

# Child Marriage and Pandemic



Iklilah Muzayyanah Dini Fajriyah  
Fatayat Nahdlatul Ulama  
Program Studi Kajian Gender SKSG  
Universitas Indonesia

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Marginalized Group

Gender Working Group of Netherland-  
Indonesia Consortium for Muslim-Christian  
Relation (NICMCR)

# Indonesian Children

- The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2018 projects the number of Indonesian children aged 0-17 years to be 30.1 percent or 79.55 million Indonesians.

Girls: 39,138,000 inhabitants

Boys: 40,414,000 inhabitants

- One in three Indonesians is a child.

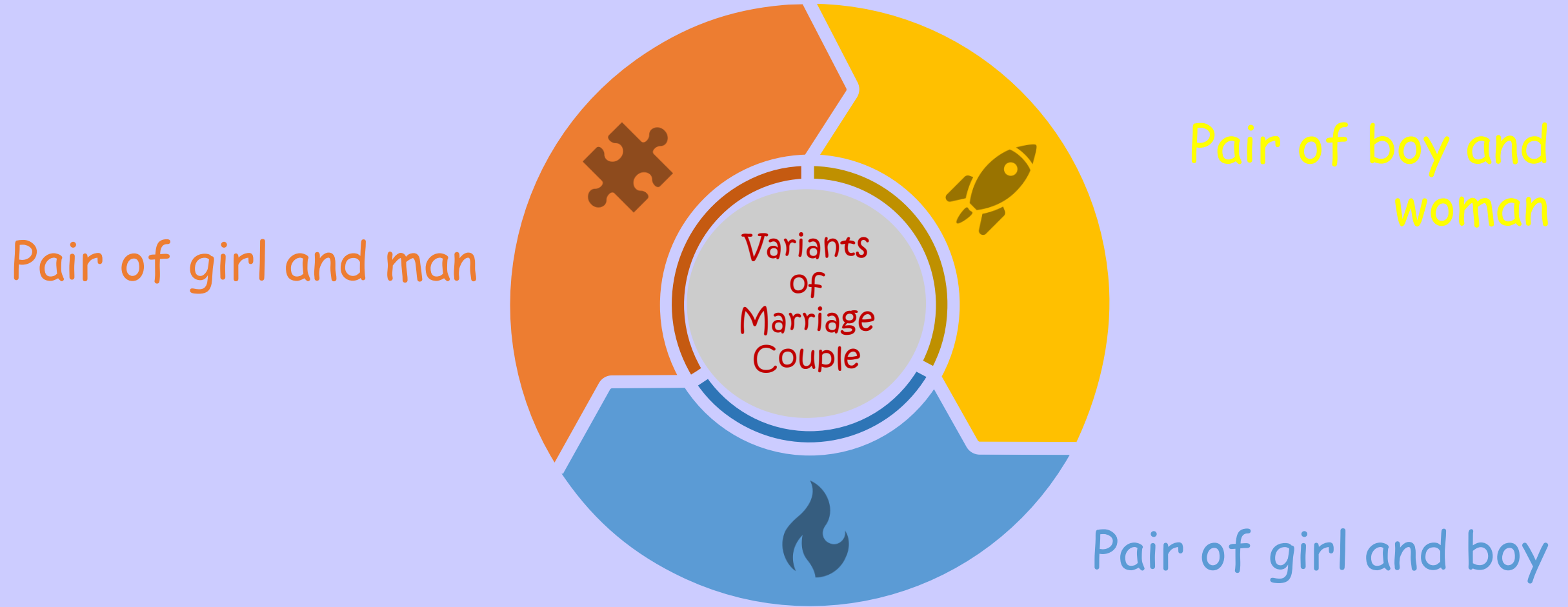






Child marriage occurs in girls and boys, but is more predominantly experienced by girls

# Variants of Child Marriage Couples in Indonesia



LAMPIRAN L-4.10. PERSENTASE ANAK UMUR 10-17 TAHUN MENURUT PROVINSI DAN STATUS PERKAWINAN, 2018

Perkotaan + Perdesaan					
Provinsi	Belum Kawin	Kawin	Cerai Hidup	Cerai Mati	Jumlah
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Aceh	99,79	0,20	0,01	0,00	100,00
Sumatera Utara	99,78	0,22	0,00	0,00	100,00
Sumatera Barat	99,67	0,29	0,05	0,00	100,00
Riau	99,81	0,19	0,00	0,00	100,00
Jambi	99,04	0,94	0,01	0,00	100,00
Sumatera Selatan	99,23	0,73	0,03	0,01	100,00
Bengkulu	99,35	0,61	0,04	0,00	100,00
Lampung	99,28	0,68	0,04	0,00	100,00
Kep. Bangka Belitung	98,86	1,14	0,00	0,00	100,00
Kepulauan Riau	99,81	0,19	0,00	0,00	100,00
DKI Jakarta	99,56	0,40	0,04	0,00	100,00
Jawa Barat	99,28	0,67	0,04	0,00	100,00
Jawa Tengah	99,35	0,62	0,03	0,00	100,00
DI Yogyakarta	99,82	0,18	0,00	0,00	100,00
Jawa Timur	98,86	1,10	0,03	0,00	100,00
Banten	99,77	0,21	0,02	0,00	100,00
Bali	99,67	0,33	0,00	0,00	100,00
Nusa Tenggara Barat	97,57	2,29	0,09	0,06	100,00
Nusa Tenggara Timur	99,58	0,40	0,02	0,00	100,00
Kalimantan Barat	98,67	1,31	0,02	0,00	100,00
Kalimantan Tengah	98,43	1,45	0,12	0,00	100,00
Kalimantan Selatan	98,69	1,11	0,20	0,00	100,00
Kalimantan Timur	99,45	0,55	0,00	0,00	100,00
Kalimantan Utara	99,33	0,54	0,13	0,00	100,00
Sulawesi Utara	99,26	0,74	0,00	0,00	100,00
Sulawesi Tengah	98,81	1,16	0,03	0,00	100,00
Sulawesi Selatan	99,20	0,73	0,07	0,00	100,00
Sulawesi Tenggara	98,71	1,28	0,01	0,00	100,00
Gorontalo	99,08	0,88	0,04	0,00	100,00
Sulawesi Barat	98,30	1,52	0,18	0,00	100,00
Maluku	99,52	0,44	0,03	0,00	100,00
Maluku Utara	99,12	0,77	0,11	0,00	100,00
Papua Barat	99,29	0,63	0,08	0,00	100,00
Papua	99,34	0,62	0,02	0,01	100,00
Indonesia	99,26	0,70	0,04	0,00	100,00

Sumber: Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional (Susenas) Modul Sosial Budaya dan Pendidikan, 2018, BPS

LAMPIRAN L-4.9. PERSENTASE ANAK UMUR 10-17 TAHUN MENURUT PROVINSI DAN STATUS PERKAWINAN, 2018

Perempuan					
Provinsi	Belum Kawin	Kawin	Cerai Hidup	Cerai Mati	Jumlah
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Aceh	99,57	0,41	0,02	0,00	100,00
Sumatera Utara	99,57	0,43	0,00	0,00	100,00
Sumatera Barat	99,34	0,56	0,10	0,00	100,00
Riau	99,61	0,39	0,00	0,00	100,00
Jambi	98,33	1,67	0,00	0,00	100,00
Sumatera Selatan	98,56	1,35	0,07	0,02	100,00
Bengkulu	98,92	1,08	0,00	0,00	100,00
Lampung	98,54	1,38	0,09	0,00	100,00
Kep. Bangka Belitung	98,02	1,98	0,00	0,00	100,00
Kepulauan Riau	99,66	0,34	0,00	0,00	100,00
DKI Jakarta	99,10	0,82	0,08	0,00	100,00
Jawa Barat	98,59	1,32	0,09	0,00	100,00
Jawa Tengah	98,70	1,23	0,07	0,00	100,00
DI Yogyakarta	99,64	0,36	0,00	0,00	100,00
Jawa Timur	97,78	2,16	0,05	0,01	100,00
Banten	99,57	0,40	0,03	0,00	100,00
Bali	99,40	0,60	0,00	0,00	100,00
Nusa Tenggara Barat	95,88	3,94	0,18	0,00	100,00
Nusa Tenggara Timur	99,18	0,77	0,04	0,00	100,00
Kalimantan Barat	97,63	2,33	0,04	0,00	100,00
Kalimantan Tengah	97,13	2,78	0,10	0,00	100,00
Kalimantan Selatan	97,51	2,07	0,42	0,00	100,00
Kalimantan Timur	98,92	1,08	0,00	0,00	100,00
Kalimantan Utara	98,62	1,11	0,27	0,00	100,00
Sulawesi Utara	98,86	1,14	0,00	0,00	100,00
Sulawesi Tengah	97,73	2,25	0,03	0,00	100,00
Sulawesi Selatan	98,54	1,33	0,13	0,00	100,00
Sulawesi Tenggara	97,46	2,52	0,02	0,00	100,00
Gorontalo	98,23	1,68	0,09	0,00	100,00
Sulawesi Barat	96,98	2,65	0,37	0,00	100,00
Maluku	99,02	0,91	0,07	0,00	100,00
Maluku Utara	98,27	1,50	0,24	0,00	100,00
Papua Barat	98,87	1,01	0,11	0,00	100,00
Papua	98,70	1,25	0,04	0,01	100,00
Indonesia	98,59	1,34	0,07	0,00	100,00

Sumber: Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional (Susenas) Modul Sosial Budaya dan Pendidikan, 2018, BPS

The status of boys aged 10-17 years who were married and divorced was 0.74 percent or 299,046

The status of girls aged 10-17 years who were married and divorced was 1.41 percent or 551,486 children.

(Susenas BPS, 2018)

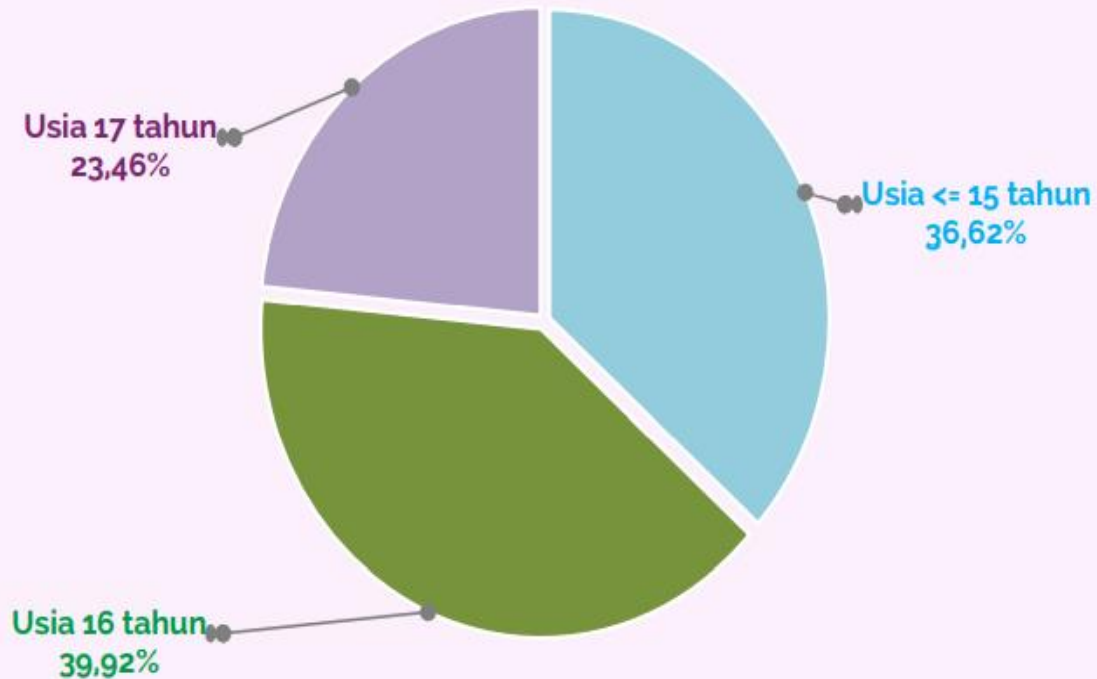
# Number of Girls Married and Divorced (Susenas BPS, 2018)

- About 99.26 percent of girls aged 10-17 years are not married,
- There are 1.34% or 524,449 girls who are currently married.
- There are 0.07% or 27,397 girls who are divorced.





**GAMBAR 4.4. PERSENTASE ANAK PEREMPUAN USIA 10-17 TAHUN YANG BERSTATUS KAWIN DAN CERAI MENURUT USIA KAWIN PERTAMA, 2018**



Sumber: Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional (Susenas) 2018, BPS

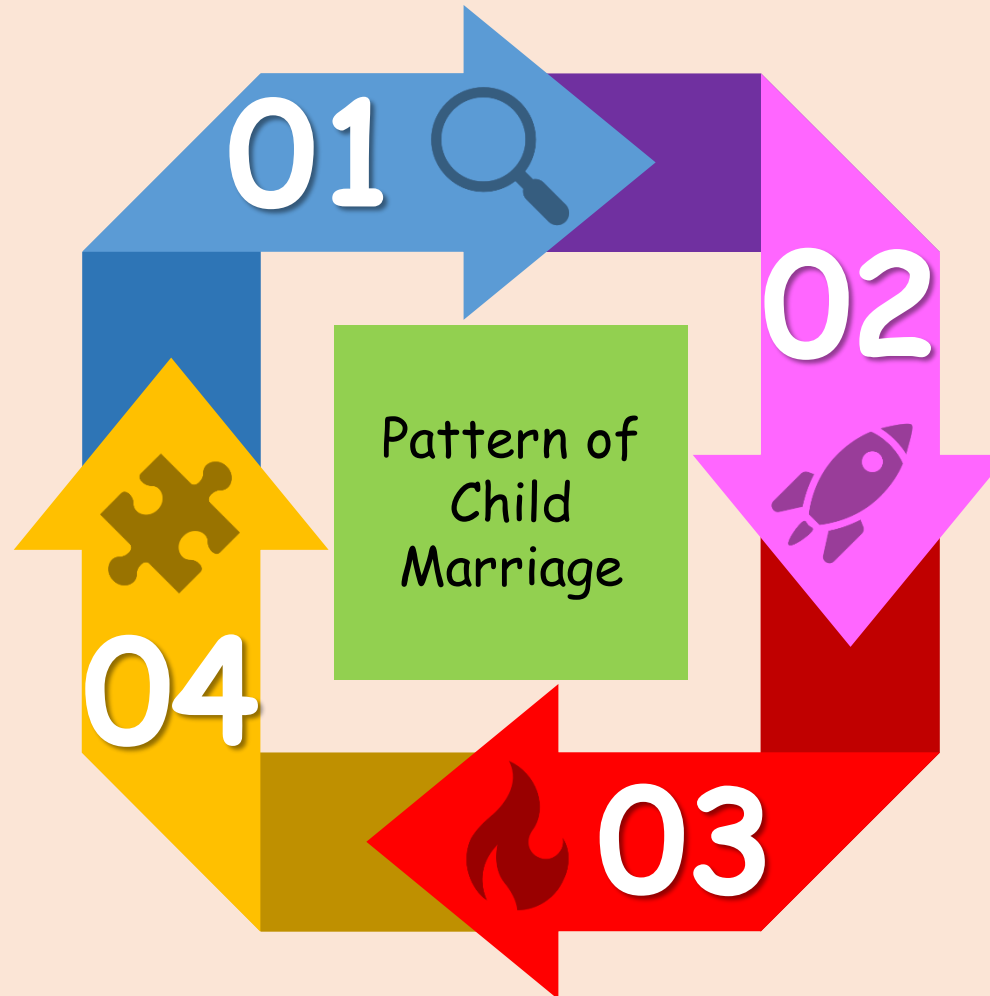
The practice of marriage for girls are dominated by the age range of 16 and 17 years.

(PPI, KPPPA, 2019)

# Patterns of Child Marriage Practices in Indonesia

Marriage is not registered at the KUA (until divorce occurs or isbat nikah)

Marriages are registered through the application process for dispensation of marriage at the Religious Court



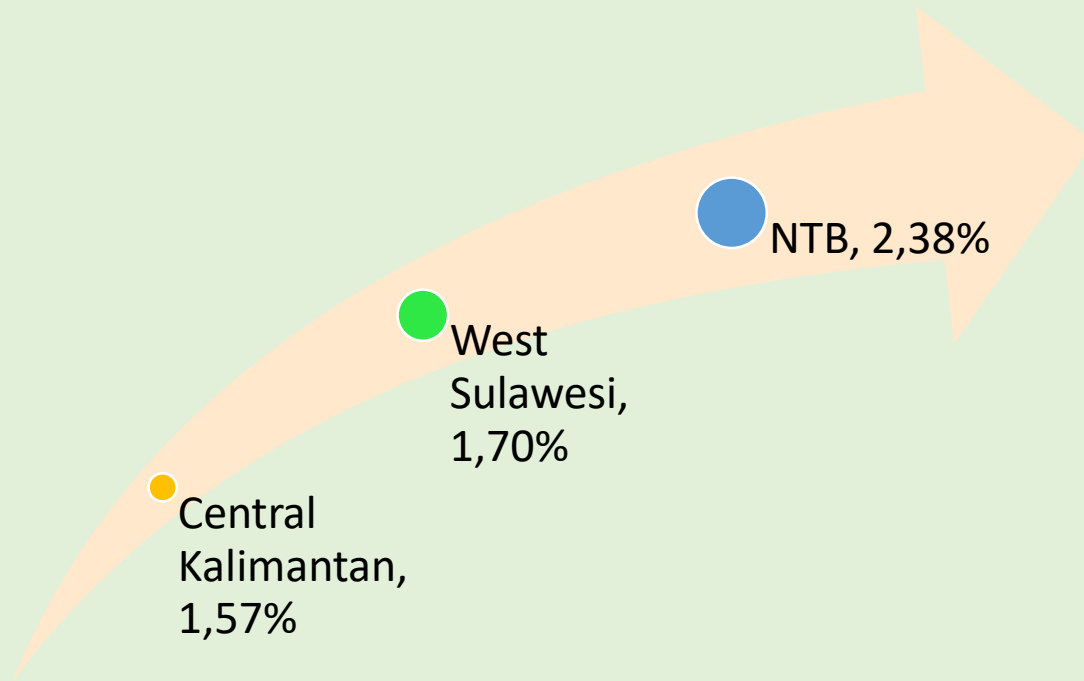
Marriages are not registered at the KUA, but are registered when they reach the age requirements

Marriages are registered at the KUA by manipulating the age of the prospective bride and groom

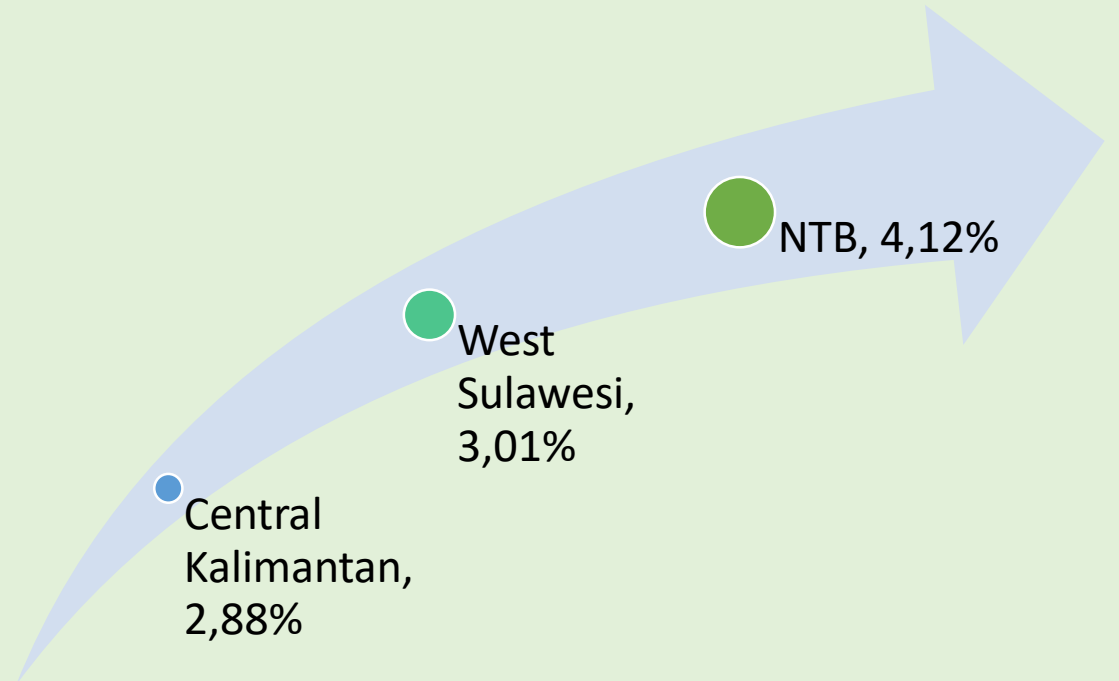


# Province with the Highest Child Marriage Rate in Indonesia

## Marriages of boys



## Marriages of girls



Marriages of girls are occur twice more in rural areas

(PPI, KPPPA, 2019)

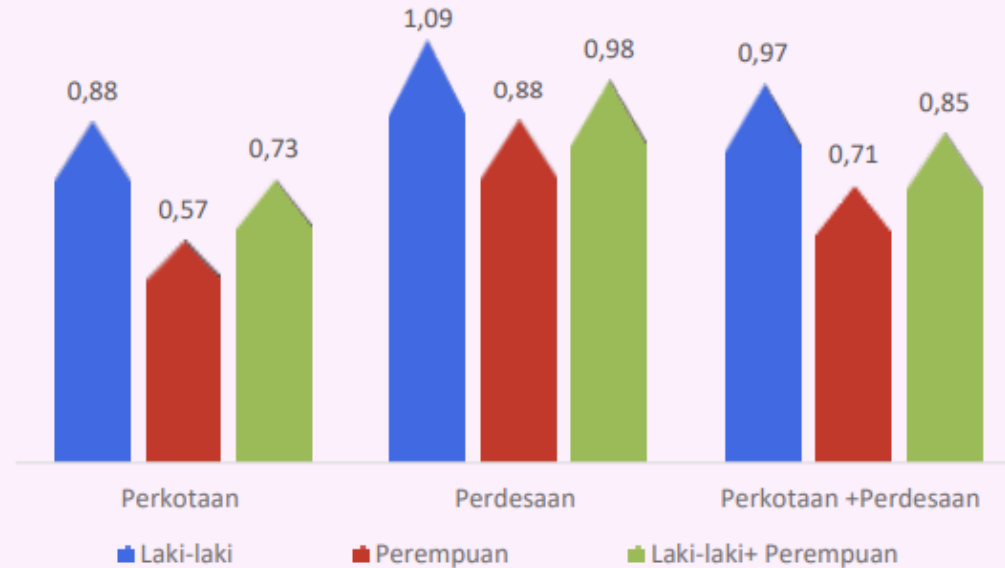
**TABEL 4.4. PERSENTASE ANAK PEREMPUAN USIA 10-17 TAHUN MENURUT STATUS PERKAWINAN DAN TIPE DAERAH, 2018**

Tipe Daerah/Jenis Kelamin	Status Perkawinan			
	Belum Kawin	Kawin	Cerai(Cerai hidup+cerai mati)	Jumlah
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Perkotaan	99,59	0,39	0,02	100,00
Perdesaan	98,90	1,05	0,05	100,00
Perkotaan dan Perdesaan	99,26	0,70	0,04	100,00

Sumber: Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional (Susenas) 2018, BPS

# Child Marriage and School Dropout Rate

GAMBAR 6.7. ANGKA PUTUS SEKOLAH ANAK USIA 7-17 TAHUN MENURUT TIPE DAERAH DAN JENIS KELAMIN, 2018



Sumber: Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional (Susenas) 2018, BPS

Out of 100 children aged 7-17 years who attend school, about 1 child has dropped out of school

Percentage of children dropping out of school in rural areas higher than urban

The highest dropout rate occurred at the senior high school / equivalent level at 3.15 percent, while at the primary / equivalent level at 0.33 percent and at junior high school / equivalent level at 1.06 percent

**TABEL 4.5. PERSENTASE ANAK PEREMPUAN 10-17 TAHUN MENURUT TIPE DAERAH, STATUS PERKAWINAN DAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI YANG DITAMATKAN, 2018**

Tipe Daerah/Jenis Kelamin	Pendidikan					
	Tidak pernah sekolah	Tidak tamat SD	SD	SMP	SMA ke Atas	Jumlah
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Perkotaan :						
Belum kawin	0,21	37,86	35,23	26,31	0,39	100,00
Kawin	0,73	9,93	35,22	50,83	3,29	100,00
Ceraai	0,00	13,89	33,22	46,01	6,88	100,00
Perdesaan :						
Belum kawin	0,72	41,26	35,52	22,31	0,20	100,00
Kawin	1,19	8,58	35,08	52,31	2,83	100,00
Ceraai	0,51	10,59	58,85	30,05	0,00	100,00
Perkotaan + Perdesaan :						
Belum kawin	0,45	39,44	35,36	24,45	0,30	100,00
Kawin	1,06	7,98	36,13	51,88	2,96	100,00
Ceraai	0,34	11,71	50,14	35,47	2,34	100,00

Sumber: Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional (Susenas) 2018, BPS

The level of education that is completed by girls with the status of married and divorced is only up to the junior high school level at 87.35% and primary level at 86.27%.

In rural areas, half of girls who divorce only complete primary school

Only 5.3% of women are married and divorced who successfully complete their education at the senior high school+ level.



# Married Girls and Contraceptives

More than half of girls who have been married DO NOT use contraceptives (61.64%)

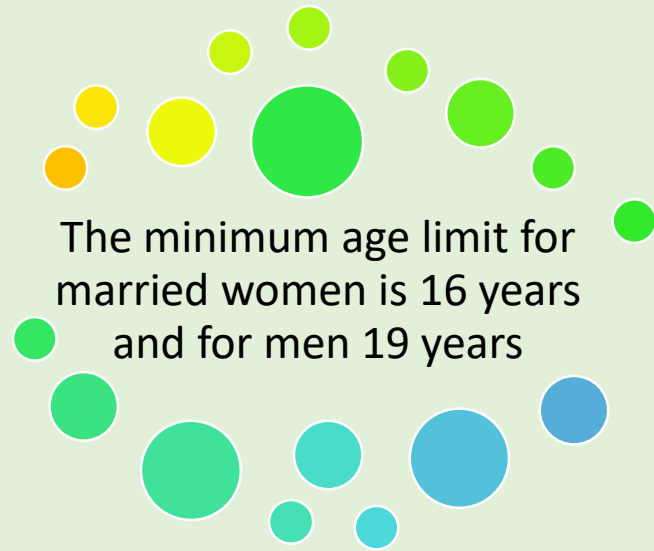
**TABEL 4.6. PERSENTASE ANAK PEREMPUAN PERNAH KAWIN USIA 15-17 TAHUN MENURUT KEIKUTSERTAAN PENGGUNAAN ALAT KB DAN TIPE DAERAH, 2018**

Tipe Daerah	Penggunaan Alat KB		
	Ya (Pernah+sedang)	Tidak pernah	Jumlah
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Perkotaan	42,89	57,11	100,00
Perdesaan	36,51	63,49	100,00
Perkotaan dan Perdesaan	38,36	61,64	100,00

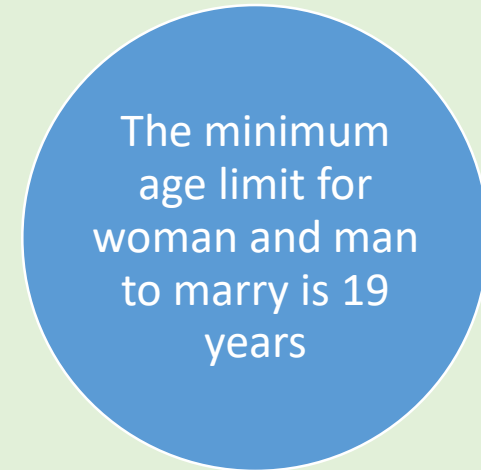
Sumber: Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional (Susenas) 2018, BPS

The use of contraceptives for girls who are trapped in child marriages can help children organize and improve their future without risky pregnancies.

# Amendments of the Marriage Law in Indonesia



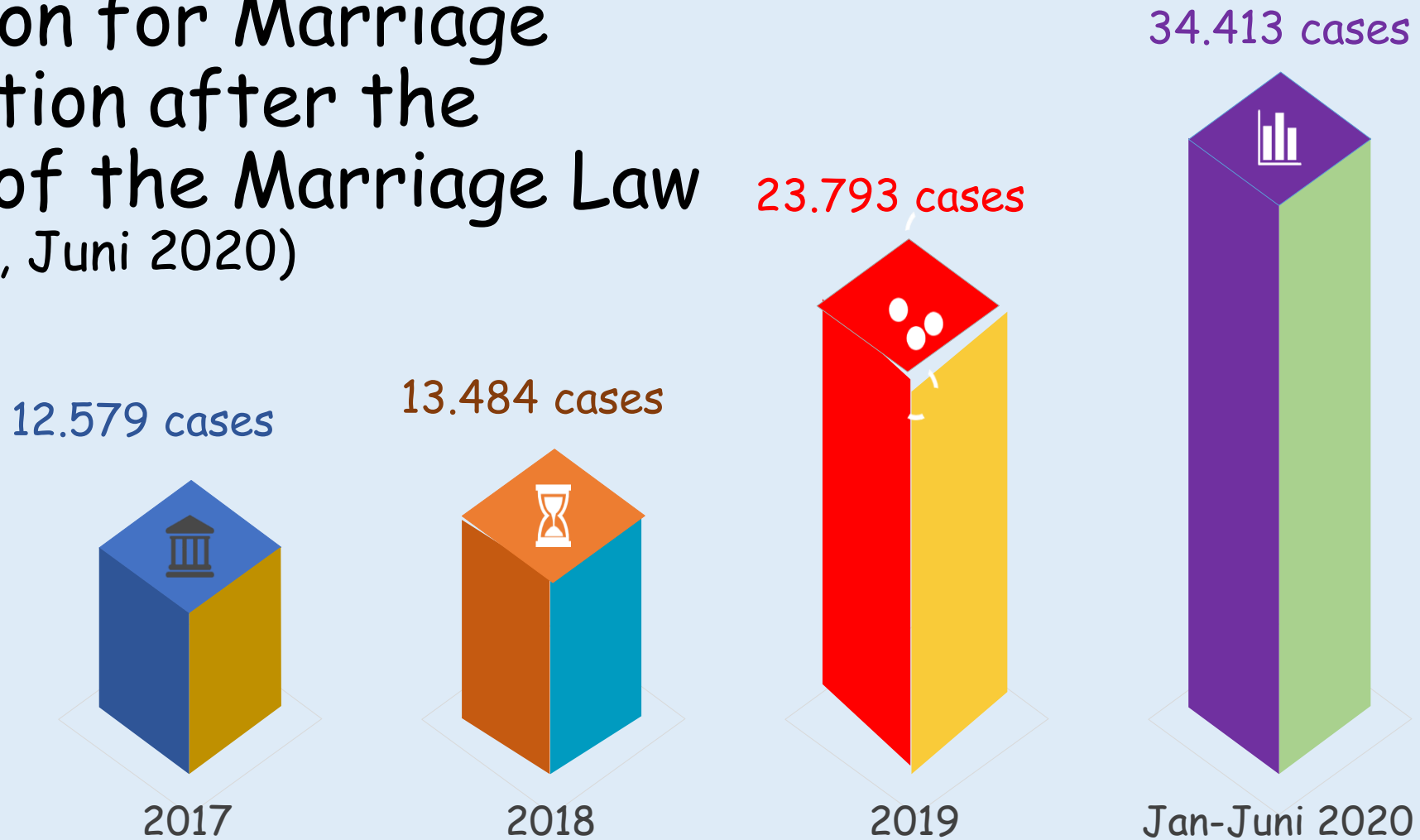
UU No. 1/1974



UU No. 16/2019

# Application for Marriage Dispensation after the Revision of the Marriage Law

(Badilag, MA, Juni 2020)



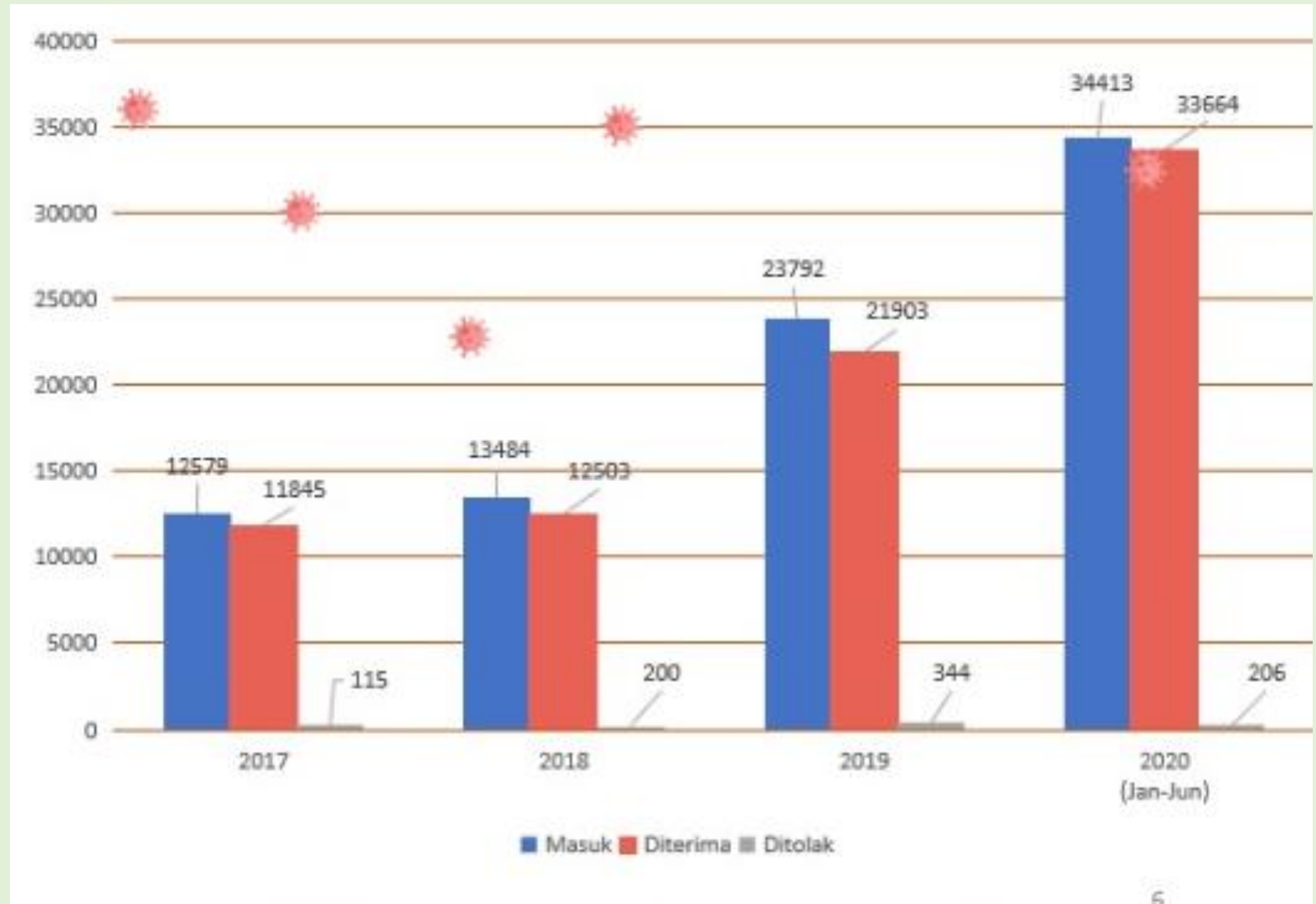
The amendments of the Marriage Law have not changed the practice of child marriage in Indonesia

# Child Marriage during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Applications for Marriage Dispensation during the Pandemic (Jan-June 2020) have increased sharply.

The number of requests for dispensation for marriage that was rejected was not more than 1.5% of the applications that were received.

(Badilag, MA, Juni 2020)





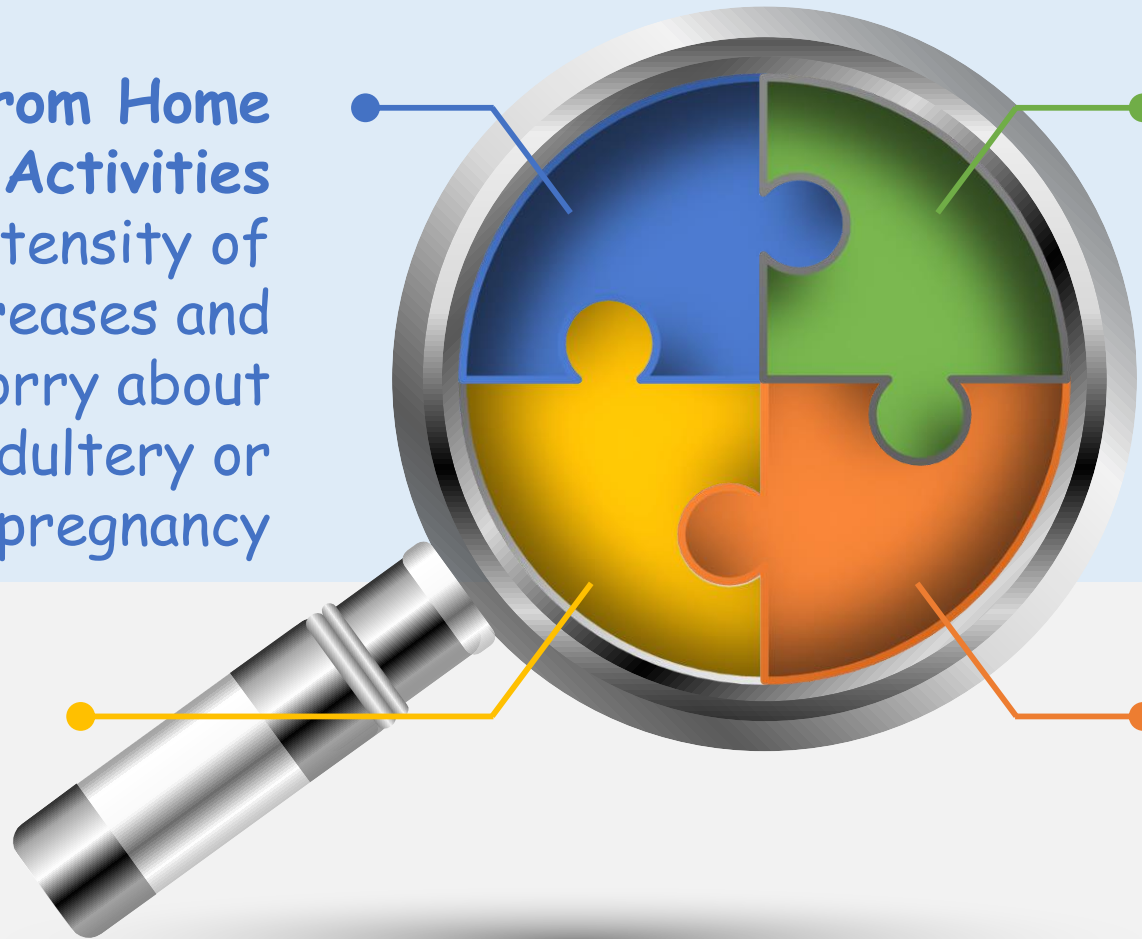
# Factors Driving Child Marriage During the Pandemic

## Study from Home Activities

The intensity of dating increases and parents worry about adultery or unwanted pregnancy

## Study online (online)

Increased interaction of children in cyberspace, vulnerability to becoming victims of cyber violence, risk behavior and child predators



## Domestic Violence and Parental Assistance

The high rate of domestic violence and the tension in parent-child relationships have made the child-parent distance even wider

## Changes in Family Economic Income

Decreasing family income risks the child being married to reduce the number of family economic responsibilities.

## Madate

Children as a mandate that must be kept chaste



## Reputation

Children must be the guardian of the family's reputation



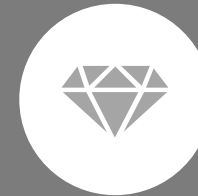
## Burden

Children are seen as an economic burden on the family



## Asset

Children are considered to be a solution to get out of difficult situations



When there are problems, parents still see marriage as a solution

# Parents' Perspectives in Positioning Children

Stopping Child  
Marriage cannot  
be done without  
synergy  
between all  
stakeholders

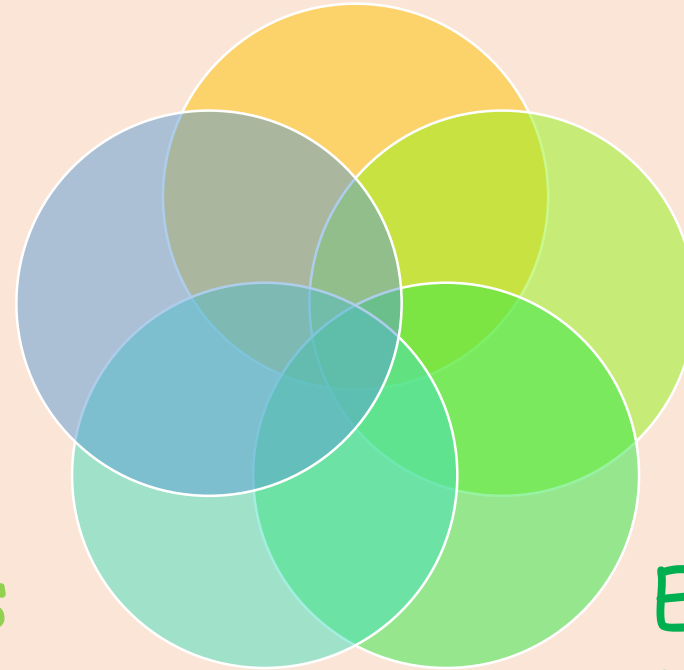
Society  
Leaders

Religious  
Leaders

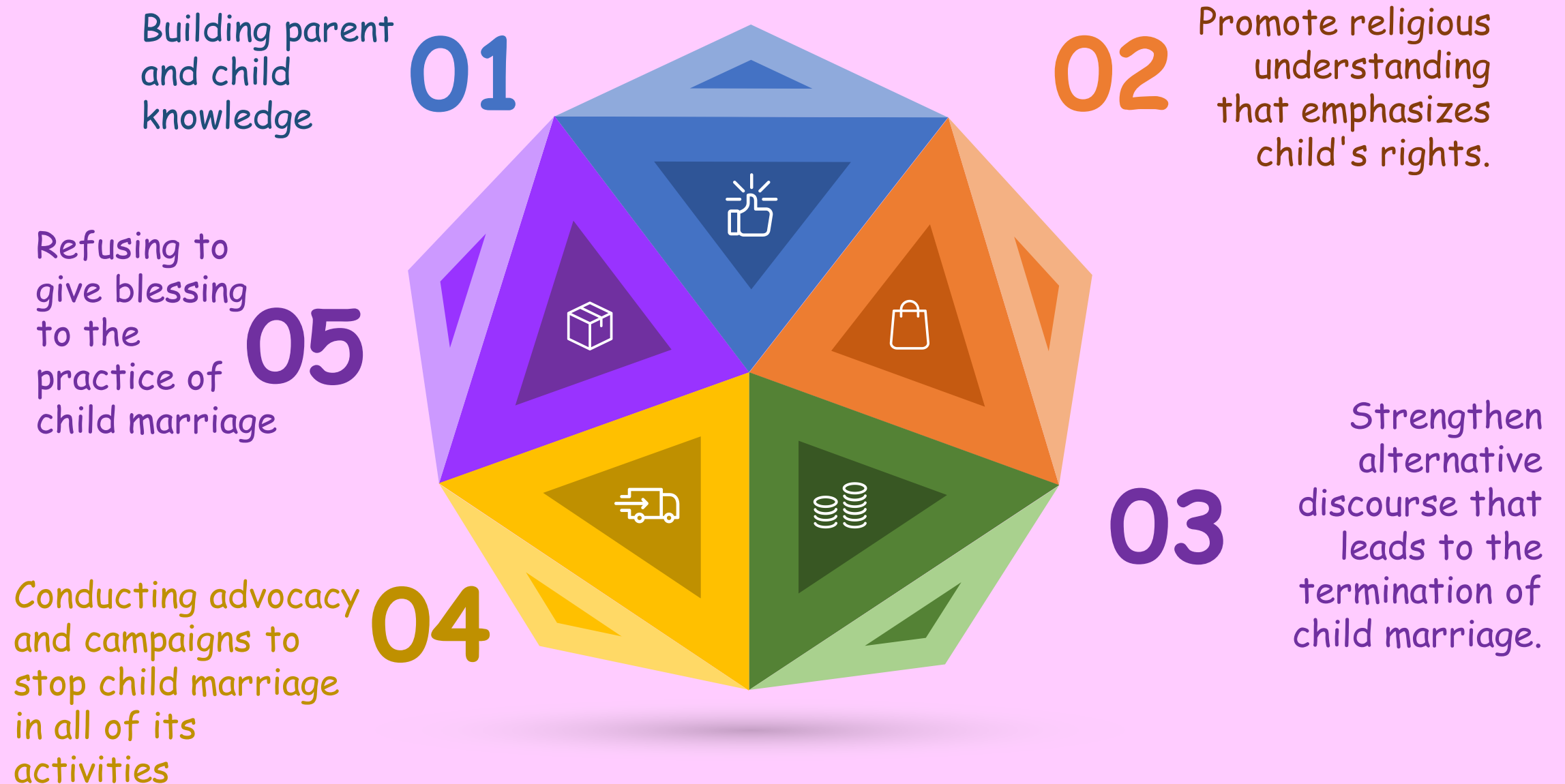
Government

Parents

Educational  
institutions



# The Urgency of the Role of Religious Leaders







Thank you  
[iklilahmdf@yahoo.com](mailto:iklilahmdf@yahoo.com)