

Himsyah, Fatroyah Asr. 2011. Marriage Age Limit Under Article 7 of Act Number 1 year 1974 (UU No. 1 Tahun 1974) Perspective Act of 23 yaer's 2002 On Child Protection. Thesis, Department of Al-Ahwal Al-Syakhshiyyah, Faculty of Syari'ah, State Islamic University (UIN) Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, lector: Dra. Jundiani, S.H., M.Hum.

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The government set the age limit provisions on marriage through Article 7 Act number of 1 year 1974 (UU No. 1 Tahun 1974) to achieve a safe and happy family. Based on the women's section may only establish a marriage if it has reached the age of 16 years and the age of 19 years for men with provisions to get permission from parents. However, the provisions of that age limit was experiencing disharmony with the Child Protection Act that determine the age below 18 years is the age of the children and the marriage at that age should be prevented. Disharmony in the second law is reinforced by a system of pluralism of the age limit in several articles on Act number 1 year 1974 (UU No. 1 Tahun 1974) This study aims to understand the return of Marriage Act through the perspective Act of 23 yaer's 2002 On Child Protection.

This study used the approach of legislation and to the type of research the concept of a research library or can be referred to as normative legal research. Legal materials collected in the form of primary legal materials: UU No. 1 Tahun 1974 About Marriage and UU No. 23 Tahun 2002 On Child Protection, secondary legal materials: Journals, books, articles, etc., and tertiary legal materials: dictionaries and encyclopedias do with the study of archives and library for further edited, checked, and developed systematically based on the problem, then performed content analysis method analysis.

The results of this study mentioned that at the age of 16 years a person has not reached maturity, both psychologically and biologically, so must be prevented at the age of marriage is because of the potential of sexual exploitation, discrimination and other abuses. Based on the principle of *lex posterior derogat lex priori* it is necessary for the second holding of the harmonization of legislation of this.

On the problems of conflict of this kind of norm, then the application of the principles back the legislation has become a strategic action to solve them. Legal confusion which is not immediately followed up only decisions will bear a disproportionate in Court and will have an will have an impact on the loss of the rights of girls.