

Introduction

Civil registration is defined by the United Nations as the "Universal, continuous, permanent and compulsory recording of vital events provided through of decree or regulation in accordance with the legal requirements of each country." It is the act of recording and documenting vital events in a person's life (including birth, marriage, divorce, adoption, and death) (WHO & World Bank, 2014). The Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents Health 2016-2030 calls for the expansion of civil registration and vital statistics systems to increase access to services (WHO & UNICEF, 2018). CRVS systems are also critical to the 2030 development goals across the life-course, with 15 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals using indicators that require high-quality CRVS data (WHO & UNICEF, 2018).

In India, Marriage has been the most significant and most important of all institutions in human society. It has always existed in every culture, ensuring social sanction to a physical union between men and women and laying the foundation for building up the family (Nambi, 2005). After the solemnized marriage between the bride and the groom, specific requirements must be fulfilled to give it a legal stand in India. Surender (1999) found that people who are not aware of marriage certificates and don't aware of them should be registered. TNN (2015) found that around 70 percent of people don't register their instant; it is compulsory Registration of marriage Act (2020) in Visakhapatnam. Surprisingly, it is not just those from the socially and economically weaker section of society unaware of the importance of registering marriages. Most of the educated urban lot does not bother to register for marriage unless the marriage certificate is required.

Methodology

Methods:

The sample of the present study constitutes people from eight villages of two blocks of the Jhunjhun district of Rajasthan. Villages were selected randomly, and an in-depth interview schedule was administered with 150 households. Face to face interview was conducted after taking the consent from the respondent. Households were selected by using the convenient method of sampling. This study used a cross-sectional design to include a cohort and was conducted in 2019-2020. A total of eight villages and two urban areas were selected through simple random sampling. The researcher himself conducted interviews as part of the primary survey; quantitative and qualitative information was collected to explore awareness and perception regarding marriage registration. This information was collected only from those women who have married in the last five years for the survey. So that researcher can get the present scenario of marriage registration among women.

Dependent variable

For the present study dependent variable, the question was asked from the respondent about awareness regarding marriage registration "Do you know how to register a marriage," and the response was in "yes" and "no." With the help of this question, we have created one dependent variable. For awareness of MR was given "1" and not awareness of MR was given "0".

Independent variable

Social and demographic factors were used as an independent variable for both respondent female and male, such as respondent age (less than 20, 20-24, and more than 24), age at marriage (less than 18, equal and more than 18), Years of schooling (Less than and equal to 10 years, 11-12 years, and

more than 13 years), Working status (yes, and no) Caste (ST/SC, OBC, Other), Religion (Hindu, Muslim), place of residence (Urban and Rural). Chi-square and bivariate logistic regression use to understand factors affecting the awareness. The Stata software was used for the analysis in the present study.

Table 1 cross-tab shows that awareness registering marriage among women by a background in Rajasthan. Women with less than or equal ten years of schooling have low knowledge of the marriage registration system than women with 13 + years of schooling. Women marriage less than 18 years of age has less aware of marriage registration. Women belong to ST/SC, and the Muslim religion has low awareness of marriage registration. According to working status, if the respondent working has a higher awareness of the marriage registration system than working. However, it was also found that a husband working in a government job has a higher understanding of marriage registration.

Table 2 shows binary logistic regression of awareness registering marriage registration among women by background characteristics in Rajasthan. Awareness about marriage registration seven-time higher among women who have higher more than ten years of schooling as compared to 10 years of schooling. Women who married at age 18 or more have nine times higher awareness about marriage registration. According to working status, women working has nine times higher understanding regarding marriage registration. Women husband's working has two times higher awareness about marriage registration.

Conclusion

India has a diverse culture, and still, solemnization of marriage took place traditionally or culturally, mostly in rural areas. Around 60 percent of women are not aware of marriage registration, where to use it, and why it is essential in Rajasthan. They have misunderstood the marriage registration in rural areas. From the present study, it is clear that a large number have neither understand the importance of registration marriages nor are they interested in going all the way to the register's office to get their marriage registration. They did not make heard any of the laws which made for registering a marriage. The study has brought education plays an important role in determining the level of awareness about marriage registration. With increasing age at marriage among both respondent has awareness about marriage registration. The working status will play an important role if a woman works had higher awareness about marriage registration. The present study also found husbands doing government jobs had higher awareness about marriage registration than other jobs.

Hence, to tackle this issue, the health worker or the Auxiliary Nurse Midwife can be instructed to find out whether all marriages in her area are registered, and if not, it seems that they are. In urban areas, in addition to the government, voluntary organizations should also take an interest in the matter and ensure that all marriages are registered by approaching the people. In addition to this, people should be made aware of the importance of registration with the help of mass media.

There is a limitation in marriage registration as compared to the birth and death act in India, as it is known that their different laws were made according to religion and also have different rules to register their marriage. That makes it very difficult to compile all registered marriages in one place.

The present study also found woman married below 18 don't register their marriage. To stop child marriage directly, the government should make laws compare to register all marriages.

Table 1. Percentage distribution of awareness about marriage registration among women			
	Not Awareness	Awareness	P-value
Respondent age			
Less than 20	90.9	9.1	0.000
20-24	61.4	38.6	
More than 24	40.0	60.0	
Respondent Age at marriage			0.004
Less than 18	93.8	6.3	
Equal & more than 18	56.0	44.0	
Respondent schooling			
Less and equal 10	85.7	14.3	0.000
11-12'	58.6	41.4	
13+	43.1	56.9	
Respondent Work			0.002
Yes	11.1	88.9	
No	63.1	36.9	
Caste			
SC/ST	63.9	36.1	0.717
OBC	57.1	42.9	
Other	57.7	42.3	
Religion			0.477
Hindu	59.1	40.9	
Muslim	69.2	30.8	
Place of resistance			0.732
Urban	57.1	42.9	
Rural	60.7	39.3	
Husband's type of job			0.023
Private	59.0	41.1	
Government	35.0	65.0	
Seasonal worker	76.5	23.5	
Not working	77.8	22.2	
Total	60.0	40.0	

Table 2. logistic regression showing factors to awareness about marriage registration in the last 5 years among currently married women, 2019-2020			
Background Characteristics	Odd Ration	95% Conf. Interval	
Respondent age®			
Less than 20			
20-24	4.48*	0.852	23.604

More than 24	10.83**	1.844	63.623
Respondent Age at marriage			
Less than 18®			
More than 18	3.470	0.353	34.114
Years of schooling			
Less and equal 10®			
11-12'	5.267**	1.554	17.848
13+	8.175***	2.784	24.009
Working			
Yes®			
No	0.111*	0.011	1.097
Caste			
SC/ST®			
OBC	0.755	0.297	1.914
Other	0.609	0.191	1.943
Religion			
Hindu®			
Muslim	1.157	0.227	5.890
Place of residence			
Urban®			
Rural	1.430	0.525	3.897
Husband type of job			
Not working®			
Private	1.18	0.27	5.20
Govt.	1.85	0.32	10.58

Note: ® Reference Category

Reference

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