

**STATUS AHLI WARIS BERAGAMA HINDU BERALIH KE AGAMA
BUDHA DITINJAU DARI HUKUM ADAT BALI (STUDI KASUS DI DESA
ALASANGKER KABUPATEN BULELENG).**

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui : (1) Status Ahli waris yang beralih agama yaitu dari Agama Hindu ke Agama Budha ditinjau dari Hukum Adat di Desa Alasanger (2) Akibat hukum bagi Ahli waris yang beralih agama, kemungkinan harta warisan yang bisa didapatkan bagi ahli waris yang beralih agama. Jenis penelitian ini adalah yuridis empiris, dengan sifat penelitian deskriptif. Lokasi penelitian yang peneliti laksanakan di Desa Alasanger. Sumber Bahan Hukum yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah Data Primer dan Data Sekunder, Data Sekunder terdiri dari bahan hukum primer dan bahan hukum sekunder. Teknik Pengumpulan Bahan Hukum menggunakan Teknik Studi Dokumen, Teknik Observasi, dan Teknik Wawancara. Setelah data yang diperlukan telah terkumpul maka selanjutnya adalah tahap pengolahan dan menggunakan metode yang bersifat kualitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sistem pewarisan di Desa Alasanger sama seperti sistem pewarisan Adat Bali yaitu menganut prinsip patrilineal (purusa) maka yang menjadi ahli waris yaitu laki-laki. Seseorang yang beralih agama tidak berhak mendapatkan harta warisan.

Kata kunci: Hukum Adat, Peralihan Agama, Sistem Pewarisan

***THE STATUS OF THE HEIRS OF HINDUISM TURNING TO
BUDDHISM IN TERMS OF BALINESE CUSTOMARY LAW (A CASE
STUDY IN THE VILLAGE OF ALASANGKER, BULELENG REGENCY)***

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ABSTRACK

This study aims to determine: (1) the status of the heirs of Hinduism turning to Buddhism in terms of customary law in the village of Alasangker (2) The legal consequences for heirs who change religion, whether heirs who change religion are still allowed to receive a gift other than inheritance in terms of the customary law in the village of Alasangker. This type of research is empirical juridical, with descriptive research nature. The location of this research was carried out in the village of Alasangker. Sources of legal materials used in this research are primary data and secondary data, secondary data consists of primary legal materials and secondary legal materials. Legal Materials Collection Techniques are carried out using Document Study Techniques, Observation Techniques, and Interview Techniques. After the necessary data is collected, the next step is the data processing and analysis stage. In processing and analyzing data, it is done using qualitative methods. The results showed that the inheritance system in the Alasangker Village was the same as the Balinese traditional inheritance system in general, namely, adhering to the patrilineal principle (purusa). A person who has changed religion cannot be used as an heir according to customary law in the village of Alasangker Buleleng Bali, heirs who change religion can still get an inheritance from the heir in the form of a grant given from the heir who is still alive according to the agreement in the sangkepan.

Keyword: Customary Law, Religious Transition, Inheritance System