

Perbandingan pengangkatan anak di Indonesia, Turki dan Brunei Darussalam = Comparison of child adoption in Indonesia, Turkey and Brunei Darussalam

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Abstrak

Skripsi ini membahas mengenai pengaturan pengangkatan anak di Indonesia, Turki dan Brunei Darussalam, termasuk di dalamnya perihal bentuk pengangkatan anak, syarat-syarat pengangkatan anak, tata cara pengangkatan anak, dan akibat hukum yang timbul dari dilakukannya pengangkatan anak. Peraturan yang mengatur pengangkatan anak di tiga negara ini, yaitu di Indonesia diatur dalam Peraturan Pemerintah No. 54 Tahun 2007 tentang Pelaksanaan Pengangkatan Anak dan dalam Peraturan Menteri Sosial No.

110/HUK/2009 tentang Persyaratan Pengangkatan Anak, di Turki diatur dalam Turkish Civil Code dan di dalam Regulation on The Conduct of Intermediation Activities in The Address of Minors, dan di Brunei Darussalam diatur dalam Adoption of Children Act dan Islamic Adoption of Children Act. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan metode yuridis-normatif dan juga menggunakan metode pendekatan perbandingan peraturan perundang-undangan. Hasil penelitian ini menyarankan bahwa Indonesia perlu untuk segera membentuk suatu undang-undang khusus yang mengatur pengangkatan anak secara komprehensif demi kepentingan terbaik anak dan sebagai wujud perlindungan terhadap pengangkatan anak.

.....This thesis discusses the arrangements of child adoption in Indonesia, Turkey and Brunei Darussalam, including the forms of child adoption, requirements for child adoption, procedures for child adoption, and the legal consequences arising from doing the adoption. The regulations governing child adoption in these three countries: in Indonesia, it is regulated in Government Regulation No. 54 of 2007 concerning the Implementation of Child Adoption and in the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs No.

110/HUK/2009 concerning Requirements for Adoption of Children, in Turkey it is regulated in the Turkish Civil Code and in the Regulation on The Conduct of Intermediation Activities in The Address of Minors, and in Brunei Darussalam it is regulated in the Adoption of Children Act and the Islamic Adoption of Children Act. This study was conducted using the juridicalnormative method, also by using comparative approach based on the applicable law in Indonesia, Turkey and Brunei Darussalam. The result of this study suggests that Indonesia needs to establish a legislation that regulates child adoption comprehensively for the best interests of the child and as a form of protecting the child adoption itself.