

## ABSTRACT

Mustika, ArinyAnggun. NIM 09210081, 2013. *HadhanahPractice of Post Divorce Based on Child's Gender in Perspective of Islamic Law. Case Study In Society of village Tanjung Earth Bangkalan Madura*. Thesis. Department of Al-Ahwal Al-Syakhshiyah, Faculty of Sharia,Islamic State University Maulana Malik Ibrahim of Malang. Supervisor: Dr. Hj. Tutik Hamidah, M.Ag

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**Keyword: Practice, Hadhanah, child's gender**

Hadlanah Practice a child care that must be performed by each parent. Parenting must be carried out under any conditions, including post-divorce. In Islamic law and KHI Article 105 of the consequences of divorce, explained that a child who has not attained the age mumayyiz mother is right, if the child has mumayyiz, then given the right to determine custody of him. This is different from hadlanahpractice in the village of Tanjung Bumi. For the people of the village of Tanjung Bumi hadlanah post-divorce settlement based on the sex of the child. If the child is female then custody is in the hands of the father, whereas if the child is male, then handed over to the custody of the mother.

The main purpose of this study was to determine what factors are behind the village of Tanjung choose to hadlanah practice post-divorce by child's gender. Furthermore, to know how hadlanah perspective of Islamic law in view of the religious leaders and village community leaders Tanjung Earth.

In this study using this type of field research with a qualitative approach. Most of the primary data collected through interviews and field observations. Literature and documentation related to these issues are used as secondary data. After further collected were analyzed using descriptive methods.

Based on the analysis that had been done, it can be concluded that communities of village Tanjung Bumi choose hadlanah post-divorce practice is based on the child's gender, because if the girl cared for by the father, communities of village Tanjung Bumi assume that one day when the adult child can help father prepare all the needs of father, whereas for a nurturing mother who prefer boys, because people considered later when the boy had grown to devote to the mother as well as maintain and monitor the backbone for his mother.

