

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION

A. Conclusion

In writing this undergraduate project, there are several points that have been concluded by the author, that are:

1. The practices of child marriage in Indonesia are against the CRC.

CRC and Child Protection have prohibited the practices of child marriage. But the decrees that the author have obtained indicated that the practices of child marriage are still happening in Indonesia. Accordingly, the practices of child marriage in Indonesia are against CRC and Child Protection Law.

2. The Indonesia Law No. 1 of 1974 concerning marriage has not prevented child marriage.

The CRC and Child Protection Law have regulations in prohibiting the practices of child marriage. But, Article 7(1) of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 01 Year 1974 concerning Marriage has stated that marriage is allowed when the male candidate has reached 19 (nineteen) years old and the female candidate has reached 16 (sixteen) years old. As well as Article 7(2) that stated male and female candidate who has not reached the age requirements in Article 7(1) may file a dispensation request to Court. So, Marriage Law is the primary reason why child marriage has not been prevented in Indonesia. Other reasons include several factors such as poverty,

tradition and societal pressure, low household education, religion, and weak law enforcement.

3. The legal and non-legal approaches to be done to prevent and minimize the practices of child marriage in Indonesia.

There are approaches to be done to prevent and minimize the practices of child marriage in Indonesia, which are:

a. Legal Approach:

- Legislative or People's Representative Council – *Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat* (DPR) should amend Article 7 of Marriage Law as soon as possible.
- Judges shall make Child Protection Law (Law 35/2014) a primary analysis in their consideration.
- Authorities should develop all areas in Indonesia evenly.

That way, no islands will be left unattended.

- The Office of Religious Affairs in rejecting the early marriage request shall give advice to the parents to postpone the marriage until the child has reached a mature age.

b. Non-Legal Approach

- Academician should play an active role in giving socializations to parents, children, and society concerning the danger of child marriage.

- Parents and society should help prevent the practice of child marriage, not encourage them.
- Institutions should consider the uses of social media as facilities to disseminate the danger of child marriage.

B. Limitation

This undergraduate project is still imperfect, especially because:

- The limitation of time. This project took time to work on and took longer time to finish.
- The limitation of grammar. The author's first language is not English thus the limitation in preparing grammatically correct sentence and vocabulary.

C. Recommendation

Based on the research above, there are several recommendations that the Author could provide in regards to the title of this project, in particular:

- Office of Religious Affairs - *Kantor Urusan Agama* (KUA) shall always reject child marriage dispensation request.
- Komisi Perlindungan Anak Indonesia (KPAI) shall socialize the disadvantages of child marriage to parents, governments, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO), and society.
- Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat (DPR) shall create regulations that discourage the practices of child marriage and amend regulations that encourage the practices of child marriage.

- Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak (PPPA) shall monitor children activities in Indonesia in accordance with child marriage.
- Parents shall always put their children's education first rather than marrying them off to lessen the economic burdens.
- Academician shall understand the disadvantages of child marriage and help in reducing its practices.