

RINGKASAN

Peraturan perundang-undangan di Republik Indonesia mengatur bahwa jika terjadi perceraian, Istri mempunyai kepemilikan atas sebagian harta bersama, sedangkan sisanya dimiliki oleh suami. Prinsip ini berakar pada keyakinan bahwa suami memikul tanggung jawab sebagai pencari nafkah utama, sedangkan tugas istri mencakup mengurus rumah tangga dan memberikan bantuan keuangan kepada suaminya. Namun, pergeseran masyarakat telah menyebabkan berkembangnya perspektif hukum mengenai tanggung jawab. Di masa kini, banyak istri yang tidak hanya menjalankan peran tradisional sebagai ibu rumah tangga namun juga terlibat dalam pekerjaan, yang sering kali menjadi penopang keuangan utama bagi keluarga mereka.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk memahami seluk-beluk alokasi aset harta bersama pada perempuan yang bekerja, dikaji melalui pandangan Pengurus Nahdlatul Ulama dan Pengurus Aisiyah Muhammadiyah. Penelitian ini menggunakan metodologi kualitatif, menggabungkan metode pengumpulan data seperti wawancara, observasi, dan pencatatan. Selanjutnya, data yang terkumpul dianalisis melalui proses reduksi data, dan temuannya disajikan untuk merumuskan kesimpulan mengenai distribusi aset bersama bagi perempuan yang berkarir di bisnis halal. Sesuai pandangan Pengurus Muslimat Nahdlatul Ulama dan Pengurus Aisiyah Muhammadiyah Bangkalan. Hasil yang didapat dari penelitian ini merupakan terdapat 2 pandangan terkait Pembagian Harta Bersama Perempuan Karir Pelaku Usaha Halal, yaitu dari pengurus Muslimat Nahdlatul Ulama Bangkalan tidak setuju jika harta bersama dibagi menjadi dua selama ada perjanjian pra nikah. Pengurus Aisiyah Muhammadiyah Bangkalan setuju jika harta bersama dibagi menjadi dua karena mengikuti aturan hukum yang berlaku.

Kata Kunci: *Harta Bersama, Perempuan Karir, Muslimat NU dan Aisiyah*

ABSTRACT

Legislation in the Republic of Indonesia regulates that in the event of a divorce, the wife has ownership of part of the joint property, while the husband owns the rest. This principle is based on the belief that the husband bears responsibility as the main breadwinner, while the wife's duties include taking care of the household and providing financial assistance to the husband. However, shifts in society have led to the development of legal perspectives regarding responsibility. Nowadays, many wives not only fulfill the traditional role of housewife but are also involved in work, which is often the main financial support for their family.

The aim of this research is to understand the ins and outs of joint property asset allocation among working women, studied through the views of the Nahdlatul Ulama Management and the Aisiyah Muhammadiyah Management. This research uses qualitative methodology, combining data collection methods such as interviews, observation and recording. Next, the collected data was analyzed through a data reduction process, and the findings were presented to formulate conclusions regarding the distribution of joint assets for women who have careers in halal business. In accordance with the views of the Nahdlatul Ulama Muslimat Management and the Bangkalan Muhammadiyah Aisiyah Management. The results obtained from this research are that there are 2 views regarding the distribution of joint assets of women who are halal business actors, namely that the administrators of Muslimat Nahdlatul Ulama Bangkalan do not agree if joint assets are divided into two as long as there is a pre-nuptial agreement. The management of Aisiyah Muhammadiyah Bangkalan agreed that the joint assets were divided into two because they followed the applicable legal regulations.

Keywords: Joint Assets, Career Women, NU Muslimat and Aisiyah