

ABSTRACT

Triani,Lilis, 07210045, authority of parents in their children to match the perspective of Islamic law in terms of article 26 of law number 23 of 2002 on child protection (case study in the village urek-urek sub-district Gondanglegi regency Malang), thesis, Department of: the Al-Al-Syakhshiyah ahwal, Faculty: Sharia, Islamic University (UIN) Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.
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Key words: arranged marriages, child protection

Child is an issue that has always been a concern of the various elements of society, how the position and rights within the family and how should it be treated by both parents, even in kehidupanya in society and the State through various policies to protect children. In traditional societies the child is seen as an asset and property rights so that marriage is seen as a transaction and establish good relationships with other families to do the matchmaking. Urek-urek Village Community is one example of people who still do arranged marriages for his children. Associated with child protection legislation in particular on article 26 of Law no. 23 of 2002 on the obligations and responsibilities of parents, in the article the parents obliged and responsible to care for, nurture, educate and protect children. With this reality as it does with the obligations and responsibilities of parents also have an obligation to find a companion for her son. The purpose of this study was to determine the understanding of parents in their children match in terms of article 26 of Law no. 23 of 2002 on the protection of children and match-making implications of family formation sakinah.

In the present study is a kind of sociological research (empirical) that uses a qualitative approach that produces descriptive data that aims to gain a deeper understanding of the research subjects. While the data collection using a type of primary and secondary data and data collection methods are interviews, and documentation. In the analysis using qualitative descriptive methods.

His research is that by understanding parents to match their children, according to them to match the child is an obligation and it's not a violent arranged marriage but an arranged marriage is one way to protect children. while the implications of family formation sakinah matchmaking is impacting the thinking of the child so the match became hereditary, and quarrels between husband and wife.

