

## ABSTRACT

The phenomenon of child marriage still causes controversy in the society. According to the child protection law, someone who is less than 18 years old has not been allowed to marry because he / she is considered underage. The marriage law states that it is legal for women who are married at the age of 16 as long as they get permission from their parents. The role of parents is very important in their child's marriage decisions. Parents are the key in an effort to reduce the prevalence of child age marriages. This research aims to analyze the relationship between parental factors and the incidence of child marriage in Wonosari, Malang.

This research was conducted in Wonosari, Malang with samples that included 44 people as cases and 44 people as controls. The method of sampling was a simple random sampling technique. Variables in this research include the child marriage, the family income, the educational background of the head of the family, the job of the head of the family, the culture adopted by parents, parents' perceptions, and the parents' knowledge. Data analysis was performed using the chi square test.

The results shows that there is a relationship between educational background ( $p = 0.000$ ) and family income ( $p = 0.000$ ) with the incidence of child marriage. On the other hand, the job of the head of the family ( $p = 0.815$ ), the knowledge about child marriage ( $p = 0.265$ ), the culture ( $p = 0.511$ ), and parents' perceptions ( $p = 0.129$ ) did not influence the child marriage.

In conclusion, the educational background of the head of the family and family income are related to the incidence of child marriage. There should be an agreement between the marriage law and the child protection law regarding the marriage age limit that is in accordance with the physical, mental, and reproductive health of the child.

*Keywords: child marriage, educational background, family income, parent's role, rural area*

## ABSTRAK

Fenomena perkawinan usia anak masih menyebabkan kontroversi di tengah masyarakat. Undang-undang perlindungan anak, seseorang yang berusia kurang dari 18 tahun belum diperbolehkan untuk menikah karena dianggap termasuk usia anak. Undang-undang perkawinan menyatakan sah untuk perempuan yang menikah di usia 16 tahun asalkan mendapat izin dari orang tuanya. Peran orang tua sangat besar dalam keputusan pernikahan anaknya. Orang tua menjadi kunci dalam upaya penurunan prevalensi perkawinan usia anak. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis hubungan antara faktor orang tua dengan kejadian pernikahan usia anak di Kecamatan Wonosari Kabupaten Malang..

Penelitian ini dilakukan di kecamatan wonosari kabupaten malang dengan sampel sebanyak 44 orang sebagai kasus dan 44 orang sebagai kontrol. Cara pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *simple random sampling*. Variable yang diteliti meliputi pernikahan anak, pendapatan keluarga, pendidikan kepala keluarga, pekerjaan kepala keluarga, budaya yang dianut orang tua, persepsi orang tua, dan pengetahuan orang tua. Analisis data dilakukan dengan menggunakan uji chi square.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat hubungan antara pendidikan ( $p=0,000$ ) dan pendapatan keluarga ( $p=0,000$ ) dengan kejadian pernikahan anak. Sedangkan pekerjaan kepala keluarga ( $p=0,815$ ), pengetahuan tentang pernikahan dini ( $p=0,265$ ), budaya ( $p=0,511$ ), dan persepsi orang tua ( $p=0,129$ ) tidak berpengaruh terhadap pernikahan anak.

Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah pendidikan kepala keluarga dan pendapatan keluarga berhubungan dengan kejadian pernikahan anak. Seharusnya ada kesepakatan antara undang-undang pernikahan dan undang-undang perlindungan anak tentang batas umur pernikahan yang sesuai dengan kematangan fisik, mental, dan kesehatan reproduksi anak.

Kata kunci : pernikahan anak, pendidikan, pendapatan keluarga, peran orang tua, rural area