

# Low Education, Not Working and Coming From Underprivileged Households Cause Women in Rural Area to Practice *Kawin Anum*

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**Abstract** - The low age at first marriage in South Kalimantan occurred in rural areas, which is called the practice of *kawin anum*, this is an interesting thing to study further if it occurs in urban areas to find out the factors that cause the practice of *kawin anum* in urban South Kalimantan. This study analyzes the 2017 Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) data as a baseline in the secondary data analysis method. The population in this study were 633 married women aged 15-49 in South Kalimantan. The sample in this study was 300 women aged 15-49 who had married and lived in urban South Kalimantan. The sample in this study is divided into two because it is a case-control study. The case sample was 34 women who first married under the age of 16. The control sample was women who were married at the age of 16 and over and totaled 266 respondents. The analysis was performed using multivariate analysis. The results of the analysis and conclusions indicate that the factors causing *kawin anum* in urban South Kalimantan are low levels of education, not participating as hard workers, and coming from poor households.

**Keywords**— education, working, welfare, kawin anum

## I. INTRODUCTION

*Kawin anum* in Banjar means a marriage conducted under the age of 16 [1]. *Kawin anum* which is still practiced by some people in South Kalimantan contributes to the increasing cases of early marriages at the national level. It was proven by Indonesia positioned at the seventh rank of the world with a high percentage of early marriages because many children under the age of 15 have married [2].

*Kawin anum* practices evenly spread in various regions in South Kalimantan. Naturally, South Kalimantan became the highest province with cases of child marriages in 2017. The fact was supported by the percentage of women aged 20-24 who had the first married under 18. South Kalimantan has a percentage of 39.53 percent when based on the province in 2017 [3]. The interpretation of that figure was that 40 out of 100 women aged 20-24 were married under the age of 18.

Marriage is a sacred bond between a man and a woman who were considered mature in age [4]. Marriage is a way to become an adult after going to school, gain status in society, provide financial assistance and pride to one's family. As long as a sufficient alternative to achieving this goal is lacking, early marriages would be an appealing option for some women when the role of "childhood" ends and /or offers a less desirable state of marriage. It is essential to see the fact that early marriages are more appealing to young people in some contexts, while in another context marriage actually could violate women's autonomy regardless of their age [5].

This paper is to examine the factors which cause *kawin anum* practices in the urban areas of South Kalimantan. The low age of first marriage is identical to rural areas, but when the same thing happens in urban areas, it becomes an interesting issue to study further. This research is presumed to provide variables affecting urban women in practicing *kawin anum* and to find out the factors that cause the practice of *kawin anum* in urban South Kalimantan. In return, it is expected that these results can become a reference for further research and serve as the basis for making policies and determining appropriate programs to handle them by the authorities.

## II. METHOD

Collecting data in this study only used secondary data which was carried out through literature studies, namely obtaining data from articles, journals, scientific papers, documents, and others related to causal factors *kawin anum*. This study analyzes the data of 2017 Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) as a baseline in the secondary data analysis method. The population in the study was 633 women aged 15-49 who had been married in South Kalimantan. The samples in this study were 300 women aged 15-49 who had been married and lived in urban areas of South Kalimantan. The samples were divided into two due to it was a case-control study. Case samples were 34 women