ ಜೊತೆಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಇತರ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಾಡುವ, ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ಶಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ತಾಣವನ್ನಾಗಿಸುವ ದಿಶೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಸಂಘಗಳಿಗೆ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಕ ವೃಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮುದಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದ ಸ್ಥಾನವಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕರಣದ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ಹಾಗೂ ಬಾಲ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮೂಲನೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸರ್ವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಅಭಿಯಾನ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಸಮನ್ವಯತೆಯಿಂದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲು ತಿಳಿಸಿದೆ.

### ಉದ್ದೇಶ:

1. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕು ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವುದು ಹಾಗೂ ಅವು ದೊರೆಯುವ ವಾತಾವರಣ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡುವುದು.
2. ಶಿಕ್ಷಕ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕೇತರ ವರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳಿಗೆ ಬದ್ಧರಾಗಲು ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.
3. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೂ ಅವರ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರಕುವಂತಹ ವಾತಾವರಣ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುವುದು.
4. ನಾಯಕತ್ವ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ
5. ಚರ್ಚೆ ನಡೆಸಿ ನಿಧಾರ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ವೃದ್ಧಿಸುವುದು.
6. ಶಾಲಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿ ಸಮಿತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗೆ ಶಾಲೆ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡುವ ಹಾಗೂ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸುವ ಕೊಂಡಿಯಾಗುವುದು.

### ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಸಂಘದ ರಚನೆ

ನಾಲ್ಕನೇ ತರಗತಿಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ತರಗತಿಯಿಂದ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು (ಗಂಡು ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಣ್ಣು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಬ್ಬರೂ ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಹುಡುಗ ಮತ್ತು ಒಂದು ಹುಡುಗಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ).

ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿಗೆ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು. ಇದರ ಸಂಚಾಲಕರಾಗಿ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಶೀಲವಾದ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರೊಬ್ಬರು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

### ಸಂಘದ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು

- ಆಯಾ ಶಾಲೆಯ ಪರಿಸರ, ಚರಿತ್ರೆ, ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಆಧರಿಸಿ ಸಂಘವು ವಿವಿಧ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿ ನಡೆಸಬಹುದು. ಕೆಲವು ಸೂಚಿತ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು ಮುಂದಿವೆ:
- ❖ ಪ್ರತಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗೂ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ನೀಡಲು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಮಾಡುವುದು.
- ❖ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹೊರಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಸುಖವನ್ನು ಅನ್ಯಾಯ, ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯ, ಹಿಂಸೆ, ಶೋಷಣೆ, ಮೋಸ, ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಲು, ಸೂಕ್ತ ವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟಿಸಲು, ದೂರು ದಾಖಲು ಮಾಡಲು ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವುದು.
- ❖ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲಲ್ಲದೆ ಇತರರ ಮೇಲೆ ಇಂತಹ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆಯಾದಾಗ ಅದನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸಲು ಪೋಷಕವಾಗುವ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು
- ❖ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದೂರು ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆ, ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ, ದೂರುಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಕ್ತ ವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯೋಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಂಘವು ಸಹಕರಿಸುವುದು.
- ❖ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಭಿತ್ತಿಪತ್ರ, ಗೋಡೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ.
- ❖ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಮೆಚ್ಚಿದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕ / ಶಿಕ್ಷಕಿಯರನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ಗೌರವಿಸುವುದು.
- ❖ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಬಾರದ / ಸೇರದ / ಹಾಜರಾಗದ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಅಂಕಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಕರೆತರುವ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.
- ❖ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಕುಟುಂಬ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನೂ ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಕೆಲಸ ಹುಡುಕಿಕೊಂಡು ವಲಸೆ ಹೋಗುವ ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ತಪ್ಪಿಸುವ ಸೂಚನೆ ಕಂಡುಬಂದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಸಂಬಂಧ ಪಟ್ಟವರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದು ಆ ಕುರಿತು ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸುವುದು.
- ❖ ಬಾಲ್ಯವಿವಾಹ/ದೇವದಾಸಿ ಆಚರಣೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮುನ್ನೆಚ್ಚರಿಕೆ ವಹಿಸಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದವರ ಮನ ಬಲಿಕ್ಕೆ; ಅಗತ್ಯವೆನಿಸಿದಾಗ ಆಡಳಿತ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಸಮಿತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗೆ ದೂರು ನೀಡಲು ಪ್ರೇರಣೆ ನೀಡುವ ವಾತಾವರಣ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ.
- ❖ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಜೀತ/ಕಲಸ/ದುಡಿಮೆಗೆ ತಳ್ಳಿದ ಅಥವಾ ತಳ್ಳುವ ಪ್ರಸಂಗಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದವರಿಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ರವಾನಿಸುವುದು.
- ❖ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮಾದಕ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ವ್ಯಸನಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಡ್ಡದಾರಿ ಹಿಡಿದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಂತಹ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ/ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಿಗಳ ಸಮೂಹದ ಒಳಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಹೇಳಲು, ಸಂಬಂಧಿತರಿಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ರವಾನಿಸುವುದು.
- ❖ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ, ಪ್ರಯೋಗಾಲಯ, ರೇಡಿಯೋ, ಆಟದ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳು, ಶಾಲಾ ಕೊಠಡಿಗಳು, ಶಾಲಾ ಆವರಣ, ಶೌಚಾಲಯ, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳ ದುರುಪಯೋಗ ಅಥವಾ ಅಸಮರ್ಪಕ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ, ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊರತೆ ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದವರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುವುದು.
- ❖ ಪ್ರತಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸಲೆಂದೇ ನಡೆಯುವ 'ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆ' ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಲಾ ಮಕ್ಕಳೂ ಸಹ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಸಮುದಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆ ಆಗಿರುವ ವಿಚಾರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿದಾರರ ಗಮನ ಸೆಳೆದು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಆಗ್ರಹಿಸುವುದು.

- ❖ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕು ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ಮೇಳ / ಚರ್ಚೆ, ಪ್ರಬಂಧ ರಚನೆ, ಭಿತ್ತಿಪತ್ರ ರಚನೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಗಳ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು.

### ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಘಟನೆ:

- ❖ ಸಂಚಾಲಕರಾದ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಕ್ರಮ ಮಾಡುವುದು. ತದನಂತರ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡಲು ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ನೀಡುವುದು.
- ❖ ಶಾಲಾ ಅನುದಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹಣ ಅಥವಾ ಎನ್.ಪಿ.ಇ.ಜಿ.ಎಲ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ, ಸಂಪುಟ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗೆ ಈ ಹಣ ಬಳಸಬಹುದು.
- ❖ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಸಂಘ ವರ್ಷದ ಕೊನೆಗೆ ತಾನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿದ ಕಾರ್ಯದ ವರದಿಯೊಂದನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಿ ಶಾಲಾ ಮ್ಯಾಗಝೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸಬೇಕು.
- ❖ ವಿಶೇಷವಾದ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು/ಸಾಧನೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ನಿಕಟ ಮೇಲಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವರದಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು.

ರಾಜ್ಯ ಯೋಜನಾ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು  
ಸರ್ವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಅಭಿಯಾನ

### ಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕಾಗಿ

1. ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಡಿಡಿಪಿಐ ಮತ್ತು ಡಿವೈಪಿಪಿ ಯವರಿಗೆ
2. ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬಿ.ಇ.ಒ/ಬಿಆರ್.ಪಿ ಯವರಿಗೆ. ಈ ಪತ್ರ ತಲುಪಿದ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಸಿ.ಎ.ಇ.ಒ/ಸಿ.ಆರ್.ಪಿ ಸಭೆ ಕರೆದು ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಯೋಜನೆ ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು ಹಾಗೂ ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆಯ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕು.

### ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕಾಗಿ

1. ಎಸಿಪಿಐ ಧಾರವಾಡ - ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗಾ
2. ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗಾ ಧಾರವಾಡ. ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-ಡಿಎಸ್‌ಇಆರ್‌ಟಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು. ಸರ್ವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಅಭಿಯಾನ-ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
3. ಸಹನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ, ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗಾ, ಮೈಸೂರು, ಎಸಿಪಿಐ ಕಛೇರಿ ಧಾರವಾಡ/ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗಾ. ಪ್ರಿನ್ಸಿಪಾಲರು ಸಿಟಿಇ - ಮೈಸೂರು, ಮಂಗಳೂರು - ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ - ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗಾ, ಜಮಖಂಡಿ, ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ.
4. ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಡಿಡಿಪಿಐ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ - ಡಯಟ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ
5. ಈ ಕಛೇರಿಯ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ

### ಮಾಹಿತಿಗೆ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದೆ.

1. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಬಹುಮಹಡಿಗಳ ಕಟ್ಟಡ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
2. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಗ್ರಾಅಪ 638 ಗ್ರಾಪಂಅ 2007

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ  
ಬಹುಮಹಡಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡ,  
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 30-10-2007ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆ

ವಿಷಯ: ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆಯ ರೂಪರೇಷೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿ

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ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷವೂ ನವೆಂಬರ್ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಮಾಸಾಚರಣೆ ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹಾಗೂ ಈ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ದಿನವನ್ನು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ವಿಶೇಷ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆ ನಡೆಸಲು ಮೀಸಲಾಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ದಿನಾಂಕ 18.9.2006 ಮತ್ತು 28.8.2007 ರ ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಸೂಚನೆ ನೀಡಿದೆ. ಸದರಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆಗಳ ರೂಪರೇಷೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲ್ಪಡಬೇಕಾದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆಯು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಯ ಹಕ್ಕು, ಸವಲತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಹಕ್ಕು ಮತ್ತು ಕುಂದು ಕೊರತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಹಾಗೂ ತಮ್ಮ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತೀರ್ಮಾನವಾಗುವ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚಿಸುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ಸಭೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಕ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಲು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲಾಗುವ ಒಂದು ವೇದಿಕೆ. ಇದರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತಿವೆ:

- ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಮಾಹಿತಿ, ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಂದಲೇ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು,
- ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವಿವಿಧ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಗತಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿವಿಧ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸುವುದು,
- ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಸಂಘಟಿತರಾಗಿ ತಮಗಿರುವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು, ತಮಗಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಉಂಟು ಮಾಡುವುದು.
- ಬರುವ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು, ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಆಲೋಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು, ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಯ ಹಿರಿಯರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು, ಚರ್ಚೆಯ ಮೂಲಕವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುವುದು,
- ತಮ್ಮ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಅನ್ಯಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ, ಅವುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಮ್ಮದೇ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಲು ಹಾಗೂ ವಯಸ್ಕರಾದಾಗ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಕ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಲು ಬಾಲ್ಯದಿಂದಲೇ ತಯಾರಿ ನೀಡುವುದು.

ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆಯ ದಿನಾಂಕ, ಸ್ಥಳ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಯ ನಿಗದಿ:

- ನವೆಂಬರ್-ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮಾಸಾಚರಣೆ ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಂಡು, ಈ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ದಿನವನ್ನು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆ ನಡೆಸಲು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಯು ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು.
- ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಪೂರ್ವ ತಯಾರಿ ನಡೆಸಲು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಮಯಾವಕಾಶ ನಿಗದಿಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು.
- ಸಭೆ ನಿಗದಿಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಮೊದಲು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಮುಖ್ಯೋಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರುಗಳ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಒಬ್ಬ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕ/ಶಿಕ್ಷಕಿಯನ್ನು ಸಮನ್ವಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ನೇಮಿಸಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಜೊತೆ ಪೂರ್ವಭಾವಿ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಶಾಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸಿ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ದಿನಾಂಕ 17.11.2007 ರ ಒಳಗಾಗಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗೆ ನೀಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

- ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು/ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ/ನೋಡಲ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯವರು ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಸೂಚಿ ಸಿದ್ಧ ಪಡಿಸಿ, ಎಲ್ಲ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಒಳಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ 3 ದಿನಗಳ ಒಳಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.
- ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಂದ ಈ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಬಂದ ನಂತರ ದಿನಾಂಕ 27.11.2007 ರ ಒಳಗೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸಲು ಕ್ರಮ ವಹಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.
- ಈ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಕುರಿತು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಹಾಗೂ ನೋಡಲ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಒಂದು ವಾರದೊಳಗಾಗಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಜರುಗಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ದಿನಾಂಕ 08.12.2007 ರ ಒಳಗಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆ ನಡೆಸಿ, ಅನುಪಾಲನಾ ವರದಿ ಮಂಡಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಯು ಸಭೆ ಕರೆಯದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ, ಸಂಬಂಧ ಪಟ್ಟ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಯ ನೋಡಲ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರರನ್ನಾಗಿಸಿ, ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವರದಿ ನೀಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

#### ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಪೂರ್ವ ತಯಾರಿ:

- ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆಯ ದಿನಾಂಕವನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿ, ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಸ್ಟರ್ ಅಂಟಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ, ಡಂಗುರ ಹೊಡೆಸುವ ಹಾಗೂ ಕರಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಹಂಚುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.
- ಆಯಾ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿ ಕುರಿತು ನಿಗದಿತ ನಮೂನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ, ಅದನ್ನು ಭಿತ್ತಿ ಪತ್ರದ ಮೂಲಕ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಕಛೇರಿ, ಶಾಲೆ, ಅಂಗನವಾಡಿ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಟಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ನೀಡಬೇಕು.
- ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಲಿರುವ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಬಂದು ಹೋಗಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಿರುವ ಜಾಗ, ಸದರಿ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅವಶ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಳಾವಕಾಶ, ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರು, ಶೌಚಾಲಯ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ, ಪ್ರಥಮ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ, ಮತ್ತು ತುರ್ತು ಅಗತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ವಾಹನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ, ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಗಾಳಿ ಬೆಳಕಿನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಇರುವುದನ್ನು ಖಚಿತ ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.
- ವಾಹನ ಸಂಚಾರದ ಅತಿಯಾದ ದಟ್ಟಣೆ, ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್ ಫಾರ್ಮರ್, ಬೀದಿ ದೀಪಗಳ ತೆರೆದ ಸ್ವಿಚ್‌ಗಳು, ತೆರೆದ ಭಾವಿಗಳು, ಸಮೀಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆರೆ, ಹೊಂಡ, ನದಿಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲದಂತೆ, ಇದ್ದರೂ ಅವುಗಳ ಸಮೀಪ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಹೋಗದಂತೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕು.
- ಹಬ್ಬ, ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳ ಅಕ್ಕಪಕ್ಕದ ದಿನಾಂಕಗಳಂದು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆ ನಿಗದಿಗೊಳಿಸಬಾರದು.
- ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಗಮನ ಸೆಳೆಯಲು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ನಿಗದಿಯಾದ ರಸ್ತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೆರವಣಿಗೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಬರಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೂ ದಾರಿಯುದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ಇತರ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಹಾಕುವ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ಚೀಟಿಗಳನ್ನು/ ಸಮಸ್ಯಾ ಚೀಲಗಳಲ್ಲಿ/ಡಬ್ಬಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ, ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಚೀಲ/ಡಬ್ಬವನ್ನು ಸುರುವಿ, ಸದರಿ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹಿರಿಯರ ಗಮನ ಸೆಳೆಯಬಹುದು.
- ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಬರುವ ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.
- ಮಕ್ಕಳು ತಾವು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಲು, ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಡಿಸಲು ತಯಾರಿ ಮಾಡಲು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.
- ಮಕ್ಕಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು, ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳ ಹಾಗೂ ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿನ ಕಲೆಗಳ, ಪ್ರತಿಭೆಗಳನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಲು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಪೋಸ್ಟರ್, ಬ್ಯಾನರ್, ಚಿತ್ರ, ಹಾಡು ಕಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲು, ಕಲಾಭಿನಯ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ನೆರವು ನೀಡಬೇಕು.

ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು:

- ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಹಾಗೂ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಪ್ಪದ ಹಾಜರಿರಬೇಕು, ಸಭೆಯ ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ವಧರ್ಮ ಸಮನ್ವಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾರುವ ಅಥವಾ ದೇಶಭಕ್ತಿ, ನಾಡಗೀತೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗೀತೆ, ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯ ಬಗೆಗಿನ ಹಾಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಡಬೇಕು.
- ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಡಿಸಲು ಕಾರ್ಯಸೂಚಿಯನ್ವಯ ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡಬೇಕು.
- ಮಕ್ಕಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ರಚಿಸಿದ ಪೋಸ್ಟರ್, ಬ್ಯಾನರ್, ಚಿತ್ರ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡಬೇಕು.
- ಮಕ್ಕಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಳುವ ವಿವರಗಳು, ಅವುಗಳ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯ ಹೆಸರು, ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ವಿಳಾಸ ದೂರವಾಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉದ್ದಾಗಿ ಹಾಜರಿದ್ದು ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕು.
- ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವಿವಿಧ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ತಂತಮ್ಮ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಪಟ್ಟ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ವಿವರ, ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿರುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ವಿವರ, ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಕೇಳುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡಬೇಕು.

ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳು:

- ಮಕ್ಕಳೇ ಅರಿಸಿರುವ ಅವರ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ವೇದಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಭಯವಾಗಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು,
- ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಯಾವುದೇ ವಯಸ್ಕರು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಒತ್ತಡ ಹೇರಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳದಂತೆ ನೋಡುವುದು,
- ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವರ್ಗದ/ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಂತೆ ನೋಡುವುದು,
- ಅವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದಿನ ಸಾಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅನುವು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುವುದು
- ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಡ್ಡಿ ಆತಂಕ ಬಾರದಂತೆ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಸಭೆ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ:

- ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಕ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸುವುದು,
- ಸಭೆಗೆ ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಒಂದೆಡೆ ಸೇರುವ ಎಲ್ಲ ಜಾಗಗಳಿಗೆ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡಿ, ಅವರ ತಯಾರಿಗೆ ಅವಶ್ಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡುವುದು,
- ಮಕ್ಕಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಡಿಸಲು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸುವುದು,
- ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಲು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಿಸಲು ನೆರವು ನೀಡುವುದು,
- ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮರವಣಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜೊತೆಗಿರುವುದು.

ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳು:

- ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆಯ ದಿನ ಮತ್ತು ವೇಳೆ ನಿಗದಿಗೊಳಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಕ್ರಮ ವಹಿಸುವುದು.
- ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಸಭೆಯ ದಿನದ ತನಕ ಪದೇಪದೇ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಮಾಡಲು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು,

- ಹಿಂದಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಎತ್ತಿದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಯು ಕೈಗೊಂಡ ಕ್ರಮಗಳ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧ ಪಡಿಸಿ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದಿಡುವುದು,
- ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ
- ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಬದಿಗೊತ್ತಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಧೈರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅನುವು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುವುದು,

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳು:

- ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳೊಡನೆ ಸಮಾಲೋಚಿಸಿ, ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆ ನಡೆಸಲು ಅವಧಿಯನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು,
- ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಪಡಿಸಿ, ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮಟ್ಟದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಸಭೆ ಕರೆಯುವುದು.
- ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳ ನೌಕರರಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು.
- ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸುವುದು.

ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ:

- ತಮಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯೊಡನೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆಗಿಂತ ಒಂದು ವಾರ ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆಯ ಪೂರ್ವ ತಯಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಖಾತ್ರಿಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು,
- ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ನೀಡುವುದು,
- ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆ ಆದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ವಾರದೊಳಗೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗೆ ವಿವರವಾದ ವರದಿ ನೀಡುವುದು.

ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಯು ತಪ್ಪದೆ ವಿಡಿಯೋ ಚಿತ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡಿ, ಸಿ.ಡಿ. ಯನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರತಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಯಿಂದ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಭೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುವಾರು ವರದಿ ಪಡೆದು ಕ್ರೋಢೀಕರಿಸಿ ವಿಡಿಯೋ ಚಿತ್ರೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಒಂದು ಸಿ.ಡಿ. ಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳೊಳಗಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

  
(ಬಿ. ವೀರಣ್ಣ)

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ

ಗಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂ.ರಾಜ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ  
೧೬೨

ಇವರಿಗೆ:

- 1) ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ಗಳ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು,
- 2) ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು - ಈ ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆಯ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುವಂತೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- 3) ಸಂಪಾದಕರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಕಾಸ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - ಮುಂದಿನ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲು

ಮಹಾನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಮತ್ತು  
ಆರಕ್ಷಕ ಮಹಾನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರವರ ಕಛೇರಿ,  
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ನೆಂಗಲೂರು-1.

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:ಅಪರಾಧ/ಮಿಶ್ರ-2/42/2009

29.4.2010

ಸು ತ್ತೋ ಲೆ

ವಿಷಯ: ಹೊಸ ಬೀಟ್ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸುವ ಕುರಿತು.

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ಹೊಸ ಬೀಟ್ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಇದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ/ಪೊಲೀಸ್  
ಆಯುಕ್ತರವರ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೂಡಲೇ ಹಾರಿಗೆ ತರಲು ಘಟಕಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಖುದ್ದಾಗಿ  
ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ವಹಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರೇ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರರೆಂದು ಸೂಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

(ಅಜಯ ಕುಮಾರ ಸಿಂಹ)  
ಮಹಾನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಮತ್ತು  
ಆರಕ್ಷಕ ಮಹಾನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು,  
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ

ಗೆ

1. ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಆಯುಕ್ತರುಗಳು, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ/ಮೈಸೂರು ನಗರ/ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ-ಧಾರವಾಡ  
ನಗರ/ಮಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ (ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ).
2. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಲಯ ಆರಕ್ಷಕ ಮಹಾನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರುಗಳಿಗೆ (ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ)
3. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಅಧೀಕ್ಷಕರು (ಕೆ.ಜಿ.ಎಫ್ ಮತ್ತು ರೈಲ್ವೆಸ್ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ) (ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ).
4. ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಕಮಿಷನರೇಟ್ ಗಳ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಉಪ-ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಆಯುಕ್ತರುಗಳು (ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ).

ALL-CP (40)  
30 APR 2010

RA  
30/4/10

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ಖುದ್ದಿ ಪ್ರತಿ  
steroid and  
control of and all officers  
and above the rank  
of IAS for  
and implementation.  
30/4/2010

ನಂ ಸಿಸಿಆರ್‌ಬಿ/ಮಿಸ್ / 1 / 10

ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಕಮೀಷನರ್‌ರವರ ಕಛೇರಿ.

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ.

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 03-05-10

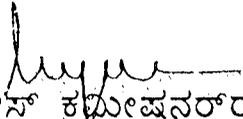
## ಜ್ಞಾಪನ

ವಿಷಯ: ಗೊಸ ಬೀಟ್ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸುವ ಕುರಿತು.

ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ: ಚೀಪ್ ಆಫೀಸ್ ಸಂ. ಅಪರಾದ/ ಮಿಶ್ರ-2/42/2009

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 29-04-10.

ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ವಿಷಯ ಮತ್ತು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಡಿಜಿಪಿ ಮತ್ತು ಐಜಿಪಿ ಕಛೇರಿಯಿಂದ ಗೊಸ ಬೀಟ್ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸಲು ಕೆಲವು ಸೂಚನೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆಯನ್ನು ಈ ಕಛೇರಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆಯನ್ನು ಈ ಜ್ಞಾಪನದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಈ ಪರಿಷ್ಕೃತ ಬೀಟ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲು ಸೂಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೈಗೊಂಡ ಕ್ರಮದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪಾಲನಾ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ಕಛೇರಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದೆ.

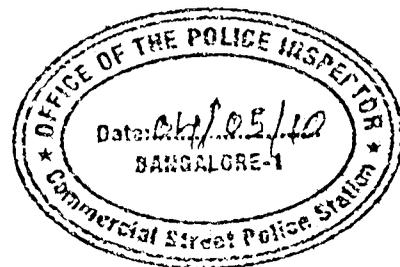
  
ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಕಮೀಷನರ್‌ರವರ ಪರವಾಗಿ  
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ.  
3.5.10

ರವರಿಗೆ,

ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು,  
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ.

ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸೂಕ್ತಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕಾಗಿ,

1. ಉಪ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ಕೇಂದ್ರ, ಪೂರ್ವ, ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ, ಉತ್ತರ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ, ಆಗ್ನೇಯ ಮತ್ತು ಈಶಾನ್ಯ ಉಪ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ.
2. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ.



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ  
(ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ)

ಮಹಾ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಮತ್ತು  
ಆರಕ್ಷಕ ಮಹಾ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರವರ ಕಛೇರಿ,  
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-1.  
ದಿನಾಂಕ: 13.4.2010.

ವಿಷಯ: ಪರಿಷ್ಕೃತ ಬೀಟ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ.

\* \* \* \* \*

ಪ್ರಣವನೆ :

ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಅನೇಕ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹಗಲು ಗಸ್ತುಗಳು ಕ್ರಮಬದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಹಾರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಅಥವಾ ಹಗಲು ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯವರನ್ನು ಅನೇಕ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ ಕೆಲವು ಬೀಟ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅದೇ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಅದೇ ಗಸ್ತುಗೆ ಕ್ರಮಬದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ನೇಮಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಗಸ್ತು ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಸ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚಾರಣೆಗೆ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾದ ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆಯ ಮನೋಭಾವವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ರಚನಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಗಸ್ತಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜವಬ್ದಾರಿಯುತ ಮನೋಭಾವ ಬರುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಗಸ್ತು ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆಯ ರೈಟರ್‌ಗಳು, ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ, ಪ್ರೋಸೆಸ್ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಗುಪ್ತವಾರ್ತಾ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಲಿ ಇರುವ ಬೀಟ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಪಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಶೇಕಡೆ 80ಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್ ವರ್ಗದ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯವರು ಅಪರೂಪವಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಕರವಾದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಅನಿಸಿಕೆಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

2. ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕತೆಯ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯ ವೇಗಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಸಹ ಕಾಲಕಾಲದಿಂದ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ನಂಬಲಾದ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಬೀಟ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ಪಟ್ಟಣ, ನಗರ ಮತ್ತು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದುವರೆಯುವುದು ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಆಡಳಿತದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಪೊಲೀಸರು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಬೀಟ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಉದ್ದೇಶವುಳ್ಳದ್ದಾಗಿ, ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಜನಸ್ನೇಹಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಪೊಲೀಸರು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಗೌರವಾರ್ಹ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರನ್ನು ಒಳಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಇರುವ ಬೀಟ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಬೀಟ್ ತಂಡಗಳು

3. ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆಯ ರೈಟರ್, ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯ/ಪ್ರೊಸೆಸ್ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯದ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯವರು ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ, ಒಟ್ಟು ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯವರನ್ನು ಠಾಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಬೀಟ್‌ಗಳಿವೆಯೋ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ತಂಡಗಳಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ತಂಡವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ಬೀಟ್‌ಗೆ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ನೇಮಿಸಬೇಕು. ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಬೀಟ್ ಹಂಚುವ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನಾ ವಿಧವಾದ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ ಆಗಬಹುದಾದ ಆಪಾದನೆ, ಅತ್ಯಪ್ರಿಯತೆ, ತಪ್ಪಿಸಲು ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್‌ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್/ಎಸಿಪಿ/ಡಿಎಸ್‌ಪಿ ರವರ ಸಮಕ್ಷಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಾಟರಿ ಮೂಲಕ ಹಂಚಬೇಕು. ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದ ನಂತರ ಬೀಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಪುನಃ ವಿಂಗಡಿಸುವಾಗ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಅಥವಾ ಇಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಅದೇ ಬೀಟ್‌ಗೆ ಹಿಂದೆ ಇದ್ದ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯವರನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಬಾರದು.

4. ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ/ಪೋಸ್ಟ್ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯವರನ್ನು ಅಶ್ಲತವಾಗಿ ನೇಮಿಸಬಾರದು, ಅವರನ್ನು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೊಮ್ಮೆಯಾದರೂ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಬೇಕು. ಬೀಟ್ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯವರನ್ನು ವಿಶೇಷ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ನೇಮಿಸುವಾಗ ಯಾವುದೇ ಬೀಟ್ ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲ ಬೀಟ್ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯವರು ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಬೀಟ್ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯವರನ್ನು ಆರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

5. ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರೊಬ್ಬರು, ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯವರ ಜೊತೆ ಸಮಾಲೋಚಿಸಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಬೀಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸುಮಾರು 50 ಜನ ಗಣ್ಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅಂತಹ ಗಣ್ಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಬೀಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸುವ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕಾಣಿಸಿದವರಾಗಿರಬಹುದು.

- i. ನೆರೆಹೊರೆ ಕಾವಲು ಸಮಿತಿ, ಮೊಹಲ್ಲಾ ಸಮಿತಿ, ಶಾಂತಿ ಸಭೆ ಸಮಿತಿ, ನಾಗರೀಕ ಸಮಿತಿ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳು.
- ii. ನಿವೃತ್ತಿ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಅಥವಾ ಸೇವೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ನೌಕರರು ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಜಿ ಸೈನ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು.
- iii. ಯುವಕ ಸಂಘ, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಂಘ, ಸ್ತ್ರೀಶಕ್ತಿ ಗುಂಪಿನ, ನಿವಾಸಿ ಕ್ಷೇಮಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ.
- iv. ಅಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳ ಸಂಘ/ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು.
- v. ಬೀಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿವಿಧ ಸಮಾಜಗಳ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು.
- vi. ಬೀಟ್ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ ಸ್ಲಂ/ಕೊಳೆಗೇರಿಯ ಕೆಲವರು.
- vii. ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಯೋಗವೆಂಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು.

6. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಆರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ನಾಗರೀಕರು ಒಂದೇ ಗುಂಪಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದವರಾಗಿರಬಾರದು. ಇವರು ದಿನ ನಿತ್ಯ ಜೀವನದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಭಾಗದ ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಮಾಜಗಳಿಗೂ ಸೇರಿದವರಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಮತ್ತು ಎಸ್.ಸಿ/ಎಸ್.ಟಿ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಜನಾಂಗದ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳಿರಬೇಕು.

7. ಬೀಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿ ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೊಮ್ಮೆ ಪುನರ್ರಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

8. ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಬೀಟ್‌ನ ಪೊಲೀಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಬೀಟ್‌ನಿಂದ ಆರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ 50 ಜನ ನಾಗರೀಕರು ಸೇರಿ ಬೀಟ್ ತಂಡ ಆಗಬೇಕು. ಬೀಟ್ ತಂಡದ ಎ.ಎಸ್.ಐ ಅಥವಾ ಹಿರಿಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪೇದೆಯವರು ಆ ತಂಡದ ಸಂಯೋಜಕರಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಒಂದು ಬೀಟ್ ತಂಡದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರು, ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಒಮ್ಮೆಗೆ ಗಸ್ತು ತಿರುಗಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವೇನಿಲ್ಲ. ಆ ಬೀಟ್ ತಂಡದ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಲಭ್ಯವಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರು ಆ ದಿವಸ ಬೀಟ್ ತಂಡದ ನಾಗರೀಕ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಜೊತೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸುವುದು. ಠಾಣೆಯ ಒಟ್ಟು ಬೀಟ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಪಿ.ಎಸ್.ಐ ಕಾನೂನು ಮತ್ತು ಸುವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಪರಾಧವರು ಎರಡು ಅಥವಾ ಮೂರು ಬೀಟ್ ಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿರಬೇಕು.

#### ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಗಳು

9. ಗಸ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಗಸ್ತು ಕಿರುಗುವ ಕುರಿತು ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನಗಳನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಮ್ಯಾನ್ಯುಯಲ್ ಫಿಫಿಐ ಮತ್ತು ಫಿಫಿಐಐ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಿರವಾಗಿ ಮನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟು ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಿಸಿದ ಬೀಟ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕು. ಏನೇ ಆದರೂ ಬೀಟ್ ಗುಂಪಿನ ಸಹಕಾರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಪುನರ್ರಚಿಸಿದ ಬೀಟ್ ತಂಡಗಳು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದು:

i. ಆಯಾ ಬೀಟ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಿಸಿದ ಬೀಟ್ ತಂಡ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಮಾಹಿತಿ/ವರ್ತಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುವುದು ಬೀಟ್ ತಂಡದ ಜವಬ್ದಾರಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಗುಪ್ತ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಲು ಬೀಟ್ ತಂಡದ ಪೊಲೀಸರು ಕರ್ತವ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಮತ್ತು ಇಲ್ಲದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಅವರವರ ತಂಡದ ನಾಗರೀಕ ಸದಸ್ಯರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಸ್ನೇಹ ಮನೋಭಾವದಿಂದ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

ii. ಬೀಟ್ ತಂಡದ ನಾಗರೀಕರ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳನ್ನು ಆ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ ಕಣ್ಣು ಮತ್ತು ಕಿವಿಗಳಂತೆ ಭಾವಿಸಬೇಕು. ಬೀಟ್ ತಂಡದ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಲೂ ನಾಗರೀಕರಿಗೆ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ರಾತ್ರಿಗಸ್ತು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಧಿಸಬಾರದು. ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರನ್ನು ಪೊಲೀಸರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅವರ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಕರಿಸಲು ರಾತ್ರಿ ಗಸ್ತು ತಿರುಗುವುದನ್ನು ಸೇರಿ ಪೋಷಾಹ ಕೊಡುವುದನ್ನು ಬೀಟ್ ತಂಡದವರ ತೊಡಗುವಿಕೆಗೆ ಬಿಡಬೇಕು.

iii. ಪ್ರತಿ ದಿನವೂ ನಾಗರೀಕ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ಅವರ ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೀಟ್‌ನ ಪೊಲೀಸರು ಭೇಟಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರುಗಳು ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಭೇಟಿ ಮಾಡಿ, ಬೀಟ್ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಹಾಗು ಹೋಗುಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಬಹುದು. ಆಕಸ್ಮಿಕವಾಗಿ ಭೇಟಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭವನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

iv. ಬೀಟ್ ತಂಡದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಪೊಲೀಸರಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಗರೀಕ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೂ ಒಂದು ನೋಟ್ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಭೇಟಿ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗಲೆಲ್ಲ ಅವರುಗಳು ಅವರವರ ನೋಟ್ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ದಾಖಲಿಸಬೇಕು. ಈ ನೋಟ್ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ನಮೂನೆಯಲ್ಲಿರಬೇಕು.

ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ.	ಭೇಟಿಯಾದ ದಿನ ಮತ್ತು ವೇಳೆ	ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಿ	ನಾಗರೀಕ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಿ	ಷರಾ

ಬೀಟ್ ಪೊಲೀಸರು ಒಂದು ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ನೋಟ್ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಾಠಿಯನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವುದು, ಆತನ ಶುರ್ತು ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾದ, ಚುರುಕಾದ ಚಲನೆಯನ್ನು ತಡೆಂಟುವ, ಕಳ್ಳರನ್ನು ಬೆನ್ನಟ್ಟುವ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನುಂಟು ಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡುತ್ತೇವೆ, ಆತನು ತನ್ನ ಜೇಬಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತಹ ಸಣ್ಣ ನೋಟ್ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ನೋಟ್ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಆತನ ಬೀಟ್‌ನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾದ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಖಾಲಿ ಹಾಳೆಗಳಿರಬೇಕು.

v. ಪೊಲೀಸರು ಬೀಟ್ ತಂಡದ ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಪಡೆಯುವುದು-

- ಎ) ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಬೀಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಭವಿಸಿದ ಕೇಸುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪುರಾವೆಗಳು;
- ಬಿ) ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವಾಗ ಮಹಜರ್ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿದಾರರನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು;
- ಸಿ) ತಲೆಮರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಆರೋಪಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಮಾನಸ್ಪದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆ ಹಚ್ಚುವ ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ;
- ಡಿ) ಅಪರಾಧಗಳನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು, ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸಾರ ಮಾಡುವ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ;

ಇ) ಕಾನೂನು ಬದ್ಧವಾದ, ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಹೊಸ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು  
ಅಪರಾಧಗಳನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ;

ಏ) ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಸುವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕೋಮು ಸೌಹಾರ್ದಕರ ಕಾಪಾಡುವ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ;

ಜಿ) ಹೆಂಗಸರನ್ನು ಚುಡಾಯಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ;

ಹೆಚ್) ದೀವಿ ಜಗಳಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಮದ್ಯಪಾನ ಸೇವನೆಯಿಂದ ಆಗುವ ಗಲಾಟೆಗಳನ್ನು  
ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು;

ಐ) ಆರೋಪಿತರ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ;

ಜಿ) ಆಯಾ ದೀಟ್‌ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಸಮನ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ವಾರೆಂಟ್ ಜಾರಿ ಮಾಡಲು;

ಕೆ) ಅರ್ಜಿ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ;

ಎಲ್) ಪಾಸ್‌ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ;

ಎಂ) ಬಂದೂಕು ಪರವಾನಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ;

ಎನ್) ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ದೀಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಯಾವುದೇ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ನಡತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗುಣಲಕ್ಷಣ  
ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ;

ಬಿ) ಖಾಸಗಿ ಸೆಕ್ಯೂರಿಟಿ ಗಾರ್ಡ್‌ಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವೇಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿರಲು.

ಬಿ) ದೀಟ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಸ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅಪರಿಚಿತರು ಬಂದುಹೋಗುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ  
ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುವ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ.

ಕ್ಯೂ) ಸಮಾಜ ಘಾತುಕ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಾದ ಮಟ್ಟಿ, ಜೂಜಾಟ, ಮನೆ/ಕ್ಲಬ್ ಜೂಜಾಟ, ವೇಶ್ಯಾ  
ಗೃಹಗಳು, ತಲೆಹಿಡುಕರು, ಕಳ್ಳಭಟ್ಟಿ, ಹೆಂಗಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ವೇಶ್ಯಾ ವೃತ್ತಿಗೆ  
ಸಾಗಿಸುವುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಇಂತಹ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ  
ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಶ್ರಮ ಜರುಗಿಸುವುದು;

10. ದೀಟ್ ತಂಡದ ಮೊಲೀಸರು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟು ಅವರ ದೀಟ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಲು ನಡಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ  
ಗಸ್ತು ತಿರುಗಬೇಕು.

11. ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ/ಭೇಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ, ದೀಟ್ ತಂಡಕ್ಕೆ ನೇಮಕವಾದ  
ಮೊಲೀಸರು ತಮ್ಮ ದೀಟ್ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸದಸ್ಯರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು  
ನಡೆಸಬೇಕು. ಈ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೊಮ್ಮೆಯಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಆ ತಂಡದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ  
ಮೊಲೀಸರು ಈ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಹಾಜರಿರಬೇಕು.

12. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ದೀಟ್ ತಂಡದ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳ ಹೆಸರು, ಕಛೇರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮನೆಯ ವಿಳಾಸ,  
ಕಛೇರಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಮನೆಯ ಟೆಲಿಫೋನ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ, ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮೊದಲಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ದೀಟ್  
ತಂಡದ ಮೊಲೀಸರಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರಬೇಕು. ಇವು ಮೊಲೀಸ್ ತಾಣೆಯಲ್ಲೂ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರಬೇಕು. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ನಾಗರಿಕ  
ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿ, ಅವರ ಟೆಲಿಫೋನ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ, ಮೊಲೀಸ್ ತಾಣಾವಾರು, ಸಿಪಿಐ ಮತ್ತು ಎಸ್‌ಡಿಪಿಐ  
ಕಛೇರಿಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರಬೇಕು. ದೀಟ್ ತಂಡದ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸದಸ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ತಂಡದ ಮೊಲೀಸರ ತಾಣೆಯ  
ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿ ಪಿ.ಎಸ್.ಐ/ಪಿ.ಐ.ಎ.ರವರ ಟೆಲಿಫೋನ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು ಲಭ್ಯವಿರಬೇಕು.

13. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ದೀಟ್ ತಂಡಗಳನ್ನು ತಾಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯವರು ಆಯಾ ದೀಟ್‌ನ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲೇ  
ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ಯಾದರೂ ಭೇಟಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ತಾಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯು ತನ್ನ ತಾಣೆಯ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ದೀಟ್  
ತಂಡಗಳ ಮೋಷಕ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ದೀಟ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಲು ಸಹಕಾರ ನೀಡಲು  
ಮುಂದೆ ಬಿಡುಪಿರತೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕುತ್ತಿರುವುದು. ತನ್ನ ಗತ್ತಿನ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟು  
ದೀಟ್ ತಂಡದ ಬಹಳವು ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ಭೇಟಿಯಾಗುವುದು, ನೋಟ್ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ

ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮುದಾಯ ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದು.

14. ಬೀಟ್ ಕಂಡದ ಪೊಲೀಸರು ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂಲಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂಲಕರಣದ ಕಾರ್ಯದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಬೀಟ್ ಕಂಡದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯವರು ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಪಕ್ಷ ವಾರದೊಮ್ಮೆಯಾದರೂ ಬೀಟ್ ಕಂಡದ ಪೊಲೀಸರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿ ಅವರು ಕಲೆಹಾಕಿದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಬೀಟ್ ಕಂಡದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯವರು ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಇತರ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯವರು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟು ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಹಗಲು ಗಸ್ತು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಕೊನೆ ಪಕ್ಷ ವಾರದೊಮ್ಮೆಯಾದರೂ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಗಸ್ತು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಡಿ.ಎಸ್.ಪಿ/ಎ.ಪಿ.ಪಿ. ರವರುಗಳು ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆಗೆ ಭೇಟಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಾಗ ಬೀಟ್ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಪೊಲೀಸರು ಗಸ್ತು ಯೋಜನೆ ನೆಪ ಹೇಳಿದ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಬೇಕು.

15. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಬೀಟ್ ಕಂಡದ ಪೊಲೀಸರು ಕೋಮುಗಲಭೆ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ ಇದ್ದು ಕೋಮುಗಲಭೆ ಸಂಭವಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಪೊಲೀಸರನ್ನು ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಗೆ ಜವಬ್ದಾರರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಕಲೆಮರಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಆಯೋಜನೆಗಳು, ಶಂಕಿತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆ ಹಚ್ಚುವ ಮತ್ತು ಪೂರ್ವಸಜಾ ಅಸಾಮಿಗಳ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿಗಾ ಇಡುವ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ಆ ಬೀಟ್ ಕಂಡದ ಪೊಲೀಸರದೇ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಬೀಟ್ ಕಂಡದ ಪೊಲೀಸರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪರಿಚಿತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಬಂದಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುವುದು ಅವರ ಜವಬ್ದಾರಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಗಾಂಧಿ ಜಾಹೀರಾತು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಗಳಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಜೂಜಾಟ, ಮನೆ ಜೂಜಾಟ, ಕಳ್ಳಪಟ್ಟಿ ಇಳಿಸುವುದು, ಸೂಳೆಗಾರಿಕೆ, ತೆಂಗಿನ ಮೆಣಸು ಮತ್ತು ಮೆಣಸು, ವೇಶ್ಯಾ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವರ್ತಮಾನವನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯವರಿಗೆ ನೀಡುವುದು ಅವರ ಜವಬ್ದಾರಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಬೀಟ್ ಕಂಡದ ಪೊಲೀಸರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮನ್ವಯ ಮತ್ತು ಪಾರಿವಾಹಿಕ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸಹ ಅವರ ಜವಬ್ದಾರಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

16. ಡಿ.ಎಸ್.ಪಿ/ಎ.ಪಿ.ಪಿ.ರವರು ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳೊಮ್ಮೆಯಾದರೂ ಪ್ರತಿ ಬೀಟ್ ಕಂಡವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಭೇಟಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು. ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಸಭೆಗಳು ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆ ಅಥವಾ ಎ.ಪಿ.ಪಿ/ ಡಿ.ಎಸ್.ಪಿ ರವರ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ಬೀಟ್ ಕಂಡದ ಪೊಲೀಸರಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕು.

**ಬೀಟ್ ಕಂಡದ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು**

17. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಬೀಟ್ ಕಂಡದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪೊಲೀಸರಿಗೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳು ಇರುವ ಬೀಟ್ ಕಂಡವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳು ಎರಡು ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿರಬೇಕು.

**ಭಾಗ-1**

- ಎ) ಬೀಟ್ ನಕ್ಷೆ.
- ಬಿ) ಬೀಟ್ ಕಂಡದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಹೆಸರು, ವಿಳಾಸ ಮತ್ತು ಫೋನ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ.
- ಸಿ) ಬೀಟ್ ಕಂಡದ ಪೊಲೀಸರಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಸಮೂಹದಿಂದ ಹತ್ತು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಹೆಸರು, ವಿಳಾಸ ಫೋನ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ. ಇವರುಗಳು ಬೀಟ್ ಕಂಡದ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಆಗಿರಬಹುದು ಅಥವಾ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಇರಬಹುದು.

ಈ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಾನೂನು ಮತ್ತು ಸುವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ, ಕೋಮು ಮತ್ತು ಜಾತಿ ಗಲಭೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆಹಚ್ಚುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ತಯಾರಿಸುವುದು.

೨೧) ಬೀಟ್ ಸರಕದ್ಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ವಾಸವಿರುವ ಚಿತ್ರ ಕಾಲರಿಯ ಅನುಬಂಧ ವಿಳಾಸಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿ  
೨೨) ಬೀಟ್ ಸರಕದ್ಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ವಾಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಅನುಬಂಧವಿರುವ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗಳ ವಿಳಾಸಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿ  
೨೩) ಬೀಟ್ ಸರಕದ್ಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ವಾಸವಿರುವ ರೀಡಿ ಹಾಲೆ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿ  
ವಿಳಾಸವಿರಲಿಗ.

೨೪) ಬೀಟ್ ಸರಕದ್ಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಲಾಭ ಬಂದಂತಹ ಕಂಪೌಂಡ್ ಹೊಂದಿರುವವರ ಪಟ್ಟಿ

೨೫) ಬೀಟ್ ಸರಕದ್ಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ವಾಸವಿರುವ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ ಗೊಂದಲಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿ

೨೬) ಬೀಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸವಿರುವ ಎಂ.ಓ. ಅಧೀನಗಳ ವಿಳಾಸವಿರುವ ಪಟ್ಟಿ

೨೭) ಬೀಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸವಿರುವ ಸೋಲೆ ಸೇವಾ ಆಸಾದಿಗಳ ವಿಳಾಸವಿರುವ ಪಟ್ಟಿ

೨೮) ಬೀಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸವಿರುವ ಚಿತ್ರ ಹಾಲೆ ಅಥವಾ ರೀಡಿ ಹಾಲೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇರುವ

ಯಾವುದೇ ಸೇವಾಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯವರ ವಿಳಾಸವಿರುವ ಪಟ್ಟಿ

ಎಲ್) ಕಳೆದ ಎರಡು ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೀಟ್ ಸರಕದ್ಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಭವಿಸಿದ ಸ್ವತ್ತು ಕಳುವಿನ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳ  
ಪಟ್ಟಿ ದಿವ್ಯಾಂಗ್ಲ ಸ್ಥಳವಿರಲಿಗ.

ಘಾಲ್ತಿ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸ್ವತ್ತು ಕಳುವು ಪ್ರಕರಣ ಬೀಟ್ ಸರಕದ್ಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಭವಿಸಿದ

ಬಜೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೀಟ್ ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯು ಆದಷ್ಟು ಬೀಟ್ ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿ ನಮೂದಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಎಂ) ಬೀಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳೆದ ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಭವಿಸಿದ ಉಪನು ಮತ್ತು ಸುವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗೆ  
ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಘಟನೆಗಳ ಸಾರಾಂಶ.

ಘಾಲ್ತಿ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪನು ಮತ್ತು ಸುವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಘಟನೆಗಳನ್ನು

ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಬೀಟ್ ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯು ನಮೂದಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಎನ್) ಬೀಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮಜ್ದೂರರ ಅಂಚೆಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿ

ಓ) ಬೀಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವಾಲ್‌ಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿ

ಒ) ಬೀಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ರೀಡಿಗೇರಿ/ಸ್ತಂಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿ

ಈನ್) ಬೀಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವಾಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಕೆಲವು ಒಳಾಂಗಣ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸುವವರ ಪಟ್ಟಿ

ಆರ್) ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆಯ ದಿವ್ಯಾಂಗ್ಲ ಬೀಟ್‌ಗೆ ಅನುಬಂಧವಾಗಬಹುದಾದ ನೇರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳು.

**ಮುಖಾಂತರಿಸಬೇಕಾದುದು.**

18) ಬೀಟ್ ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿ ಗಂಭೀರವಾದ ಅಪನು ಮತ್ತು ಸುವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವಾಗ  
ಫಲಾ ಅನುಬಂಧ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಫೇಕ್ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಅಥವಾ ಅನುಬಂಧ ಮತ್ತು ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ದೇಶಾದ  
ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬಂಧಿಸಲು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡಿದಾಗ ಬೀಟ್ ಪೊಲೀಸರು ಮತ್ತು ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ  
ಇವು ಬಹುಮಾನವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಏನೇ ಇದ್ದರೂ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಎಸ್.ಓ/ಡಿ.ಸಿ.ಸಿ.ರವರು ಅನುಬಂಧ  
ಬಿಡುವುದಾದ ಬೀಟ್‌ನು ಅಂತ್ಯ ಮಾಡಿ ಆ ಬೀಟ್‌ನ ಪೊಲೀಸರಿಗೆ ಬಹುಮಾನ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು  
ಗೌರವ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಶಂಸಣಾ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಬೀಟ್ ತಂಡವನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಾಸೆ  
ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಎಸ್.ಓ/ಡಿ.ಸಿ.ಸಿ.ರವರು ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿಯಾದ ಬೀಟ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ  
ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ/ವಲಯದ ಅತೀ ಉತ್ತಮ ಪೊಲೀಸ್  
ಠೆ ಎಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಅಂಚೆ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆಗೆ ರೀಡಿಗೇರಿ ಹಿಲ್ಸ್‌ನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಅತೀ  
ಉತ್ತಮ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆಯು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬೀಟ್ ತಂಡದ ಪೊಲೀಸರನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು  
ವರ್ಷಾನಿವಾರಿ ಗೌರವಿಸಬೇಕು ಮೂಲಕ ಅವರುಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಬೇಕು.

19) ಈ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದ ದಿನದಿಂದ ಎರಡು ತಿಂಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಠಾಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ  
ರೀಡಿ ಪದವ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬೀಟ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಕೋರ್ಡಿನೇಟಿಂಗ್ ಪ್ರಕರಣವಿರುವ ಒಬ್ಬ ನಿಬಂಧಕರೊಡನೆ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ  
ಇಡಬೇಕು/ವಲಯದ ಡಿ.ಸಿ.ಸಿ. ದವರಾಗಬೇಕು.

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**MANDATORY PROCEDURES FOR MASS MARRIAGES****I. Registration of the Organisers:**

- i. All organisers of mass marriages be it individuals, trusts, charities, societies, temple authorities should register themselves with the District Registrar under the Revenue department.
- ii. The registration is one time and shall be renewed once every 5 years.
- iii. The organisers should submit the following documents during the registration.
  - a. Name of the Individual/Trust/Society/ Temple Authorities/Religious Organisations/Church/others specify
  - b. Address and proof of the same.
  - c. Registration Certificate in case of trust/society
  - d. Affidavit stating that no child marriage will take place in the event of mass marriages.
- iv. No Organisation/individual shall conduct mass marriages without registration.
- v. The registration certificate should be submitted to the authorities at the time of seeking permission for conducting marriages.
- vi. The registering authority has the power to cancel registration on grounds of violation of the norms such as encouraging marriages of couple under age.

**II. Permission for Conducting Mass Marriages:** The organisers shall submit application to the Tahsildars of the Taluk seeking the permission conducting the mass marriages. The application should be accompanied by the following documents -

- i. Separate Photograph of the bride and groom participating in the mass marriage.
- ii. Birth Certificate/ School certificate/ Age certificate from the Government Medical Officer as age proof. (Refer annexure for further details on age proof)
- iii. Residential address proof in the form of ration card/election voters ID, pass port, driving license etc.
- iv. Affidavit from both the parents stating the bride and groom are of eligible marriageable age, with consent of the couple.

**III. The time frame for submission** of the applications to the Tahsildar is as under,

- i. If the number of couples participating in the event is less than 100 then 20 days prior to date of marriage
- ii. If the number of couples participating in the event is up to 200 then 40 days prior to the marriage date.
- iii. If the number of couples participating in the event is more than 200 then 60 days prior to the marriage date.

**IV.** The applications submitted after dead line shall not be accepted.

**V.** The Tahsildar shall enlist the support of Child Marriage Prohibition Officers (CMPOs) and other officers for verification of application and documents submitted, and grant permission on authentication of the list.

- VI. Copies of official permission along with the authenticated list and with details of date, day, venue, number of couples approved etc must be submitted to the CDPO. The copy of the permission and list of approved applications should be available at the venue on the day of the mass marriage for scrutiny and inspection by the CMPOs.
- VII. No marriage shall be permitted unless the name of the couple is found in the list of applications approved by the scrutiny committee.
- VIII. The couple getting married in such mass marriages shall be of the marriageable age as prescribed under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006, i.e., the age of the bride should be not less than 18 years and that of the groom not less than 21 years.
- IX. In case of discrepancies such as age of the bride or groom is suspected to be below prescribed age or either of the persons is suspected to be already married, such applications shall be rejected and the facts should be brought to the notice of the organisers.
- X. Organisers should compulsorily advertise that child marriage is prohibited and is a punishable offence. Punitive measures for violation should be highlighted.
- XI. Concerned CDPO and Revenue Inspector shall compulsorily be present at the venue of the mass marriage to ensure that no child marriage takes place in mass marriages.
- XII. At the request of concerned CDPO, Police and Revenue authorities will cooperate as and when required to prevent the occurrence of child marriage.
- XIII. Videograph/Photo graph of mass marriages shall be submitted by the organiser to the concerned Tahsildar or CDPO within a week of the marriage.
- XIV. Action to be initiated against those organizers who exercise pressure on officials/authorities in the process of scrutiny of applications/providing permission.
- XV. Concerned CMPOs shall compulsorily file FIR against organisers if couple below marriageable age are found participating in mass marriages.
- XVI. Every marriage conducted in the mass marriage shall compulsorily be registered under The Karnataka Marriages (Registration and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1976. Concerned designated marriage registering authority shall be present at the venue and register such marriages on the spot and registration certificates shall be issued to the couples. For any reason beyond control if it is not possible to register marriages on the same day, such marriage can be registered within a month. Parents and parties to the marriage shall be responsible for getting the marriage registered failing which they will be liable for action.
- XVII. A monthly report of mass marriages should be sent by the concerned CDPOs/CMPOs giving details including violations if any, to the Deputy Commissioner of the district and a copy marked to the Deputy Director, DWCD.

ವಿಷಯ: ಸರಳ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹ ಜನಪ್ರಿಯಗೊಳಿಸಲು "ಆದರ್ಶ ವಿವಾಹ" ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಧನ ನೀಡುವ ಕುರಿತು.  
 ಓದಲಾಗಿದೆ: ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂ: ಆರ್‌ಡಿ 81 ಎಂಎಸ್‌ಟಿ 2007.  
 ದಿನಾಂಕ:02/05/2007

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ಮೇಲೆ ಓದಲಾದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಆದರ್ಶ ವಿವಾಹ ಯೋಜನೆಯನುಸಾರ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ 25 ಜೋಡಿಗಳು ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಾಹವಾಗುವ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಯುವತಿಯೂ ರೂ.10,000/-ಗಳ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಧನವನ್ನು 2 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಅವಧಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಠೇವಣಿ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದು. ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹವನ್ನು ಸಂಘಟಿಸುವ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಸಹ ವಿವಾಹವಾಗುವ ಪ್ರತಿ ಜೋಡಿಗೆ ರೂ.100 ರಂತೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಧನವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದು.

ಹಾಲಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮ/ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಚಾರದ ಕೊರತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 25 ಜೋಡಿಗಳು ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಮದುವೆಯಾಗುವ ಸಂಭವಗಳು ತೀರಾ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದಾಗಿ 2007-08 ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಂಡಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸದರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದಲ್ಲಾಗುವ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಮನಗಂಡು ಸರಳ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಜನಪ್ರಿಯಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಹಾಗೂ ಆದರ್ಶ ವಿವಾಹ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಮತ್ತು ಹೋಬಳಿ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸುವ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ 10 ಜೋಡಿಗಳು ಇರಬೇಕು ಹಾಗೂ ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಮತ್ತು ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ 25 ಜೋಡಿಗಳು ಇರಬೇಕೆಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಿ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 02/05/2007ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ಮಾರ್ಪಡಿಸಲು ನಿರ್ಣಯವಾಯಿತು. ಅದರಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಆದೇಶ

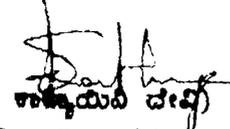
ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂ: ಆರ್‌ಡಿ 5 ಎಡಿಎಂ 2008, ದಿನಾಂಕ:19/09/2008.

ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಕೂಲಂಕುಷವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆದರ್ಶ ವಿವಾಹ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಮತ್ತು ಹೋಬಳಿ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಲಾಗುವ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ 10 ಜೋಡಿಗಳು ಇರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಹಾಗೂ ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಮತ್ತು ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ 25 ಜೋಡಿಗಳು ಇರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದ ಕುರಿತು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ತಹಶೀಲ್ದಾರರು ವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಮಾಡಲು ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ಣಾಂಕ ಧನ ನೀಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೊರಡಿಸಲಾದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:ಆರ್‌ಡಿ 81 ಎಂಎಸ್‌ಡಿ 2007, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 02/05/2007ರನ್ವಯ ಚಾಲ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪರಕುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳು ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:ಆಇ 160 ವೆಚ್ಚ/7/2008, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 04/09/2008ರಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಸಹಮತಿಯ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಹೊರಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆಜ್ಞಾಮಸೂರ  
ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ,

  
(ಎಸ್. ಕಾಣ್ಕೆಯಡಿ ದೇವಿ) 19/9/08  
ಪೀಠಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು,

ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಭದ್ರತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪಿಂಚಣಿಗಳ  
ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ, ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ.

**ಇವರಿಗೆ:-**

ಸಂಕಲನಕಾರರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಇವರಿಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರದ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿ 1000 ಪ್ರತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಭದ್ರತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪಿಂಚಣಿಗಳ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೋರಿದೆ.

**ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು**

1. ಮಹಾಲೇಖಪಾಲರು (ಲೆಕ್ಕಪತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಲೆಕ್ಕ ತಪಾಸಣೆ) (ಎ.ಮತ್ತು ಇ)ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
2. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
3. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಅರ್ಥಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ವಿಧಾನ ಸೌಧ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
4. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ.
5. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಆಯಕ್ತರು.
6. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು.
7. ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಖಜಾನೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
8. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಉಪ ವಿಭಾಗಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು/ಎಲ್ಲಾ ತಹಸೀಲ್ದಾರರುಗಳಿಗೆ
9. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಖಜಾನೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಉಪ ಖಜಾನೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು
10. ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಅರ್ಥಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ (ವೆಚ್ಚ/7-6) ವಿಧಾನಸೌಧ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
11. ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಮತ್ತು ರಕ್ಷಾ ಕಡತ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನಡವಳಿಗಳು

ವಿಷಯ:- ಸರಳ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹ ಜನಪ್ರಿಯಗೊಳಿಸಲು "ಆದರ್ಶ ವಿವಾಹ" ಯೋಜನೆ ಜಾರಿ - ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಧನ ನೀಡುವ ಕುರಿತು.

ಓದಲಾಗಿದೆ:- ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಾಲಿನ 2007-08ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಆಯವ್ಯಯದ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸನ್ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಚಿವರ ಘೋಷಣೆ.

ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ:-

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಳ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹ ಜನಪ್ರಿಯಗೊಳಿಸಲು "ಆದರ್ಶ ವಿವಾಹ" ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಿದೆ. ಕನಿಷ್ಠ 25 ವಿವಾಹಗಳು ನಡೆದಿರುವ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಮದುವೆಯಾಗುವವರು ಮಾತ್ರ ಈ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಅರ್ಹತೆ ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಘೋಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. | 2007-08ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಆಯವ್ಯಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ವೆಚ್ಚವನ್ನು ಭರಿಸಲು ಲೆಕ್ಕಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆ 2250-00-800-2-17 (ಯೋಜನೆ) ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹಗಳಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರೂ. 1000.00 ಲಕ್ಷಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಮಾಜದ ಒಳಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ರೂಪಿಸಿರುವ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ಅತಿ ಕಟ್ಟುನಿಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಪಾಲಿಸಿ ಜನರ ಹಿತರಕ್ಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಿದೆ. ಅದರಂತೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಆದೇಶ.

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಆರ್‌ಡಿ 81 ಎಂಎಸ್‌ಟಿ 2007, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 02-05-2007

ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆದರ್ಶ ವಿವಾಹ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಮದುವೆಯಾಗುವ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಯುವತಿಗೂ ರೂ. 10,000/-ಗಳ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಧನವನ್ನು 2 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಅವಧಿಯವರೆಗೂ ಠೇವಣಿ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಲು ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದೆ. "ಆದರ್ಶ ವಿವಾಹ" ಎಂಬ ಹೊಸ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿರುವ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳಂತೆ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದೆ.

ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹಗಳು (ಆದರ್ಶ ವಿವಾಹ) ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಈ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವಿವಾಹಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ 25 ಜೋಡಿ ವಿವಾಹಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಘಟಿಸುವ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳಿಗೂ ವಿವಾಹವಾಗುವ ಪ್ರತಿ ಜೋಡಿಗೆ ರೂ.. 100/-ರಂತೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಧನವನ್ನು ನೀಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

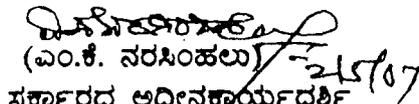
..... 2

ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ತಗಲುವ ವೆಚ್ಚ ರೂ. 100.00 ಲಕ್ಷಗಳನ್ನು (ಒಂದು ನೂರು ಲಕ್ಷಗಳ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ) ಈ ಆದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿರುವ ಅನುಬಂಧ-1ರಲ್ಲಿರುವಂತೆ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ತಗಲುವ ವೆಚ್ಚವನ್ನು 2007-08ನೇ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಾಲಿನ ಲೆಕ್ಕಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆ 2250-00-800-2-17-059, ಇತರೆ ಖರ್ಚು (ಯೋಜನೆ), 2250-00-800-2-17-422 ವಿಶೇಷ ಘಟಕ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು 2250-00-800-2-17-423 ಗರಿಜನ ಉಪಯೋಜನೆ ಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾದ ಅನುಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಭರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಈ ಹೊಸ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯವರು ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಖಜಾನೆಯಿಂದ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂದಾಯಮಾಡಲು ಡ್ರಾಯಿಂಗ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯೆಂದು ಪದನಾಮಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶಗಳ ವರದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅದರ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆಗಾಗಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು ಹಾಗೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಈ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಎಫ್‌ಡಿ 1 ಟಿಎಫ್‌ಪಿ 1996, ದಿನಾಂಕ:10-07-1996ರಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲಾಖಾ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಾಯೋಜಿಸಿರುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರದನ್ವಯ ಹೊರಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆಜ್ಞಾನುಸಾರ  
ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ

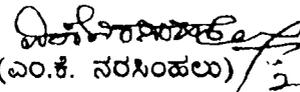
  
(ಎಂ.ಕೆ. ನರಸಿಂಹಲು)  
ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ  
ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ(ಭೂಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಕೋಶ)

ಇವರಿಗೆ,

- (1) ಮಹಾಲೇಖಪಾಲರು (ಲೆಕ್ಕಪತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಲೆಕ್ಕ ತಪಾಸಣೆ) (ಎ ಮತ್ತು ಇ), ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
- (2) ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ವಿಧಾನಸೌಧ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
- (3) ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ.
- (4) ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ವಿಧಾನಸೌಧ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
- (5) ಮಾನ್ಯ ಉಪ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ವಿಧಾನಸೌಧ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
- (6) ಮಾನ್ಯ ಕಂದಾಯ ಸಚಿವರ ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ವಿಧಾನಸೌಧ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
- (7) ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು/ಮೈಸೂರು/ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ/ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗ ವಿಭಾಗ.
- (8) ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು.
- (9) ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಖಜಾನೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
- (10) ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಎನ್.ಎಂ.ಸಿ. ಖನಿಜ ಭವನ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
- (11) ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಖಜಾನೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಉಪಖಜಾನೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು.
- (12) ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹುಜೂರ್ ಖಜಾನೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
- (13) ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಮತ್ತು ರಕ್ಷಾ ಕಡತ.

ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾದ ಅನುದಾನ (ರೂ. ಲಕ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)

ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ.	ವಿಧವು ಹೆಸರು	ಲೆಕ್ಕಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆ 2250-00-800-2- 17-059	ಲೆಕ್ಕಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆ 2250-00-800- 2-17-422	ಲೆಕ್ಕಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆ 2250-00-800- 2-17-423
1	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ	3.00	0.50	0.40
2	ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ	5.00	1.00	0.50
3	ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ	5.00	1.00	0.40
4	ಬೀದರ್	5.00	1.00	0.40
5	ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ	5.00	1.00	0.40
6	ರಾಯಚೂರು	5.00	1.00	0.40
7	ಧಾರವಾಡ	5.00	1.00	0.40
8	ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ	5.00	1.00	0.40
9	ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ	5.00	1.00	0.40
10	ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ	5.00	1.00	0.40
11	ಬಾಹ್ಯರಾಜನಗರ	5.00	1.00	0.40
12	ಗದಗ್	5.00	1.00	0.40
13	ಹಾವೇರಿ	5.00	1.00	0.40
14	ಹಾಸನ	5.00	1.00	0.40
15	ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗ	5.00	1.00	0.40
16	ಬಿಜಾಪುರ	5.00	1.00	0.40
	ಒಟ್ಟು	78.00	15.50	6.50

  
 (ಎಂ.ಕೆ. ನರಸಿಂಹಲು)  
 ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ  
 ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ(ಭೂಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಕೋಶ)

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ.ಡಿ. 81 ಎಂ.ಎಸ್.ಟಿ.2007.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ,  
ಬಹುಮಹಡಿಗಳ ಕಟ್ಟಡ,  
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ : 21/05/2007.

ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳು

**ವಿಷಯ :** ಸರಳ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹ ಜನಪ್ರಿಯಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಆದರ್ಶ  
ವಿವಾಹ ಯೋಜನೆ ಜಾರಿ - ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಧನ ನೀಡುವ ಕುರಿತು.  
**ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ :** ದಿನಾಂಕ : 16.03.2007ರಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಉಪ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು  
ಮತ್ತು ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಚಿವರು 2007-08ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಬಜೆಟ್  
ಮಂಡನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಘೋಷಿಸಿರುವ ಕಾಲಂ - 116ರ ಯೋಜನೆ

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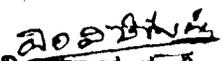
ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಳ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹ ಜನಪ್ರಿಯಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಆದರ್ಶ ವಿವಾಹ ಯೋಜನೆ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಲು ಅದರಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಾಹಕ್ಕೆ 2 ವರ್ಷದ ಠೇವಣಿ ರೂ.10,000/- ಗಳ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಧನ ನೀಡಲು ಈ ಒಂದು ಹೊಸ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಿದೆ. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಆದರ್ಶ ವಿವಾಹವೆಂದು ಕರೆಯಬಹುದು. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ರೂಪರೇಖೆಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳು ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತಿವೆ.

1. ಈ ವಿವಾಹಗಳು ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಅಂತಹ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ 25 ವಿವಾಹಗಳು ನಡೆದಿರಬೇಕು.
2. ಅಂತಹ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಾಹವಾಗುವ ದಂಪತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಧುವಿನ ಹೆಸರಿಗೆ ರೂ.10,000/- ಗಳನ್ನು 2 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಅವಧಿಯವರೆಗೆ ನಿಶ್ಚಿತ ಠೇವಣಿ (Fixed deposit) ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.
3. ಅಂತರ್ ಜಾತಿ ವಿವಾಹಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಅಂತರ್ ಜಾತಿ ವಿವಾಹಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನೀಡುವ ವಿಶೇಷ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಧನದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಈ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಧನವನ್ನು ನೀಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.
4. ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಘಟಿಸುವ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳಿಗೂ ವಿವಾಹವಾಗುವ ವ್ರತಿ ಜೋಡಿಗೆ ರೂ.100/- ರಂತೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಧನವನ್ನು ನೀಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.
5. ವಿವಾಹವಾಗುವ ವಧು-ವರರು ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಗದಿಗೊಳಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ವಯಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಮೀರಬಾರದು.
6. ವಿವಾಹವಾಗುವ ವಧು-ವರರಿಗೆ ಈ ಮೊದಲೇ ಮದುವೆಯಾಗಿ ಜೀವಂತ ಪತಿಅಥವಾ ಪತ್ನಿ ಇರಬಾರದು.
7. ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಧನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ವಧು-ವರರು ವಿವಾಹ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಿರಬೇಕು ಹಾಗೂ ವಿವಾಹ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಧನ ನೀಡುವ ಅರ್ಜಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿರಬೇಕು.
8. ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮದುವೆಯಾಗುವವರೆಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆ ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಘಟಿಸುವ ಸಂಘಟನೆಯಿಂದ ಪಡೆದ ನಿಗದಿತ ಸಮೂಹಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಧನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನೀಡುವ ಅರ್ಜಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿರಬೇಕು.
9. ವಿವಾಹವಾಗುವ ವಧು-ವರರು ವಿವಾಹವಾದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾಗಿ ಜೋಡಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೂಡಿರುವ ಭಾವ ಚಿತ್ರದ ನೆಗಟಿವ್ ಹಾಗೂ ವಾಸೀಟಿವ್ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಅರ್ಜಿಯ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿರಬೇಕು.
10. ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ತಹಶೀಲ್ದಾರರು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಗೆ ತರುವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರೇ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಅವಶ್ಯವಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಬಾಲ ವಿಕಾಸ ಯೋಜನಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯನ್ನು (CDPO) ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

Prohibition  
Child  
Age

US LREV

11. ಇದು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಹಾಗೂ ಪಂಚಣಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯದ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವಾಗಿದ್ದು ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ ರಚನೆ ಆಗುವವರೆಗೆ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಸಹಭಾಗಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.
12. ಪ್ರತಿ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹದ ಸಂಘಟನಾಕಾರರಿಗಿಂದ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹದ ಸ್ಥಳ, ದಿನಾಂಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಯ ಬಗೆಗಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಪಡೆದು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ತಹಶೀಲ್ದಾರ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಬಾಲ ವಿಕಾಶಯೋಜನಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯವರು ಜೊತೆಯಾಗಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.
13. ಮದುವೆ ಆಗುವ ವಧು-ವರರ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ವಯೋಮಿತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಂಘಟನಾಕಾರರಿಂದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಪಡೆದು ಖಾತರಿ ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.
14. ಮದುವೆಆಗುವ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ Registrar of Marriages(ವಿವಾಹ ನೋಂದಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ) ರವರನ್ನು ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ ವಿವಾಹ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಮದುವೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಂದಣೆ ಮಾಡಿ ವಿವಾಹವಾದ ಜೋಡಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿವಾಹ ನೋಂದಣೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಅದೇ ದಿನಾಂಕದಂದು ನೀಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.
15. ವಿವಾಹವಾದ ದಂಪತಿಗಳ ವಿವಾಹವು ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹಗಳೊಂದು ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ ನಡೆದಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಖಾತರಿಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಂಘಟನಾಕಾರರಿಂದ ನಿಗದಿತ ನಮೂನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಅದೇ ದಿನಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.
16. ವಿವಾಹವಾದ ಜೋಡಿಯ ಭಾವಚಿತ್ರ ಹಾಗೂ ಅದರ ನೆಗೆಟಿವ್ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.
17. ವಿವಾಹವಾದ ಜೋಡಿಯಿಂದ ನಿಗದಿತ ನಮೂನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಮ್ಲೋತ್ತಾಹ ಧನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸತಕ್ಕ ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಅಂದೇ ಅವರಿಂದ ಭರ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.
18. ವಿವಾಹ ಮುಗಿದ ಒಂದು ವಾರದೊಳಗಾಗಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ Fixed deposit (ನಿಶ್ಚಿತ ಠೇವಣಿ) ಹಣವನ್ನು ವಧುವಿನ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಇಟ್ಟು ಅದರ FDR (ರಸೀದಿ)ಯನ್ನು ವಧುವಿಗೆ ನೀಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. Fixed deposit ನ್ನು ಇಡುವಾಗ ಯಾವ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನ ಯಾವ ಖಾತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಧುವಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅವರಿಂದ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಅಂತಹ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ Fixed deposit ಹಣವನ್ನು ಇಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.
19. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದರ್ಜಿಯ ನಿಗದಿತ ನಮೂನೆ ಹಾಫೂ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹವಾದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಂಘಟನೆಕಾರರು ನೀಡುವ ನಮೂನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ನಮೂನೆಗಳು ಶುಲ್ಕ ರಹಿತವುಗಳಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ.
20. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅನುದಾನವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಖಜಾನೆಯಿಂದ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಡ್ರಾಯಿಂಗ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ಅನುದಾನವನ್ನು ಖಜಾನೆಯಿಂದ ಡ್ರಾ ಮಾಡಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟವರಿಗೆ ಶೀಘ್ರವಾಗಿ ತಲುಪಿಸುವ ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರತಿ 3 ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಆಯುಕ್ತರ ಮತ್ತು ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದು.
21. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಹೊಸ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು/ಸಹಾಯಕ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು ಹಾಗೂ ತಹಶೀಲ್ದಾರರ ಕಛೇರಿಗಳ ಸೂಚನಾ ಫಲಕದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುವುದು.

  
 (ಎಂ.ವಿ.ಜಗನ್ನಾಥ ಗುಪ್ತ)  
 ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಉಪ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,  
 ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ.(ಎಲ್.ಆರ್.ಎಫ್)

ನಮೂನೆ-1

ಆದರ್ಶ ವಿವಾಹ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಧನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಪ್ರಕೃತ

.....ಕಡತೀಲದ್ದಾರ ಸನ್ನಿಧಾನಕ್ಕೆ :

ವಿವಾಹವಾದ ಜೋಡಿಯ  
ಭಾವಚಿತ್ರ

ಮಾನ್ಯರೇ,

ವಿಷಯ: ಆದರ್ಶ ವಿವಾಹ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಧನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ವಿನಂತಿ ಅರ್ಜಿ.

ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ: ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಆರ್‌ಡಿ 81 ಎಂಎಸ್‌ಟಿ 2007, ದಿನಾಂಕ:

ಮೇಲಿನ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆದೇಶದಂತೆ ನಾವು ಆದರ್ಶ ವಿವಾಹವಾಗಿದ್ದು (ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹದಲ್ಲಿ) ಮೇಲೆ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿತ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಧನ ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಸವಿನಯ ವಿನಂತಿ.

ನಮ್ಮ ವಿವರಗಳು ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಇವೆ.

1	ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರಳ (ಅ) ಹೆಸರು (ವಿವಾಹ ಮೂರ್ವ) (ಆ) ಗಂಡನ ಹೆಸರು (ಇ) ಗಂಡನ ಅಡ್ಡ ಹೆಸರು	
2	ಮದುವೆಯಾದ ದಿನಾಂಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳ	
3	ವಧು, ವರರ (ಅ) ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ದಿನಾಂಕ (ಆ) ವಯಸ್ಸು	ವಧು : ವರ :
4	ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ರುಜುವಾತಾಗಿ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿದ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು	
5	ಅಂಚೆ ವಿಳಾಸ (ಅ) ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ವಿಳಾಸ (ವಧುವಿನದು) ಊರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ  (ಆ) ಶಾಶ್ವತ ವಿಳಾಸ (ವರನದು) ಊರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ	
6	ಯಾವ ದಿನಾಂಕದಿಂದ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸವಾಗಿರುವುದು ?	
7	ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರು ಮೊದಲು ವಿವಾಹವಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ? ಆಗಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುವುದು.  (ಅ) ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರಳ ಹೆಸರು (ಆ) ಗಂಡನ ಹೆಸರು  ಮೊದಲು ವಿವಾಹವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ಪತಿ/ಪತ್ನಿಯ ಈಗ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಗತಿ/ಸ್ಥಿತಿ	
8	ಇದು ಅಂತರ್ ಜಾತಿಯ ವಿವಾಹವೇ ?	

	<p>ಉತ್ತರ ಜಾತಿಯ ವಿವಾಹವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಜಾತಿ, ಧರ್ಮದ ಹೆಸರು</p> <p>ವಧುವಿನ ಧರ್ಮ/ ಜಾತಿ</p> <p>ವರನ ಧರ್ಮ/ ಜಾತಿ</p>	
10	ವಧು, ವರರು ಮೊದಲೇ ಮದುವೆಯಾಗಿ ಜೀವಂತ ಪತಿ/ಪತ್ನಿ ಇದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ? ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುವುದು.	
11	<p>ವಿವಾಹ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ವಿವರಗಳು</p> <p>(ಅ) ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ :</p> <p>(ಆ) ದಿನಾಂಕ:</p> <p>(ಇ) ಸ್ಥಳ :</p>	
12	ಮೈತ್ರಿತ್ವದ ಧನ ಠೇವಣಿ ನೀಡಲು ವಧುವಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾದ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ನ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಖೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಳಾಸ	
13	ವಧು, ವರರ ಗುರುತು, ಚಿಹ್ನೆಗಳೇನಾದರು ಇದ್ದರೆ ವಿವರ ನೀಡುವುದು.	
14	ವಿವಾಹ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ?	
15	<p>ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಲಾದ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು</p> <p>(1) ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು</p> <p>(2) ವಿಚ್ಛೇದನ/ಮರಣ ದಾಖಲೆ ಮೊದಲಿನ ಪತಿ/ಪತ್ನಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದು</p> <p>(3) ಸಾಮೂಹಿ ವಿವಾಹ ಸಂಘಟಕರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ</p> <p>(4) ಜೋಡಿಯ ಭಾವಚಿತ್ರ ಹಾಗೂ ಅದರ ನೆಗೆಟಿವ್</p> <p>(5) ವಿವಾಹ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಪತ್ರ</p> <p>(6) ಜಾತಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ</p>	

ಮೇಲೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ ವಿವರಗಳು ನನ್ನ ತಿಳುವಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಂಬಿಕೆಗೆ ಸತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸ್ಥಳ :

ದಿನಾಂಕ :

ಅರ್ಜಿದಾರರ ಸಹಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅವಳ ಪತಿಯ ಸಹಿ

**ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ**

ಅರ್ಜಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿದ ದಸ್ತಾವೇಜುಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅವು ಸತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಪ್ರಮಾಣವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಸ್ಥಳ :

ದಿನಾಂಕ :

ತಹಶೀಲ್ದಾರರು

ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯ ಮುದ್ರೆ

ಸಮೂಹ-2

ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹಗಳು ನಡೆದ ಒಗ್ಗ ಸಂಘಟನಾಕಾರರ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ

ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ವಿವರಗಳುಳ್ಳ ವಧು ಮತ್ತು ವರನು ನಾವು ಸಂಘಟಿಸಿದ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಧಿವತ್ತಾಗಿ ವಿವಾಹವಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ದೃಢೀಕರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

1	ಸಂಘಟನಾಕಾರರ ಹೆಸರು	
2	ಸಂಘಟನಾಕಾರರ ವಿಳಾಸ	
3	ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಮದುವೆಯಾದ ವಧು ಮತ್ತು ವರರ	<p>(ಅ) ವಧುವಿನ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ವಯಸ್ಸು _____</p> <p>(ಆ) ವರನ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ವಯಸ್ಸು _____</p> <p>(ಇ) ವರನ ವಿಳಾಸ _____</p> <p>(ಈ) ವಧುವಿನ ವಿವಾಹ ಪೂರ್ವ ವಿಳಾಸ _____</p> <p>(ಉ) ವಧುವಿನ ಧರ್ಮ/ಜಾತಿ _____ ವರನ ಧರ್ಮ/ಜಾತಿ _____</p> <p>(ಊ) ವಧುವಿನ, ತಾಯಿ ತಂದೆಯರ ಹೆಸರು (i) ತಾಯಿ _____ (ii) ತಂದೆ _____ ವರನ, ತಾಯಿ, ತಂದೆಯರ ಹೆಸರು (i) ತಾಯಿ _____ (ii) ತಂದೆ _____</p> <p>(ಋ) ಇಬ್ಬರ ತಾಯಿ, ತಂದೆ / ವಾಲಕರು ಈ ಮದುವೆಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ?</p>
4	ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹವಾದ ದಿನಾಂಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳ	
5	ಮದುವೆಯಾದ ಜೋಡಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ (ಯಾದಿಯನ್ನು ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಬೇಕು)	

ಅರ್ಜಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಿರುವ ವಿವರಗಳು ನನ್ನ ತಿಳುವಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಂಬಿಕೆಗೆ ಸತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸ್ಥಳ :

ದಿನಾಂಕ :

ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ವಿವಾಹ ಸಂಘಟನಾಕಾರರ ಸಹಿ

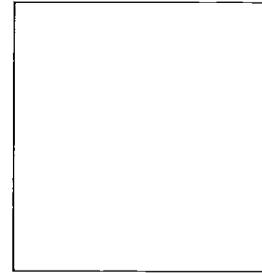
ಮೂರ್ಛಾ ಹೆಸರು

**MANDATORY NORMS FOR SUBMISSION OF AGE PROOF**

1. The order of priority of documents for submission of proof of age is as follows:
    - a. Birth Certificate issued based on registration of births at the office of the Registrar/Sub-registrar of Births and Deaths
    - b. If Birth Certificate is not available then School Certificate – School admission register extract/Transfer Certificate/ SSLC certificate to be submitted
    - c. Only in the event of documents as mentioned in a & b not available then age certificate from a government medical officer to be submitted along with the affidavit by the parents/person stating that I/My son/Daughter has not admitted to the school.
  2. No other documents such as affidavits, from any other person/officer other than the medical officer can be accepted as proof of age.
  3. Age certificate by the Medical Officer shall be submitted in the prescribed format and shall have the following: photograph of the child, signature/thumb impression of the child, name of parents/guardians, signature/thumb impression of parents/guardians, residence address, process of medical examination, name, designation, signature of the doctor and his/her registration number.
  4. In the event of suspicion of birth certificate being false then school certificate shall be obtained for cross verification.
  5. When there is conflict in information in Birth Certificate and School Certificate, then Birth Certificate will be binding provided this has been recorded in official register.
-

**FORMAT FOR**  
**APPLICATION FOR AGE CERTIFICATE**  
**FOR PURPOSE OF MARRIAGE**

**(By Parents/Guardians/Bride or Groom if Major)**



Photo

**Name of Child/Person:**

**Name of Parent/Guardian:**

**Address:**

Dear Sir/Madam

I request that the age certificate may kindly be issued for my son/daughter/me for the purpose of his/her/my marriage. My son /daughter /I does/do not have an official birth certificate, and as she has/he has/I have not been to school, also does/do not have any School Certificate. I therefore request an age certificate be issued further to a detailed medical examination.

**DECLARATION**

I understand that child marriage is an offence punishable under the Prohibition of Child Marriages Act, 2006.

Date:

Place:

Name and Signature/LTI of Applicant

---

**OFFICIAL PURPOSE**

.....

Name and Signature

Date:

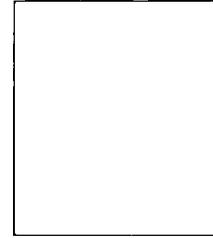
of receiving Medical Staff

Office Seal:

**Format of Age Certificate<sup>1</sup>**

**Government of Karnataka**

**(Name of ) Hospital/PHC**



**Age Certificate for the Purpose of Marriage**

Photo

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Age: \_\_\_\_\_

Sex: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of

Father/Mother/Guardian: \_\_\_\_\_

Address:

\_\_\_\_\_

Identification Marks: 1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

Hospital Outpatient No. \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ X-Ray (if needed):

**Medical Examination Done:**

**Part Radiographed :** 1) .....

2) .....

3) .....

4) .....

5) .....

**Report :**

- Carpal Bones :
- Epiphysis of base of first Meta Carpal :
- Epiphysis of Head of 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> & 5<sup>th</sup> Meta Carpal :
- Epiphysis lower end of Radius and Ulna :

<sup>1</sup> Format of Age Certificate designed based on the format developed by Dr. Priyakumar, Radiologist, KC General Hospital, Malleshwaram, Bangalore

- Epiphysis of Head of Radius & Olecronon :
- Epiphyses of lower end of Humours :
- Epiphysis of Iliac Crest :
- Tri radiate Cartilage (Y-Shaped) :
- Epiphysis of proximal end of Femur  
( i.e., Head, Greater Trochanter and lesser Trochanter) :
- Epiphysis of lower end of Femur :
- Epiphysis of upper end of Tibia and Fibula :
- Third Molar tooth of Mandible :

**Opinion** supported by reasons:

In view of my opinion and reasons, I hereby certify his/her age is

.....

**DECLARATION**

We understand that the child marriage is an offence punishable under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006.

Signature/LTI of child/person examined

Signature/LTI of Parent/Guardian

Date of issue: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Name & Signature of Medical Officer

Registration Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Office Seal:

Address of the PHC/Hospital:

State Level Co-ordination And Review Committee

1. Additional Chief Secretary to Government - Chairperson
2. Principal Secretary Home - Member
3. Principal Secretary, Revenue - Member
4. Principal Secretary, Primary & Secondary Education - Member
5. Principal Secretary, Health & Family Welfare - Member
6. Principal Secretary, Social Welfare - Member
7. Secretary, Women & Child Development Department - Member Secretary
8. Chairperson, Karnataka State Commission for Protection of Child Rights - Member
9. Director, Women & Child Development Department - Member
10. Five leading NGOs (to be nominated by the government ) - Members

**FUNCTIONS OF STATE LEVEL CO-ORDINATION AND REVIEW  
COMMITTEE**

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1. Issue necessary directions to Districts and Taluks regarding prevention of Child Marriage.
2. Ensure that all the convergent Department issue necessary Government Order/Circular/Guidelines on issues related to prevention of Child Marriage.
3. Monitor the incidents of the child marriage action taken and rehabilitation of victims and also punishment to the families, organizers, CMPOs for the dereliction of duty and others.
4. Review the District level performance once in 6 months.

District Level Co-ordination And Review Committee

1. Deputy commissioner - Chairperson
2. Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Panchayat - Member
3. Superintendent of Police - Member
4. Deputy Director of Public Instruction - Member
5. District Health Officer - Member
6. District Social Welfare Officer - Member
7. Deputy Director Women and Child Development - Convenor

## FUNCTIONS OF DISTRICT LEVEL CO-ORDINATION AND REVIEW COMMITTEE

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1. Create awareness among the public and sensitize the District, Taluk and Village level functionaries
2. Prepare district plan of action related to prevention of Child Marriage. Ensure the activities carried out on time.
3. Assist the Taluk and village level committees on the procedure of handling the Child Marriage cases.
4. Review the Child Marriage cases prevented, complaint lodged and ensure rehabilitation support for the victims such as shelter, continuing education vocational training counseling free-medical aid etc.,
5. Ensure the procedures of Mass Marriage are strictly followed by the organizers Registration of all organizers of mass marriages.
6. Failure, negligence or dereliction of duty by the CMPOs should be viewed seriously and ensure that the necessary action has been taken against them.
7. Quarterly review of performance of Taluk Child Protection review committee.

**Taluk level Co-ordination And Review committees**

1. Tahsildar - Chairperson
2. Executive Officer  
of Taluk Panchayat - Member
3. Block Education Officer - Member
4. Taluk Medical Officer - Member
5. Circle Police Inspector - Member
6. Taluk Social Welfare Officer - Member
7. Revenue/Health officers of  
Concerned Corporation/Municipal areas -Member
8. Child Development Project Officer - Convenor

## FUNCTIONS OF TALUK LEVEL CO-ORDINATION AND REVIEW COMMITTEE

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1. Vulnerability mapping of Child Marriage prevalent villages.
2. Maintain the information regarding community/ Caste/Temples/places/organizer where Child Marriage takes place.
3. Review the birth registration and marriage registration in the respective Taluks.
4. Ensure awareness is created regarding prevention of Child Marriage.
5. Review the number of cases prevented, the number of Child Marriages that have taken place and the number of complaints registered and submit the report to district level co-ordination and review committee.
6. Plan and ensure rehabilitation support for the victims such as shelter, continuing education vocational training counseling, free-medical aid etc., and improve economic status of the family.
7. Ensure necessary support to the village Child Rights Protection Committee as and when required.
8. Identify active Non Government Organizations and involve them in prevention of Child Marriages.
9. Review Child Right Clubs established in Schools and ensure their functioning
10. Assist Taluk/District Child Marriage Prohibition Officers with necessary documents regarding the case filed as and when required.
11. Recommendation to the District Level Committee to take the disciplinary action against child marriage prohibition officers for dereliction of duty.
12. The committee shall meet once in 3 months and as often as necessary.

**Village level Child Rights Protection Committee**

1. Grama Panchayat Member of the concerned village - Chairperson
2. Grama Panchayat Secretary - Convenor
3. Village Accountant - Member
4. Head Master/Teacher - Member
5. Auxiliary Nursing Midwife(ANM) - Member
6. Anganawadi Worker - Member
7. One Boy and one Girl student to be nominated by the head master/ Teacher of the village - Member
8. One Social Activist from Village to be co-opted by the committee - Member

## **FUNCTIONS OF VILLAGE LEVEL CHILD RIGHTS PROTECTION COMMITTEE**

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1. Should maintain the Vulnerability mapping such as areas /Season temples and places where marriages/Child marriage takes place.
2. Information regarding mass marriage organizers, prominent persons, list of girls below 18 years and boys below 21 years.
3. Ensure registration of all births and marriage.
4. Create wide awareness regarding prevention of Child Marriage, consequences of Child Marriage and Laws related to Child Marriage
5. In case of any child marriage is about to takes place or has taken place, it should be reported to the concerned Child Development Officer for taking immediate necessary action including registration of FIR etc.,
6. Assist Taluk/District Child Marriage Prohibition Officers with necessary documents for booking a case of prosecution.
7. The committee should meet once in 2 months or as often as necessary. In addition each member of the committee have specific roles to be performed at the gross root level. The details are as follows

## Functions of members of village child right protection committee

### **a. Anganwadi Worker**

1. Maintenance of data of all children in the age group of 0-18 years, school drop outs and out of school children where ever Sabala scheme is being implemented, in other districts the Anganwadi worker(AWW) will maintain separate register based on the Survey Register available in Anganwadi centre. This information helps to determine the age of the child to prevent child marriage as well to plan activities for the above age group.
2. Co-opt with Axially Nurse and Midwives (ANM)/Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA)workers and ensure registration of each and every birth with Village Accountant as the birth certificate has to be produced at the time of marriage and it helps in prevention of child marriage.
3. Anganwadi workers will co-ordinate with Kishori Shakthi groups and Self Help groups (SHGs ) to create awareness on child protection issues
4. When a child marriage is about to occur counsel parents/child/elders and support CMPOs in prevention/stopping.
5. Ensure no child in her jurisdictional area gets married.
6. Informing the higher authority immediately on coming to know/getting information on child marriage keeping the name of the informant confidential.
7. Ensure rehabilitation support for victim of child marriage available under law, State /Central government Schemes.
8. Attending monthly meetings regularly when ever her presence is required and follow-up on action points.
9. Monthly reporting to Supervisor including information about child marriage
10. Whenever Child marriage takes place lodge complaint with village Accountants.

### **b. Auxiliary Nursing Midwife/Accredited Social Health Worker**

1. Ensure the birth of the child registered in their register with Village Accountant.

2. Orienting women and adolescent on the harms of child marriage on health as part of Reproductive Child Health(RCH) programme.
3. When a child marriage is about to occur counsel parents/child/elders and support Child Marriage Prohibition Officer in prevention/stopping
4. Ensure no child in her jurisdictional area gets married
5. Informing the higher authority immediately on coming to know/getting information on child marriage keeping the name of the informant confidential .
6. Attending monthly meetings regularly when ever her presence is required and follow-up on action points.
7. Monthly reporting to Lady Health Visitor.

c. Head Master/Teacher

1. To make efforts to retain child in school.
2. Follow-up on drop outs, specifically children dropping out for seasonal migration with the help of Anganwadi worker.
3. Monitor absenteeism , if child is absent for three days or more. He/ She should contact parents through Anganwadi workers and take steps to get the child back to the school.
4. Should set up Child Rights Clubs in school as per the circular and encourage active participation of children for creating awareness about consequences of child marriage and the punishment for performance of child marriage.
5. Conduct monthly Value Education classes for promoting social responsibilities and awareness on child rights issues
6. When a child marriage is about to occur, counsel parents/child/elders and support CMPOs in prevention/stopping
7. Ensure no child in his/her jurisdictional area gets married.
8. Inform the village Accountant immediately when information is given by community on child marriage keeping the name of the informant confidential.
9. Monthly reporting to Block Education Officers (BEO) touching the above mentioned issues.

**d. Village Accountant**

1. Coordinate with Anganwadi workers and Auxiliary Nurse and Midwives/ Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) for ensuring that every birth in the village is registered and birth certificate issued.
2. Ensure compulsory registration of all marriages except child marriage in his jurisdiction.
3. Take appropriate action immediately when complaint is received about child marriage in mass marriage or individual child marriage on preventing in his jurisdiction and act as per the provisions of the Act.
4. Be present at the venue of mass marriages to prevent any child marriage and also compulsorily register marriage on the spot which is not a child marriage.
5. Ensure that the board is displayed on the venue of mass marriage. Contents of the board should be in particular form as prescribed in annexure to the guidelines.
6. Attending monthly meetings related to child marriage regularly.
7. Monthly reporting to RI/Tahsildar including information about child marriage.

**Children:**

1. Inform Head master/ teacher about dropout of child from school, child labour or child marriage.
2. Give information about child marriage to Head master/ school teacher/village accountant/ Anganawadi worker that come to their notice so as to prevent child marriage.
3. Should participate in activities of child right clubs & Makkala grama sabha.

## State Level Monitoring Cell At Directorate Of Women And Child Development

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A monitoring cell at the Directorate of Women & Child Development Department may be created for effective implementation of Child Marriage Prohibition Act-2006 comprising.

1. Director
2. Joint Director
3. Deputy Director -1
4. Assistant Director-1
5. First Division Clerk-2
6. Computer Operators-2

One landline and one mobile telephone number to be made available to the above monitoring cell to contact from any corner of the state & to give information/lodge complaint about child marriage.

ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ-೮

ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಂಚಾರಿ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ದಳದ ರಚನೆ

ದಿನಾಂಕ: ೨೩-೦೯-೨೦೦೯ ರಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಡಿಜಿ ಮತ್ತು ಐಜಿಪಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ರವರ ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಸಿಆರ್‌ಎಂ/೧೨೮/ಮಿಶ್ರ-೨/೨೦೦೫ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಂಚಾರಿ ದಳ ರಚನೆಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಂದಿ ಹಾಡಿತು. ಈ ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆಯ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

No.CRM/128/Misc-2/2005

Office of the DG & IGP  
KS, Bangalore, datcd: 23-09-2005.**CIRCULAR**

Sub:- Crime against Women.

Gender discrimination has been a historical fact. The scarlet thread of gender bias still runs through the fabric of our society. Starting from female feticide to bride burning, women have been subjected to myriad atrocities over the generations. Law, as an instrument of social change, has been employed to check these and bring about a semblance of dignity to the women. However, farming of laws alone cannot by itself be effective unless these are properly implemented. Unfortunately, the laws in this direction have not been effective in bringing substantial improvement in the status of women in India. National Commission for Women, State Commission for Women and a number of NGOs have bemoaned the lack of sensitivity on the part of police personnel while dealing with crimes against women.

Number of Symposia, Seminars, Workshops and discussions have been organized at various levels on this subject. Practices being followed in other states have also been studied and the best points from there in have been noted.

In the above backdrop, following guidelines are issued for strict compliance while dealing with crimes against women:-

1. In each police station there should be an exclusive desk, "Women's Desk" to entertain complaints from women. If possible, willing NGOs can be associated with this activity. In any case, police should be in constant touch with known and reputed NGOs to get their help as and when required either for counselling or rehabilitation of the female victims. In minor cases, not attracting criminal provisions, counseling may help in settling the issues amicably. This desk should be manned by selected police personnel who have a genuine understanding of and are empathetic towards the problems of the women. These personnel can subsequently be given specialized training. This desk should be conspicuous in the premises of the PS and should be readily accessible to the women complaints. It will function directly under the supervision of the SHO.
2. A Women Cell should be established in all Unit-dist/Commissionerate headquarters headed by an officer of the rank of Addl.SP/DSP/ACP. This Cell will receive complaints from women from any where in the unit jurisdiction and take follow up action:-
  - a) Refer the complaint to the jurisdictional PS for registration and investigation or rendering necessary advice and assistance; or
  - b) Refer the matter particularly with regard to marital discord to the counselling unit for professional advice, or
  - c) Directly intervene into the issues involved, identify the aggressor and initiate appropriate measures.

This Cell should also monitor all such issue and supervise the investigation of all the crimes against women at every stage. The Unit Officers will submit a monthly report to the chief office regarding all the interventions made by the Cell, their final outcome and details of the cases of atrocities against women registered, present stage as well as the instructions issued to the investigating officers.

3. A counselling unit should be established in each unit headed by Addl.SP/DSP/DCP/ACP Deputy Director, Women and Child Development Department, eminent women of repute renowned NGOs, Professional Counsellors and alike may be co-opted as its members. This team should take up cases for conselling referred to it by the Women Cell. In addition, this team may pay regular visits to the Prisons, Remand Homes and such other institutions in co-ordination with the concerned Department to arrange legal and other help to the female inmates. The services of the Dist. Legal Aid Services Authority could also be considered.

4. The Women Cell will also monitor the execution of "maintenance warrants" in the district and keep a record of all such warrants received and executed.
5. The victims or their family members often do not come to know the progress made in the investigation. Social inhibitions some times prevent the women from reporting their harassment to the police. Further, often influential culprits do not allow investigation of cases on the complaints of women on proper lines. Added to this, inept investigation many a times results in poor conviction rate in cases of crime against women, atrocities/harassment of women e.g. molestation, rape, dowry harassment/death cases etc. To overcome this, the Women's Cell at the unit Headquarters and the Unit Head viz., COP/SP should review the investigation of all crimes against women at least once in a month and include their observations in the monthly reports sent to the Chief Office as per para 2 supra. The Range Inspectors General of Police should also periodically review such cases. The Unit heads may consider introducing greater transparency, while reviewing these cases.
6. A Mobile counselling unit comprising one women police officer, Local Revenue Officer, a Teacher, reputed social worker, Officer of Women and Child Development Department and a Doctor or Nurse may be constituted in each unit to visit mofussil areas to impart awareness to women about their rights etc and also to entertain their complaints at their door steps. The Unit officers may chalk out the program so that the team visits rural areas as frequently as possible. The other departments can also dovetail their awareness campaigns with this team.
7. An arrangement should be worked out to ensure that when a women in distress makes a phone call to any PS or Police Control room, a police officer visits the complainant immediately, take suitable action as per law including taking a written complaint for registering an FIR. Invariably a woman staff and or a women social worker or reputed should accompany the police officer in response to such distress call and all such calls should be recorded in the SHD.
8. Willing and reputed NGOs should be identified and they should be authorised to collect petitions from women in the villages. These petitions can later on be handed over to the jurisdictional PS and Officer incharge of that PS should go through these petitions and take follow up action as per law.
9. Instructions have already been issued vide this office circular No.CRM/76/Misc-2/05 dated:4-6-05 to treat all cases reported under D.P. Act. 1989 as heinous cases, Women Cell should also monitor the progress of all such cases.

Receipt of this circular should be acknowledged and compliance report should be sent to Chief Office with in 2 weeks.

Sd/-

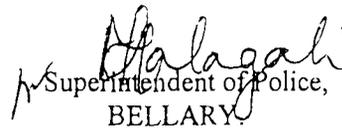
(B.S.SIAL)

Director General and  
Inspector General of Police, KS, Bangalore.

No. 100/Women/DCRB-1/BE/2005

Office of the Supdt., of Police,  
Bellary, Dated; 04-10-2005. /

Post Copies to All PSIs, CPIs and SDPOs in the district for strictly necessary action and report compliance to this office without fail.

  
Superintendent of Police,  
BELLARY.

ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ನಡೆಯದಂತೆ ತಡೆಯಲು ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ / ಮಠ / ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಮಂಟಪ  
ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕುವ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸುವ ಸಂದೇಶ

ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಸೂಚನೆ

## ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ಶಿಕ್ಷಾರ್ಹ

- ❖ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ಜಾಮೀನು ರಹಿತ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಚಾರಣಾರ್ಹ ಅಪರಾಧವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
- ❖ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವುದು ಕಾನೂನು ಬಾಹಿರ.
- ❖ ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಹಕರಿಸುವವರು ಯಾರೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ನಿಷೇಧ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ 2006 ರಂತೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ❖ 18 ವರ್ಷದೊಳಗಿನ ಬಾಲಕಿಯರು ಮತ್ತು 21 ವರ್ಷದೊಳಗಿನ ಬಾಲಕರ ವಿವಾಹಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸುವವರೆಲ್ಲರ ಮೇಲೆ ಮೊಕದ್ದಮೆ ಹೂಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ❖ 2 ವರ್ಷದವರೆಗೆ ಕಠಿಣ ಕಾರಾಗೃಹ ಅಥವಾ ರೂ. 1.00 ಲಕ್ಷದವರೆಗೆ ದಂಡ ಅಥವಾ ಈ ಎರಡನ್ನೂ ವಿಧಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮದುವೆಗಿಂತ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ

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ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ, ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಿ

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ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಬನ್ನಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿ, ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹ ತಡೆಯಲು ಮುಂದಾಗಿ