



Implementation of civil law in resolving inheritance disputes in Banten province

Aris Setyanto Pramono^{1*}, Safiulloh², Ainun Nuraini³

^{1,2,3}Program Studi Ilmu Hukum, Universitas Bina Bangsa, Indonesia. E-mail: arissetyantopramono@gmail.com

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Civil Law;
Banten Community;
Dispute Resolution;
Inheritance Disputes.

Article history:

Received May 20, 2026;
Revised May 30, 2026;
Accepted Jun 09, 2026;
Online Jul 30, 2026.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the implementation of civil law in resolving inheritance disputes in Banten Province. Inheritance disputes are a common legal problem in society due to differences in understanding regarding the distribution of inheritance, weak administration of property ownership, and conflicts of interest between heirs. These conditions give rise to disputes that can disrupt family relationships and social stability. This study uses a qualitative research method with an empirical juridical approach. Data were obtained through observation, interviews, documentation, and literature studies related to civil law and inheritance dispute resolution. Data analysis was conducted descriptively to describe the implementation of civil law in the practice of inheritance dispute resolution in Banten society. The results of the study indicate that the implementation of civil law in resolving inheritance disputes in Banten Province has not been running optimally. Contributing factors include the community's low understanding of inheritance law provisions, the strong influence of local customs and culture, and a lack of public awareness in preparing legal documents such as wills and ownership deeds. Inheritance dispute resolution is generally carried out through family deliberations, mediation, and court channels if the conflict cannot be resolved amicably. The role of government officials, community leaders, and judicial institutions is crucial in providing legal education and ensuring legal certainty for disputing parties. This research is expected to contribute to the development of civil law studies and provide input for the government and community in creating fair, effective, and legally certain inheritance dispute resolution.

This is an open access article under the [CC BY-NC](#) license.



Corresponding Author:

Aris Setyanto Pramono,
Fakultas Hukum,
Universitas Bina Bangsa,
JL Raya Serang - Jakarta, KM. 03 No. 1B, Panancangan, Kec. Cipocok
Jaya, Kota Serang, Banten 42124, Indonesia
Email: arissetyantopramono@gmail.com

1. Introduction

Oral inheritance distribution has significant implications for the legal weight of evidence because agreements not set out in written form tend to be more difficult to prove in the event of a future dispute. In Indonesian civil law practice, written evidence has stronger evidentiary power than purely oral statements, so that inheritance distributions conveyed only orally often

give rise to differing interpretations among heirs. This situation can lead to family conflict, especially when there are no strong witnesses or other supporting evidence that can clarify the contents of the agreement. Furthermore, oral inheritance distribution also has the potential to create legal uncertainty in the process of transferring land rights, assets, and ownership administration, which generally require official documents. Therefore, although oral agreements can be recognized as long as they meet certain elements and are supported by witnesses, written inheritance distribution is still preferred to provide legal certainty, protect heirs' rights, and provide stronger evidentiary strength in court. Research on the application of civil law in resolving inheritance disputes in Banten Province makes a significant contribution to the development of the inheritance dispute resolution system in Indonesia, particularly in strengthening understanding of the effectiveness of the application of civil inheritance law provisions at the community level. This research demonstrates that inheritance dispute resolution is not solely influenced by normative provisions in the Civil Code, but also by social and cultural factors and the level of public legal awareness. By examining dispute resolution practices in Banten Province, this research provides a concrete picture of the obstacles faced, such as a lack of understanding among heirs, unclear distribution of assets, and weak mediation efforts before cases are brought to court. These findings can serve as a basis for evaluation by law enforcement officials and judicial institutions to improve the effectiveness of inheritance dispute resolution mechanisms in a fair and efficient manner. In addition, courts serve as institutions that ensure social order and stability within family relationships. In practice, courts are not only focused on resolving cases through judicial decisions but also encourage peaceful resolution through mediation before a case is adjudicated. This effort is crucial for minimizing prolonged conflict between family members and maintaining harmonious family relationships. The legal certainty provided by the courts also impacts administrative and economic aspects, such as land certificate processing, asset distribution, and the transfer of ownership rights, which require a clear legal basis. Therefore, the existence of courts is a primary instrument in guaranteeing the rights of heirs and realizing justice and legal certainty in resolving inheritance disputes in Indonesia. Furthermore, this research contributes to encouraging the development of a more adaptive inheritance dispute resolution model oriented toward peaceful resolution through mediation and family deliberation approaches.

This research emphasizes the importance of synergy between formal law and local social values so that dispute resolution can achieve legal certainty while maintaining family relationships. Another contribution is providing academic and practical recommendations for the government, judicial institutions, and academics in formulating policies and strategies for public legal education regarding the rights and obligations of heirs. Thus, this research not only enriches civil law studies but also supports the creation of a more responsive, humane, and equitable inheritance dispute resolution system in Indonesia. Inheritance disputes are one of the most common civil law issues in Indonesian society. These disputes arise from differing understandings regarding the distribution of inherited assets, the status of heirs, the validity of wills, and unilateral control of inherited assets (Saniah et al., n.d.). In practice, inheritance disputes not only give rise to legal conflicts but also lead to fractious family relationships, social conflict, and even division among members of the community. In Banten Province, inheritance disputes are a complex phenomenon influenced by the prevailing legal pluralism: customary inheritance law, Islamic inheritance law, and inheritance law based on the Civil Code (KUHPerduta). This diversity of legal systems often gives rise to differing interpretations in dispute resolution, necessitating the implementation of appropriate and equitable civil law (Jamil, n.d.).

Banten Province, as a region characterized by a religious and heterogeneous society, faces unique dynamics in resolving inheritance disputes. The majority of Banten residents are Muslim, so inheritance disputes often refer to Islamic law through the Religious Courts. However, in practice, communities still use Western civil law or customary law as the basis for inheritance distribution. This situation demonstrates that the implementation of civil law in

resolving inheritance disputes in Banten cannot be separated from the social, cultural, and religious conditions of the local community. The differences in legal systems often give rise to legal uncertainty, especially when parties have differing views regarding the legal basis that should be applied (Jurnal et al., 2023).

Normatively, the regulation of inheritance law in the Indonesian legal system is contained in several laws and regulations. For non-Muslim communities, inheritance law is regulated in the *Burgerlijk Wetboek* or Civil Code, specifically in Book II on property and inheritance. Meanwhile, for Muslim communities, inheritance law provisions are regulated in the Compilation of Islamic Law (KHI) and fall under the absolute authority of the Religious Courts, as stipulated in Law Number 3 of 2006 concerning Religious Courts. Furthermore, customary law still exists and thrives in certain communities as part of the living law recognized by the state. The existence of these various legal systems, on the one hand, reflects the richness of national law, but on the other, presents challenges to the effective and consistent implementation of civil law (Saniah & Harahap, 2025).

Inheritance disputes generally arise from an imbalance in the distribution of inherited assets. It's not uncommon for one heir to feel disadvantaged due to the control of assets by a particular party without the consent of all heirs. Furthermore, the public's lack of understanding of legal procedures for inheritance distribution is also a contributing factor to the increase in disputes. Many people distribute inheritances verbally without strong written evidence, leading to later disputes. This situation is exacerbated by the increasing economic value of land and buildings in Banten Province, particularly in urban areas such as Serang City, Cilegon City, and Tangerang Regency. Inherited land is often the subject of disputes due to its high resale value and its relevance to the economic interests of the heirs (Hasballah et al., n.d.).

Based on data from the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia, inheritance disputes are among the most dominant civil cases in both religious and general courts. The increase in the number of inheritance cases demonstrates a growing public awareness of seeking legal resolution, but also indicates that amicable settlement mechanisms are not yet fully effective. In Banten Province itself, inheritance disputes often arise due to a lack of agreement between heirs and weak property administration. inheritance. Many cases show that inherited land lacks a clear title or is still held in the name of the heir, triggering disputes between families (Property et al., 2023).

The implementation of civil law in resolving inheritance disputes plays a crucial role in creating legal certainty and a sense of justice for the community. Civil law serves not only as an instrument for conflict resolution but also as a means of protecting citizens' civil rights. In the context of inheritance disputes, the implementation of civil law must be able to provide a fair solution for the distribution of inherited assets in accordance with applicable legal provisions. Judges, as law enforcers, are required to understand the characteristics of society and consider social and cultural aspects when deciding inheritance cases. Therefore, the implementation of civil law cannot be understood solely as the application of written norms but must also consider the values of substantive justice within society (Arifuddin, 2025).

Many previous researchers have conducted studies on the implementation of civil law in resolving inheritance disputes. Research by Soerjono Soekanto confirms that the effectiveness of law enforcement is influenced by five factors: legal factors, law enforcement officials, facilities and infrastructure, society, and legal culture. In the context of inheritance disputes, societal legal culture has a significant influence on the successful implementation of civil law. Another study by Satjipto Rahardjo emphasized the importance of a progressive legal approach in resolving civil cases so that the law is not merely a formality but also delivers substantive justice to the community. Furthermore, several previous studies have shown that inheritance disputes in Indonesia still face various obstacles. Research by Yahya Harahap stated that one of the main obstacles in resolving inheritance disputes is the lack of clear evidence regarding

ownership of inherited assets and the legal relationship between heirs. Other studies have also shown that the process of resolving inheritance cases in court is often lengthy and expensive, leading to public dissatisfaction with the justice system. In some cases, court decisions are also difficult to enforce due to opposition from certain family members (Fiqri & Muhtadin, 2025).

Although various studies have been conducted on inheritance disputes, studies specifically addressing the implementation of civil law in resolving inheritance disputes in Banten Province are relatively limited. Most previous studies have focused on the normative aspects of Islamic inheritance law or general analysis of court decisions. However, the pluralistic and religious social conditions of Banten society require a more in-depth study of how civil law is implemented in the practice of resolving inheritance disputes. Therefore, this research is novel because it attempts to examine the implementation of civil law contextually based on the social dynamics of Banten society (Politik et al., 2024).

The urgency of this research is even more crucial given the increasing complexity of inheritance disputes in the modern era. Economic development and urbanization in Banten Province have led to an increase in the value of family assets, particularly land and property. This has implications for the increased potential for conflict between heirs. Furthermore, changes in modern family relationship patterns have also influenced the inheritance distribution process. In some cases, disputes have arisen regarding the rights of adopted children, illegitimate children, and couples with unregistered marriages. These issues demonstrate that the implementation of civil law must adapt to social developments to remain relevant and effective (Chen & Silver, 2022). From a legal theory perspective, the implementation of civil law in resolving inheritance disputes is closely related to the theories of legal certainty, justice, and utility. Legal certainty is necessary to ensure the public's rights as heirs are guaranteed. Justice is necessary to ensure that inheritance distribution is proportional and does not disadvantage any party. Meanwhile, legal expediency is essential for dispute resolution to positively impact social life. These three aspects must be balanced in the practice of civil law enforcement in Indonesia (Saniah & Harahap, 2025).

In practice, inheritance disputes can be resolved through litigation and non-litigation. Litigation is conducted through the courts, using case examination mechanisms in accordance with civil procedural law. Non-litigation can be pursued through family deliberation, mediation, or assistance from community and religious leaders. In Banten Province, the family approach is still frequently used as an initial effort to resolve inheritance disputes because the community tends to prioritize the values of deliberation and family harmony. However, if deliberation fails to reach an agreement, the parties choose to resolve the dispute through the courts. This demonstrates that the implementation of civil law remains important as a means of dispute resolution that provides legal certainty (Marta & Salsabila, 2026).

Another problem that frequently arises in inheritance disputes is the low level of public legal awareness. Many people do not yet understand the importance of recording assets, making wills, and clearly distributing inheritances in accordance with applicable law. As a result, disputes only arise after the testator has died and are difficult to resolve due to a lack of legal evidence. This situation indicates the need to improve legal education for the public regarding the importance of orderly and legal inheritance arrangements. Therefore, the implementation of civil law in resolving inheritance disputes in Banten Province is an important issue that requires in-depth study. This study is not only relevant from an academic perspective but also has practical value for the development of the national legal system. This research is expected to contribute to understanding the effectiveness of civil law implementation, identifying factors that hinder inheritance dispute resolution, and providing recommendations for improving the quality of law enforcement in the inheritance sector. Furthermore, this research is also expected to serve as a consideration for the government, law enforcement officials, and the public in creating a fair, effective, and legal certainty-oriented inheritance dispute resolution system (Dps, 2020).

2. Method

The selection of the Civil Code, Islamic Family Law, and the Law on Religious Courts as the primary legal sources in the study of inheritance dispute resolution in Indonesia is based on the characteristics of the national legal system, which is pluralistic and accommodates societal diversity. The Civil Code serves as the legal basis for communities subject to the Western civil law system, particularly in regulating inheritance rights and distribution in general. Meanwhile, Islamic Family Law serves as the primary reference for Muslim communities because it regulates in detail heirs, inheritance shares, and principles of justice based on Islamic law. The Law on Religious Courts was chosen because it authorizes religious courts to resolve inheritance cases for Muslims legally and formally within the national justice system. These three legal sources were chosen to provide a comprehensive normative foundation for understanding the practice of inheritance dispute resolution in Indonesia, particularly in the context of a society with diverse legal, religious, and cultural backgrounds. This study uses a normative legal research method with an empirical juridical approach. The normative approach is carried out through a study of various laws and regulations related to inheritance law and civil law, such as the Civil Code (KUHPPerdata), the Compilation of Islamic Law (KHI), Law Number 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Power, and Law Number 3 of 2006 concerning Religious Courts. In addition, this study also uses a conceptual approach and a case approach to analyze the implementation of civil law in resolving inheritance disputes in Banten Province. The legal materials used consist of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials obtained through literature studies from books, scientific journals, previous research results, and legal documents relevant to the research object. The empirical approach is carried out to obtain an overview of the practice of resolving inheritance disputes in Banten Province society. Data collection techniques are carried out through interviews, observations, and documentation of parties related to the resolution of inheritance disputes, such as the community, law enforcement officers, and community leaders. The data obtained were then analyzed qualitatively using descriptive analytical techniques, namely describing the facts found in the field and linking them to applicable legal provisions. This analysis aims to determine the effectiveness of civil law implementation in resolving inheritance disputes and to identify factors influencing inheritance dispute resolution in Banten Province (Of et al., 2021).

3. Analysis and Results

Synergy between the government, community leaders, and legal authorities makes a crucial contribution to creating more effective, equitable, and sustainable inheritance dispute resolution. The government plays a role in providing regulations, legal education, and administrative services that support the certainty of heirs' rights, while legal authorities such as courts, judges, and law enforcement officers are tasked with objectively enforcing regulations and providing legal certainty through a legitimate dispute resolution process. Meanwhile, community leaders and traditional figures have significant influence in fostering communication, mediation, and a family-oriented approach that can mitigate conflicts before they escalate into protracted disputes. Collaboration between these three elements can increase public legal awareness, strengthen peaceful dispute resolution, and reduce the burden of cases in the courts. With effective synergy, inheritance dispute resolution not only provides legal certainty but also maintains social harmony and family relationships within the community. Courts play a crucial role in ensuring legal certainty for heirs, particularly in cases of disputes regarding the distribution of inheritance, the status of heirs, or the validity of a will. Through the examination process, the court assesses evidence, hears testimony from the parties, and applies applicable legal provisions objectively and fairly. Court decisions serve as the legal basis for determining who is entitled to receive an inheritance and the share each heir receives. With these decisions, disputes that previously created uncertainty can be formally resolved, providing legal protection to the disputing parties. Furthermore, the court also ensures that the distribution of inheritance does not conflict with laws and principles of justice. The implementation of civil law in resolving inheritance disputes in Banten Province demonstrates

dynamics influenced by legal, social, cultural, economic, and religious factors. Inheritance disputes generally arise from differences in understanding among heirs regarding the distribution of inherited assets, asset ownership status, and disagreements over the legal basis for inheritance distribution. In Banten's predominantly Muslim community, inheritance disputes are often resolved based on Islamic law through the Religious Courts. However, in practice, customary law and provisions of the Civil Code (KUHPPerdata) are still used, particularly among non-Muslims or families with different legal backgrounds (Fajri & Hakim, 2023).

Research shows that inheritance disputes frequently arise in Banten Province regarding the division of land, houses, rice fields, and other productive assets. Land is the most common object of dispute due to its high economic value and its relevance to family interests passed down through generations. In some cases, disputes arise from the lack of a written inheritance distribution agreement during the testator's lifetime. Many families rely solely on oral agreements, leading to differing interpretations among the heirs upon the testator's death. This situation leads to protracted conflicts that often culminate in lawsuits. The implementation of civil law in resolving inheritance disputes essentially aims to provide legal certainty and protect the rights of all heirs. Courts play a crucial role in determining the ownership status of inherited assets, establishing legitimate heirs, and deciding on the distribution of assets based on applicable legal provisions. In practice, judges consider not only normative legal aspects but also values of justice and social conditions. This is crucial because inheritance disputes are closely related to sensitive family relationships and can lead to protracted social conflict if not resolved fairly (Putusan et al., 2025). In Banten Province, the implementation of civil law in inheritance disputes is also influenced by a societal culture that still prioritizes resolution through deliberation. Before taking a case to court, most people attempt to resolve conflicts through a family approach, involving religious leaders, community leaders, and village officials. Deliberation is considered a more effective way to maintain family relationships and avoid hostility between heirs. However, if an agreement cannot be reached, litigation becomes a last resort for legal certainty. Research shows that mediation plays a crucial role in resolving inheritance disputes in court. In the judicial process, the judge first encourages the parties to resolve the dispute through mediation before entering the main case examination stage. Mediation aims to create an amicable agreement acceptable to all parties without the need for a lengthy trial. In some cases, mediation successfully resolves disputes because the parties recognize the importance of maintaining family relationships. However, not all disputes can be resolved through mediation, especially if the conflict has been ongoing or there is distrust between heirs (Putusan et al., 2025).

One of the main obstacles to the implementation of civil law in inheritance disputes is low public legal awareness. Many people do not understand the importance of asset registration, will preparation, or the legality of land and building ownership. As a result, when an heir dies, there is often uncertainty regarding the inheritance and the status of the heirs (Larasati et al., 2021). In some cases, inherited land is still registered in the name of the testator's parents or even grandparents, complicating the distribution of rights (Adam et al., 2022). This situation indicates that weak legal administration is a hindering factor in resolving inheritance disputes. Furthermore, economic factors are also contributing to the increase in inheritance disputes in Banten Province. Urban development and rising land prices have increased the economic value of inherited assets (Dias et al., 2021). This situation triggers disputes between heirs, especially when one party perceives they have contributed more to the care of the elderly or the management of family assets. Inheritance disputes often involve unilateral control of inherited assets without the consent of the other heirs. In such circumstances, the implementation of civil law is necessary to ensure the distribution of rights proportionally and in accordance with legal provisions (W et al., 2022).

From a legal perspective, the pluralism of the inheritance legal system in Indonesia also poses a challenge to the implementation of civil law. The Bantenese people are familiar with Islamic

inheritance law, customary law, and Western civil law, each of which has different principles regarding inheritance distribution. These differences often give rise to conflict, especially when family members hold differing legal views. For example, in Islamic law, inheritance is divided between men and women in a specific ratio, while in the Civil Code, inheritance is divided equally. These differences in systems can trigger dissatisfaction if one party feels disadvantaged by the applicable legal provisions (Fiqri & Muhtadin, 2025).

In the practice of resolving inheritance disputes, judges have a significant responsibility to render just decisions and provide legal certainty. Judges are not only tasked with applying formal legal rules but also with considering the value of utility and a sense of justice within society (Print et al., 2024). Therefore, the implementation of civil law requires an approach that is not merely legalistic but also humanistic and contextual (Sitorus & Merkury, 2025). Judges' decisions that consider social conditions and family relationships tend to be more easily accepted by the parties than decisions that focus solely on formal legal aspects. The research also shows that resolving inheritance disputes through the courts often faces obstacles such as lengthy trial proceedings and high legal costs (Ningrum, 2024). The evidentiary process in inheritance disputes is generally quite complex, involving land ownership documents, heir certificates, and proof of family relationships. Furthermore, counterclaims or objections from certain parties often arise, prolonging the settlement process. This situation makes some people reluctant to take inheritance disputes to court and prefer to resolve them amicably, even though the results do not always provide legal certainty (Ghifary, 2025). On the other hand, the presence of village officials and community leaders plays a strategic role in preventing inheritance disputes. In Banten society, religious and traditional leaders often act as mediators in the inheritance distribution process. They advise families to prioritize deliberation and avoid protracted conflict. This role is crucial because Banten society still has a culture of respecting religious figures and community leaders. With the persuasive approach of community leaders, many inheritance disputes can be resolved without resorting to litigation (Zaidah et al., 2023).

The implementation of civil law in resolving inheritance disputes in Banten Province ultimately demonstrates that law cannot be separated from social conditions. The success of resolving inheritance disputes is not solely determined by the existence of legal regulations, but is also influenced by public legal awareness, the effectiveness of law enforcement officials, and the culture of deliberation within the community. Therefore, efforts are needed to improve legal education regarding the importance of inheritance administration, the legality of asset ownership, and an understanding of heirs' rights to minimize the potential for disputes (Wulansari et al., 2023). Therefore, the implementation of civil law in resolving inheritance disputes in Banten Province plays a crucial role in creating legal certainty and maintaining stable social relations. Although still facing various obstacles, the application of civil law through the courts and mediation mechanisms has contributed to resolving inheritance conflicts in a more structured and equitable manner. Moving forward, synergy between the government, law enforcement officials, community leaders, and the community itself is needed to ensure effective, expeditious resolution of inheritance disputes while upholding the values of social justice (Bina et al., 2024).

4. Conclusion

The application of civil law to inheritance disputes in Banten Province has significant implications for creating legal certainty for heirs because it provides a clear regulatory basis regarding the rights, obligations, and mechanisms for the distribution of inheritance. Through the provisions of the Civil Code, the dispute resolution process can be conducted in a structured and legally binding manner, thereby reducing prolonged disputes between family members. The application of civil law also assists the court in determining the status of heirs, the distribution of assets, and resolving conflicts based on valid evidence. In Banten Province, the application of this law provides legal protection for property rights and encourages the community to resolve disputes through formal legal channels. However, in practice, challenges

remain, including low public understanding of the law, the influence of local customs and culture, and the tendency for inheritance distribution to be carried out orally, which can lead to uncertainty in the evidence. Therefore, the application of civil law needs to be supported by legal education and a mediation approach to achieve legal certainty more effectively and fairly. Opportunities for further research on the implementation of inheritance law in Indonesia's pluralistic society are wide open, particularly in examining the harmonization of civil inheritance law, Islamic law, and customary law that coexist within the community. Future research could focus on the effectiveness of resolving inheritance disputes through local wisdom-based mediation, the influence of modernization and digitalization on inheritance distribution, and the level of public legal awareness in understanding the rights and obligations of heirs. Furthermore, comparative studies across regions in Indonesia are also important to examine differences in the application of inheritance law based on local culture and social systems. Further research could highlight the role of courts, notaries, and the government in creating legal certainty for heirs, including the protection of women and children in inheritance distribution. With the evolving social dynamics and legal diversity in Indonesia, research on inheritance law holds significant potential for producing more adaptive, inclusive, and socially just dispute resolution models. The implementation of civil law in resolving inheritance disputes in Banten Province plays a crucial role in ensuring legal certainty, justice, and protecting the rights of heirs. Inheritance dispute resolution is influenced by various factors, including the pluralism of the legal system, low public legal awareness, economic factors, and the strong culture of deliberation in Banten society. In practice, dispute resolution is carried out through non-litigation and litigation channels, with mediation as an initial effort to maintain family harmony. Although civil law has been implemented through court mechanisms and a family approach, various obstacles remain, such as inadequate administration of inheritance ownership, lengthy court proceedings, and differences in legal understanding among heirs. Therefore, it is necessary to improve legal education for the public, strengthen the role of law enforcement officials, and optimize mediation mechanisms so that inheritance dispute resolution in Banten Province can proceed effectively, fairly, and provide legal certainty for all parties.

Acknowledgments

The author would like to express his gratitude to all parties who have provided support, assistance, and contributions in the preparation of this article. Thanks are extended to the supervisor, academics, and all parties who have provided input and guidance so that the research on the implementation of civil law in resolving inheritance disputes in Banten Province can be successfully completed. The author also appreciates the community, law enforcement officials, and various sources who have willingly provided the information and data needed for this research. Hopefully, this article will benefit the development of legal science, particularly in the field of civil law and inheritance dispute resolution in Indonesia.

References

- Adam, R., Rahim, E., & Tome, A. H. (2022). *Analysis Of Judge ' S Decision Against Substitute Charities In Religious Courts Consider From Islamic Law Commission*. 4(2), 60–76.
- Arifuddin, Q. (2025). *Legal Position Of Substitute Heirs In The Distribution Of Inheritance : A Comparative Study Of The Civil Code And The Compilation Of Islamic Law*. 02(02), 25–32. <https://doi.org/10.62872/6t3ykm68>
- Bina, J., Hukum, M., Vista, P. A., & Nugraheni, D. B. (2024). *The Implications Of The Heir Determination On Heirs Died At The Time The Stipulation Is Filed*. 2(2).
- Chen, B., & Silver, N. (2022). *The Undue Influence And Will Substitutes : Vitiating Transactions That Blur The Boundaries Between Life And*. 85, 295–325. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-2230.12677>
- Dias, S., Abiandti, A., & Setiabudhi, I. K. R. (2021). *Pemberian Wasiat Wajibah Atas Harta Warisan Kepada Ahli Waris Non-Muslim Menurut Kompilasi Hukum Islam Info Artikel*. 06(02), 397–409.
- Dps, P. A. (2020). *Kedudukan Cucu Sebagai Ahli Waris Pengganti Dalam Hukum Waris Islam (Studi Kasus Nomor : 0013 / Pdt . P / 2015 / . 2(3), 346–350*.

-
- Fajri, M., & Hakim, A. A. (2023). *Tracing The Equity On Islamic Heirs : The Reach Of Inheritance Of Substitute Heirs On The Compilation Of Islamic Law*. 13(01).
- Fiqri, M. H., & Muhtadin, S. (2025). *Hukum Yang Bertentangan Dengan Prinsip Hijab*. 6, 111–127.
- Ghifary, A. N. (2025). *Rethinking Substitute Heirs : Reforming Indonesia ' S Inheritance System Amid The Absence Of Direct Heirs*. 10(2), 751–770.
- Hasballah, K., Nurdin, R., & Zainuddin, M. (N.D.). *P Atah T Iti And Substitute Heirs : A Study Of Legal Pluralism On The Inheritance System In Aceh Community*. 21(2), 299–324.
- Jamil, S. (N.D.). *Analysis Of The Regulation Of The Rights Of Substitute Heirs According To Statutory Regulations And Legal Principles*. 852–856.
- Jurnal, S., Dan, H., Kobko, Y., Foros, H., Shperun, K., Nikitinskyi, O., & Savchuk, R. (2023). *Safeguarding Minors ' Personal Data : Legal Principles In Information Security In*. 23(2).
- Larasati, P., Darudin, M., Dahwal, S., & Justice, B. (2021). *Dispute Resolution Of Inheritance Distribution For The Substitute Heir In Terms Of Islamic Law By : Putri Larasati, M. Darudin, Sirman Dahwal*. 11(1), 97–110.
- Marta, G., & Salsabila, S. (2026). *The Loss Of The Right Of Non-Muslim Substitute Heirs To Inherit (A Study Of The Wates Religious Court Decision Number 84 / Pdt . G / 2022 / Pa . Wt)*. 6(1), 255–263.
- Ningrum, A. S. (2024). *Analysis Of Religious Court Judges ' Considerations In Equal Distribution Of Inheritance Property*. 9(1), 1–19. <https://doi.org/10.23917/Laj.V9i1.5077>
- Of, D., Heirs, S., The, I. N., Heritage, I., & Practice, L. (2021). *Justicia Islamica : Jurnal Kajian Hukum Dan Sosial*. 18(2), 211–226. <https://doi.org/10.21154/Justicia.V18i2.2522>
- Politik, M. J., Humaniora, H., Sanjaya, G. R., Putranto, B. A., Pembangunan, U., Veteran, N., & Timur, J. (2024). *Analisis Putusan Majelis Hakim Pengadilan Negeri Balige Terhadap Penerapan Hukum Waris Adat Batak Dalam Pembagian Hak Waris (Studi Kasus Analisis Putusan No . 3494 K / Pdt / 2016)*. 2(1).
- Print, I., Online, I., Setyawan, R., Witro, D., Busni, D., Kustiawan, M. T., & Mulia, F. Z. (2024). *Jurnal Ilmiah Al- Syir ' Ah Contemporary Ijtihad Deconstruction In The Supreme Court : Wasiat Wajibah As An Alternative For Non-Muslim Heirs In Indonesia*. 22(1), 25–40.
- Property, I., Ruling, I. M. A., Pdt, N. K., & Handayani, D. (2023). *Indonesian Journal Of Legality Of Law Harta Warisan Anak Angkat Pada Putusan M . A No . 113 . K / Pdt / 2019 Juridical Review Of The Judge ' S Considerations In The Case Of Distribution Of An Adopted Child ' S*. 6(1), 192–197. <https://doi.org/10.35965/Ijlf.V6i1.3953>
- Putusan, S., Pdt, N., & Jkt, P. P. N. (2025). *Kajian Yuridis Warisan Tanpa Kejelasan Ahli Waris*.
- Saniah, N., & Harahap, T. M. (2025). *The Application Of Substitute Heirs In Indonesian Islamic Inheritance Law : The Interplay Of Fiqh , Customary Law , And Civil Law*. 12(2), 589–611.
- Saniah, N., Yuslem, N., & Matsum, H. (N.D.). *Analysis Of Maqâshid Shari ' A On Substitute Heir In Compilation Of Islamic Law (Khi)*. 35–60.
- Sitorus, R., & Merkury, J. (2025). *Analysis Of Inheritance Law Regarding Inheritance Disputes In The Decision Of The Supreme Court Of The Republic Of Indonesia Number 793 K / Ag / 2018*. 4(1), 637–650.
- W, R. K. B., Puspita, S., Sugiarto, K., Negara, A., Soerjo, U., Raya, J., Km, C., Negara, A., Soerjo, U., Raya, J., & Km, C. (2022). *Akibat Hukum Terhadap Ahli Waris Yang Tidak Ditetapkan Sebagai Penerima Waris*. 8, 80–86.
- Wulansari, E. P., Supriyanti, R., & Kusmayanti, H. (2023). *Case Study Surabaya Religious Court Judgement About Grandchildren As Substitute Heirs Who Control Inheritance Judging From Islamic Law Jurnal*. 1993, 20–34.
- Zaidah, Y., Al-Amruzi, M. F., & Sarmadi, A. S. (2023). *Al-Risalah Unveiling The Role Of Local Cultural Consideration In Judicial Discretion : An Analysis Of Inheritance Decisions In The Religious Courts Of South Kalimantan*. 23(1), 47–58. <https://doi.org/10.35673/As-Hki.V2i2.921>
-