



# Dissemination of the Urgency of Inheritance Law in Determining Inheritance Rights for Heirs in RW 08, Halim Perdanakusuma Subdistrict, Makassar District, East Jakarta City

Aria Caesar Kusuma Atmaja<sup>1\*</sup>, Indah Sari<sup>2</sup>, Ardison Asri<sup>3</sup>, Selamat Lumban Gaol<sup>4</sup>, Subhan Zein<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>1,2,3,4,5</sup> Universitas Dirgantara Marsekal Suryadarma, Jakarta, Indonesia

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.53697/iso.v6i1.3123>

\*Correspondence: Aria Caesar Kusuma

Atmaja

Email: [ariacaesar@unsurya.ac.id](mailto:ariacaesar@unsurya.ac.id)

Received: 05-04-2026

Accepted: 17-05-2026

Published: 28-06-2026



**Copyright:** © 2026 by the authors. Submitted for open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license

(<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

**Abstract:** *This study aims to enhance community understanding of inheritance law—covering civil, Islamic, and customary aspects—among residents of RW 08, Halim Perdanakusuma Subdistrict, Makassar District, East Jakarta. A qualitative descriptive approach was employed through observation, interviews, and documentation involving community members, local leaders, and legal practitioners. The program focused on structured and sustainable legal socialization to increase awareness of lawful inheritance distribution. The findings show that prior to the program, most residents relied on verbal agreements and family customs, leading to disputes and inequitable asset division. After the socialization activities, participants demonstrated improved comprehension of inheritance principles, recognized the importance of legal documentation, and showed greater willingness to consult legal experts. The study concludes that systematic legal education significantly enhances community literacy on inheritance law, promotes fairness in asset distribution, and helps prevent potential family conflicts. This initiative is recommended as a model for broader community-based legal empowerment programs in urban areas.*

**Keywords:** *Community Education; Heirs' Rights; Islamic Inheritance Law; Legal Socialization.*

## Introduction

The diversity of the RW 08 community is reflected in their perspectives and practices regarding inheritance law. Indonesia recognizes pluralism in inheritance law, consisting of Western Civil Law (*Burgerlijk Wetboek/Civil Code*), Islamic Inheritance Law, and Customary Inheritance Law. Western Civil Law applies to non-Muslims or those subject to the civil law system; Islamic Inheritance Law applies to Muslims in accordance with the principles of *fiqh al-marwâris*; while Customary Inheritance Law applies to communities that continue to uphold local inheritance systems (Harahap, 2022; Legislation of Inheritance Law in Indonesia, 2021; Supriyadi, 2023). In practice, however, it is often difficult to apply two inheritance systems simultaneously; heirs generally must choose one legal framework. For instance, if the deceased is a non-Muslim while the heirs are Muslims, the principle of personality determines that Western Civil Law applies, as it follows the religion of the deceased. This situation creates a complex issue in a plural society: how citizens understand

the selection of inheritance law systems and which system is predominantly used in the local inheritance distribution process (Rahmawati, 2023; Setiawan, 2022; Yusuf, 2024).

This issue is crucial since several studies have shown that challenges persist in the implementation of inheritance law in society. Some key issues include interreligious conflicts, the legal status of children born out of wedlock, and the protection of women's inheritance rights (Afkarini, 2021; Wulani & Hamdani, 2025; Rahmawati, 2023). Comparative research between the Compilation of Islamic Law (KHI) and the Civil Code reveals potential legal uncertainty within heterogeneous communities (Daim & Kurniati, 2025; Nurdin, 2022; Putri, 2023). Other normative studies emphasize the need for harmonization and reinterpretation of Islamic inheritance law to make it more responsive to social contexts and gender justice (Afkarini, 2021; Arifin, 2023; Siregar, 2022). Furthermore, recent research highlights that although the legal system normatively accommodates women's inheritance rights, social practices often constrain their implementation (Wulani & Hamdani, 2025; Malik, 2024; Sari, 2023).

Based on the literature review, several research gaps remain to be addressed. First, most studies on inheritance law have been conducted at the national or regional level, while contextual studies in local urban environments such as RW 08 Halim Perdanakusuma are still limited. Second, few studies have explored how communities in plural settings understand and choose among different inheritance law systems (Harahap, 2022; Yusuf, 2024; Putri, 2023). Third, there exists a gap between normative regulations and actual practices, particularly concerning women's inheritance rights and interreligious conflicts, which have not been sufficiently examined at the local level. Fourth, there is a scarcity of research assessing the effectiveness of inheritance law dissemination activities in improving public knowledge, awareness, and compliance (Arifin, 2023; Rahmawati, 2023; Setiawan, 2022).

Therefore, this study aims to address these research gaps through community outreach on inheritance law in RW 08 Halim Perdanakusuma and to evaluate the extent to which such activities can enhance residents' knowledge, awareness, and compliance with inheritance law provisions in order to prevent potential inheritance disputes within the community.

## Methodology

The method to be applied in this activity is the interactive participatory method. This approach is selected to ensure that the community does not act merely as passive listeners but participates actively in discussions and problem-solving processes. This method will be combined with several complementary techniques, namely:

1. Counseling and Lectures:

Providing fundamental materials on inheritance law in Indonesia, including civil inheritance law, Islamic inheritance law, and customary inheritance law, adapted to the dominant population's background.

2. Focus Group Discussions:

Facilitating question-and-answer sessions and simple case studies to discuss common inheritance issues occurring within the community.

3. Leaflet Distribution:

Providing easily understandable written materials as references for participants during and after the socialization activity.

The following are the five stages in implementing the socialization program on the urgency of inheritance law in determining inheritance rights for heirs in RW 08, Halim Perdanakusuma Subdistrict, Makassar District, East Jakarta City.

#### 1. Reparation and Coordination Stage

This stage serves as the fundamental phase to ensure the smooth execution of all subsequent activities. The steps include:

##### a. Preliminary Survey:

Identifying the most common inheritance law issues experienced by residents in RW 08, Halim Perdanakusuma Subdistrict, Makassar District, East Jakarta City. This can be achieved through brief interviews with community leaders or representatives.

##### b. Internal Coordination:

Forming the implementing team, distributing tasks, and preparing relevant and easily comprehensible socialization materials.

##### c. Licensing and External Coordination:

Submitting official permission letters to relevant authorities (RT Chairperson, RW Chairperson, and the Village Office) and coordinating to determine the most suitable time and venue for the event.

#### 2. Socialization and Material Delivery Stage

At this stage, the implementing team will directly engage with the community. The objective is to provide a fundamental understanding of the importance of inheritance law.

##### a. Opening Session:

Welcome remarks by the RW Chairperson and the implementation team to officially open the event.

##### b. Material Presentation:

The team will deliver the materials using clear and straightforward language. The topics include:

i. *The Role of Inheritance Law in Family and Community Life* delivered by Aria Caesar Kusuma Atmaja, S.H., M.H.

ii. *Pluralism of Inheritance Law in Indonesia* delivered by Indah Sari, S.H., M.Si.

iii. *The Urgency of Inheritance Rights in Determining the Distribution of Assets for Heirs* delivered by Ardison Asri, S.H., M.H.

iv. *Inheritance Dispute Resolution and Legal Aid for Parties Involved in Inheritance Conflicts* delivered by Dr. Selamat Lumban Gaol, S.H., M.Kn.

v. *Grant and Testamentary Practices in Indonesian Inheritance Law* delivered by Dr. Subhan Zein, S.H., M.H.

##### c. Interactive Session:

Following the presentations, a question-and-answer session will be held to allow participants to raise relevant questions and clarify issues.

### 3. Discussion and Case Study Stage

This stage aims to deepen the participants' understanding through real-life examples relevant to their daily experiences, fostering practical insights into inheritance law applications.

### 4. Evaluation and Feedback Stage

Evaluation and feedback are conducted to measure the program's effectiveness and gather input from participants.

#### a. Questionnaire Administration:

Participants will complete a brief questionnaire assessing their understanding before and after the socialization, as well as providing suggestions for future improvement.

#### b. Structured Interviews:

Interviews will be conducted with selected community representatives to obtain deeper feedback regarding the program's benefits.

#### c. Data Analysis:

The results of the questionnaires and interviews will be analyzed to prepare the final report.

### 5. Reporting and Follow-Up Stage

The final stage focuses on compiling reports and determining subsequent follow-up actions.

#### a. Progress Report Preparation:

Developing a progress report for the Community Service Program, which includes a description of the implementation and supporting documentation.

#### b. Final Report Preparation:

Creating a final report detailing the implementation process, evaluation results, documentation, conclusions, and recommendations.

#### c. Publication

The activity results may be published in a community service journal such as *Jurnal Bakti Dirgantara*.

#### d. Recommendations and Follow-Up:

Providing recommendations to relevant parties (RW 08) to conduct similar activities periodically in the future.

## Result and Discussion

Several key points describing the existing conditions of residents in RW 08, Halim Perdanakusuma Subdistrict, Makassar District, East Jakarta, are as follows:

### 1. Lack of Basic Knowledge:

Most residents in RW 08, Halim Perdanakusuma Subdistrict, Makassar District, East Jakarta, have limited understanding of inheritance law whether civil, Islamic, or customary. They tend to rely on verbal agreements or family traditions, which often lack legal standing.

2. Lack of Independent Initiative:

The community rarely takes a proactive approach to seeking information or consulting about inheritance distribution before problems arise. The awareness that inheritance matters should be arranged while the testator is still alive, or at least immediately after death, remains very limited.

3. Limited Access to Information:

There are no forums or regular activities that specifically address this issue. Socialization efforts from relevant parties, such as local government offices or legal institutions, are still rarely conducted. Access to legal consultants is also limited for most residents.

As a result of these conditions, several problems often arise within the community, such as:

1. Ownership Disputes:

Conflicts over assets particularly land and houses that are not registered under the names of the legitimate heirs.

2. Financial Losses:

Heirs do not receive their rightful shares fairly, or even lose assets due to prolonged and unclear inheritance processes.

3. Family Conflicts:

Inheritance-related disputes frequently trigger conflicts and damage harmony within families.

The aforementioned problems are caused by several underlying factors, including:

1. Taboos and Reluctance:

Inheritance is often considered a sensitive and taboo topic to discuss while the testator is still alive, which hinders effective inheritance planning.

2. Perception of Simplicity:

Many believe that inheritance distribution can be settled amicably within the family without involving legal mechanisms, although in reality it is often not that simple.

3. Limited Resources:

There is a lack of active involvement from neighborhood (RT/RW) or subdistrict officials in facilitating outreach or providing basic information related to inheritance law.

4. Educational and Legal Awareness Levels:

The varying levels of education and legal awareness among residents also constitute a significant factor.

Based on the aforementioned issues, and in order to prevent the recurrence of such problems, a structured, informative, and sustainable socialization program is needed. This program should aim to:

1. Provide Basic Education:

Explain the fundamental concepts of Islamic and civil inheritance law, as well as the necessary legal procedures.

2. Increase Awareness:

Emphasize the importance of drafting wills or grant deeds and their benefits in preventing future disputes.

3. Establish Discussion Forums:

Provide a platform for residents to ask questions and consult directly with competent resource persons, such as legal practitioners or religious leaders.

Thus, effective socialization will help the residents of RW 08, Halim Perdanakusuma Subdistrict, Makassar District, East Jakarta, to understand the urgency of inheritance law, thereby ensuring the protection of heirs' legal rights and preventing potential conflicts in the future.

To address the partner's problems, the proposed solutions are as follows:

**Table 1.** Problems and Solutions

No.	Problem	Solution	Expected Outcome
1.	The majority of residents in RW 08, Halim Perdanakusuma Subdistrict, Makassar District, East Jakarta, lack a comprehensive understanding of inheritance law in Indonesia, including civil, Islamic, and customary inheritance systems.	Conducting a public outreach program that explains in detail the types of inheritance laws, their legal foundations, and the procedures for legitimate inheritance distribution. The program will involve expert speakers such as academics and legal practitioners.	An increase in residents' understanding of inheritance law in RW 08, Halim Perdanakusuma Subdistrict, Makassar District, East Jakarta, as evidenced by improvements in pre-test and post-test results.
2.	Numerous inheritance disputes occur within the community due to unclear inheritance distribution or the absence of a will, leading to conflicts among family members.	Providing education on the importance of drafting a will or a deed of inheritance distribution before a notary or authorized official to prevent future disputes.	A reduction in inheritance dispute cases within RW 08, Halim Perdanakusuma Subdistrict, Makassar District, East Jakarta, following the outreach activities.
3.	The community perceives the legal process of inheritance distribution as complex, costly, and time-consuming; consequently, they tend	Providing a practical and straightforward guide outlining the steps and required documents for managing inheritance	An increase in the number of RW 08 residents who process inheritance distribution formally through notary offices or religious courts

	to settle matters informally without a clear legal basis.	distribution through official legal channels.	after the outreach activities.
4.	Information about inheritance law is limited to certain groups and has not reached all levels of society, particularly those less exposed to information such as the elderly or housewives.	Utilizing accessible outreach methods, such as face-to-face meetings at the RW 08 community hall in Halim Perdanakusuma Subdistrict, Makassar District, East Jakarta, to ensure that information reaches all community members.	Achieving equitable dissemination of inheritance law information to all residents of RW 08, Halim Perdanakusuma Subdistrict, Makassar District, East Jakarta, with at least 70% of household heads participating in the outreach activities.

**Discussion**

Community Service Activities were conducted from March to August 2025. The stages of activities implemented are as follows:

1. Preparation

The Community Service Team initiated the preparation phase by completing administrative procedures and obtaining official permits from the community partner RW 08 Management, Halim Perdanakusuma Subdistrict, Makassar District, East Jakarta City.



*Figure 1. Preparation Meeting of the Community Service Proposal Team*

2. Coordination and Socialization Activities

Following the preparation stage, the representative members of the Community Service Team conducted coordination and socialization meetings with the partner RW 08 Management, Halim Perdanakusuma Subdistrict, Makassar District, East Jakarta City Implementation of Socialization on the Urgency of

## Inheritance Law in Determining Heirs' Rights in RW 08, Halim Perdanakusuma Subdistrict, Makassar District, East Jakarta City

- a. The team conducted the socialization activity on the urgency of inheritance law in determining heirs' rights within RW 08, Halim Perdanakusuma Subdistrict, Makassar District, East Jakarta City on June 14, 2025, at the RW 08 Hall.

The team conducted a socialization activity on the urgency of inheritance law in determining inheritance rights for heirs in the RW 08 area, Halim Perdanakusuma Village, Makassar District, East Jakarta City on June 14, 2025 at the RW 08 Hall.

- b. Opening

The event began with welcoming remarks from the Head of RW and the implementing team, officially marking the opening of the program.

- c. Presentation of Materials

The team delivered the materials in a clear and accessible manner, covering the following topics:

- i. *The Function of Inheritance Law in Family and Community Life*, delivered by Aria Caesar Kusuma Atmaja, S.H., M.H.
- ii. *Pluralism of Inheritance Law in Indonesia*, delivered by Indah Sari, S.H., M.Si.
- iii. *The Urgency of Inheritance Rights in Determining the Distribution for Heirs*, delivered by Ardison Asri, S.H., M.H.
- iv. *Resolution of Inheritance Disputes and Legal Aid for Those Involved in Disputes*, delivered by Dr. Selamat Lumban Gaol, S.H., M.Kn.
- v. *Gifts and Wills in Indonesian Inheritance Law*, delivered by Dr. Subhan Zein, S.H., M.H.

3. Interactive Session

After the presentation, a question-and-answer session was held to provide opportunities for residents to ask questions and discuss relevant issues.



Figure 2. Opening of the Socialization Event by the Community Service Team



*Figure 3. Delivery of Socialization Materials by the Community Service Team*

#### 4. Technological and Innovative Products (Hard and Soft)

The main product resulting from this activity is an interactive inheritance law module. The module presents inheritance law concepts through simple narratives and infographics to avoid complex legal terminology and ensure comprehensibility for the general public. The material includes:

- a. Definition and urgency of inheritance law.
- b. Determination of legitimate heirs.
- c. Distribution of inheritance shares among heirs.
- d. Procedures for obtaining inheritance certification documents.

#### 5. Application of Technology and Innovation to the Community (Relevance and Public Participation)

In the RW 08 area of Halim Perdanakusuma Subdistrict, Makassar District, East Jakarta City, inheritance distribution issues often become sources of family conflict. This is generally caused by the community's limited understanding of the applicable inheritance laws both religious and civil. Consequently, many heirs fail to receive their rightful share, resulting in prolonged disputes. Therefore, the socialization of inheritance law is essential to provide a comprehensive understanding to the community in order to:

##### a. Enhance Understanding

Educate residents of RW 08, Halim Perdanakusuma Subdistrict, Makassar District, East Jakarta City about the importance of managing and determining inheritance rights in accordance with applicable law.

##### b. Prevent Conflict

Reduce the potential for family disputes related to inheritance by facilitating deliberation and mediation.

##### c. Provide Legal Protection

Assist the community in ensuring that each heir obtains their rightful share in accordance with legal procedures.

Active participation from the residents of RW 08, especially heads of households and prospective heirs, is highly encouraged to ensure the success of the socialization program. Their attendance is vital to absorb the information provided. In addition, community leaders such as the RW and RT Heads, as well as local religious figures, play an essential role in promoting the importance of this initiative and facilitating connections between residents and relevant institutions, such as notaries, religious courts, or legal aid organizations (Khosyi'ah, 2022 ; Potale 2024 ; Janeko, 2025).

#### 6. Impact (Benefits and Productivity)

The socialization on the urgency of inheritance law within RW 08, Halim Perdanakusuma Subdistrict, Makassar District, East Jakarta City, is expected to generate several positive impacts:

- a. Enhancing Legal Awareness and Public Understanding
  - i. *Increased Knowledge* Residents gain a clearer understanding of Indonesia's inheritance laws, including civil, customary, and Islamic inheritance systems. They will recognize their rights and responsibilities as heirs.
  - ii. *Conflict Prevention* By understanding legal regulations, residents become more aware of the importance of drafting wills or conducting family deliberations before disputes occur, thus reducing potential family conflicts.
- b. Realizing Justice and Legal Certainty
  - i. *Protected Rights* Heirs will learn how to claim their legitimate rights through proper legal procedures, preventing exploitation or exclusion in inheritance distribution.
  - ii. *Clear Procedures* The socialization provides step-by-step guidance on handling inheritance documents such as heir certificates or court decrees, creating legal certainty for all parties.
- c. Strengthening Family Relationships
  - i. *Consensus Building* The activity encourages open and transparent family discussions about inheritance, strengthening familial bonds and mutual trust.
  - ii. *Avoiding Division* With agreed-upon principles, inheritance distribution can proceed fairly and peacefully, preventing divisions commonly caused by property disputes.

Findings in RW 08 reveal limited public understanding of inheritance law, restricted access to legal information, and a tendency to avoid inheritance discussions before the testator's death. This situation aligns with several studies in Indonesia. Research on the Tolaki ethnic community highlighted that the dominance of customary law minimizes the influence of Islamic inheritance principles, leading to bias against religious norms (Bernike & Basoeky, 2023). Another study on customary inheritance dynamics found that inheritance

deeds or determinations made outside formal procedures risk nullification by the courts, emphasizing the importance of formal legal compliance (*Dinamika Hukum Waris Adat*, 2024). Similarly, research in Yogyakarta revealed that inheritance disputes often persist due to a lack of legal certainty, reinforcing the urgency of early socialization (*Penyelesaian Sengketa Waris*, 2023). Moreover, a study on Islamic inheritance law education through community service programs demonstrated that educational interventions significantly enhance public understanding (*Sosialisasi Hukum Waris Islam*, 2022). Hence, the local findings in RW 08 reflect a nationwide phenomenon in Indonesia a persistent gap between formal legal norms and social practices.

The results of this study indicate a substantial discrepancy between legal norms and community practices. Although Islamic, civil, and customary systems provide clear regulations, communities often rely on informal family discussions without legal grounding. This aligns with Ruslie et al. (2025), who assert that legal education is essential to improve compliance with formal legal frameworks. Another issue arises in interfaith inheritance disputes, where differences in religion between the testator and heirs highlight weak understanding of the *personal principle* in inheritance law, consistent with Afkarini's (2021) normative study advocating for a reinterpretation of legal norms to adapt to social realities. Furthermore, gender-based inequality remains a significant issue, as social practices often limit women's inheritance rights despite legal recognition (Wulani & Hamdani, 2025). Cultural taboos surrounding discussions of inheritance before the testator's death also constrain the effectiveness of community-level socialization.

The findings of this study provide several practical implications. First, inheritance law socialization should be conducted continuously and integrated into RW-level community forums to foster long-term behavioral change. Second, the educational materials should be presented in contextual module formats that include options among inheritance systems (Islamic, civil, customary) and real case examples for easier public comprehension. Third, multi-stakeholder collaboration involving religious and customary leaders, RW/RT administrators, and legal institutions such as notaries and religious courts is essential to enhance program effectiveness. Fourth, women's empowerment must be prioritized to minimize gender inequality in inheritance matters. Finally, pre-test and post-test evaluations should be applied to measure the program's success in increasing legal awareness. Through this comprehensive approach, the inheritance law socialization in RW 08 has the potential to serve as a local intervention model that harmonizes national legal norms with social practices in the community.

## Conclusion

The socialization activity on the urgency of inheritance law conducted in RW 08, Halim Perdanakusuma Subdistrict, Makassar District, East Jakarta, was successfully implemented and received strong positive feedback from the community. The program effectively enhanced residents' comprehension of inheritance law, particularly concerning the legal procedures for asset distribution, the rights and obligations of heirs, and the prevention of inheritance-related conflicts. This improvement in legal literacy demonstrates

that community-based education can serve as an effective model for promoting legal awareness at the grassroots level. The findings of this program carry important implications. First, they highlight the crucial role of legal education in strengthening community capacity to resolve inheritance issues peacefully and equitably. Second, the results emphasize that increasing public access to clear and accurate information on inheritance law contributes significantly to social harmony and legal compliance within plural societies. Third, the program underscores the importance of integrating legal outreach with local institutions such as religious leaders, community organizations, and neighborhood associations to ensure sustainability and cultural relevance.

For practical recommendations, it is advised that inheritance law socialization programs be conducted regularly with more specialized themes, including will-making procedures, grants, inheritance documentation, and non-litigation dispute resolution mechanisms. Strengthening partnerships with local legal aid institutions and subdistrict legal assistance posts is also essential to provide residents with accessible, continuous, and affordable consultation services. For future research, it is recommended to explore the long-term impacts of legal socialization programs on behavioral change, compliance with inheritance law, and conflict reduction. Further studies could also compare the effectiveness of various legal outreach models across different sociocultural settings to develop more inclusive and adaptive community legal education frameworks.

## References

- Afkarini, A. M. (2021). Reinterpretasi pembagian waris Islam dalam konteks keadilan gender. *Al-Ahwal: Jurnal Hukum Keluarga Islam*, 14(2), 123–138. <https://jerkin.org/index.php/jerkin/article/view/1880>
- Arifin, Z. (2023). Reformulasi Hukum Waris Islam dalam Konteks Pluralisme Hukum di Indonesia. *Jurnal Al-Mizan*, 17(1), 65–80.
- Bernike, M., & Basoeky, A. (2023). Kearifan lokal dan hukum waris: Studi pada komunitas Tolaki. *Jurnal Hukum dan Masyarakat*, 5(1), 45–58. <https://jurnal.unhas.ac.id/jhm/article/view/6321>
- Daim, A., & Kurniati. (2025). Hukum kewarisan di Indonesia: Studi komparatif antara KHI dan KUHPer. *Jurnal Kajian Ilmiah Interdisipliner (JKII)*, 5(1), 55–67. <https://sejurnal.com/pub/index.php/jkii/article/download/6278/7328/11992>
- Dinamika Hukum Waris Adat*. (2024). *Problematika penetapan waris adat dan legalitas formal*. *Jurnal Legislasi Indonesia*, 21(1), 33–47. <https://ejournal.bphn.go.id/index.php/jli/article/view/913> *Penyelesaian Sengketa*
- Fauzi, M. Y. (2021). *Jurnal Legislasi Indonesia*, 18(3), 245–258. <https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/62806-ID-legislasi-hukum-kewarisan-di-indonesia.pdf>
- Harahap, S. (2022). Sistem Pluralisme Hukum Waris di Indonesia: Analisis terhadap BW, Hukum Islam, dan Hukum Adat. *Jurnal Hukum dan Pembangunan*, 52(3), 412–430.
- Janeke, J. (2025). Shifting Values and Practices of Customary Inheritance Law in Indonesia's Multicultural Society. *Darajatuna: Interdisciplinary Journal of Islamic Studies*, 1(2), 138-151. DOI: 10.55352/darajatuna.v1i2.2247

- Khosyi'ah, S. (2022). Inheritance settlement of descendants of children and adopted children: Indonesia law review. *Indonesia Law Review*, 3(1), 23
- Legislation of Inheritance Law in Indonesia. (2021). *Kompilasi Undang-Undang Hukum Waris Nasional*. Jakarta: Ministry of Law and Human Rights.
- Malik, R. (2024). Social Barriers to Women's Inheritance Rights in Indonesia: A Legal-Sociological Analysis. *Journal of Gender and Law Studies*, 12(2), 103–119.
- Nurdin, A. (2022). Ketidakpastian Hukum dalam Penerapan KHI dan BW di Masyarakat Multikultural. *Jurnal Legislasi Indonesia*, 19(1), 55–70.
- Potale, M. (2024). Questioning Gender: A Comparative Study of Gender Equitable Inheritance Distribution in Indonesia. *JUDGE (Journal)*, v5 i04
- Putri, A. (2023). Konstruksi Sosial dalam Pemilihan Sistem Hukum Waris di Masyarakat Perkotaan. *Jurnal Sosiologi Hukum*, 8(2), 97–113.
- Rahmawati, D. (2023). Problematika Implementasi Hukum Waris Islam dalam Masyarakat Heterogen di Jakarta Timur. *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Indonesia*, 5(1), 44–59.
- Ruslie, R., Handayani, D., & Saputra, Y. (2025). Penyuluhan hukum waris sebagai upaya peningkatan literasi hukum masyarakat. *Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat Hukum*, 4(1), 1–12. <https://jpkmh.unja.ac.id/article/view/821>
- Sari, M. (2023). Kendala Implementasi Hak Waris Perempuan dalam Praktik Sosial di Indonesia. *Jurnal Kesetaraan Hukum*, 11(2), 90–104.
- Setiawan, T. (2022). Penerapan Prinsip Kepribadian dalam Hukum Waris di Indonesia. *Jurnal Yustisia*, 9(3), 234–247.
- Siregar, R. (2022). Harmonisasi Hukum Waris Islam dan Adat dalam Masyarakat Multikultural. *Jurnal Hukum dan Syariah*, 14(1), 71–86.
- Sosialisasi Hukum Waris Islam. (2022). Efektivitas penyuluhan hukum waris Islam melalui KKN. *Jurnal Pendidikan dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat*, 9(1), 77–90. <https://ejournal.uny.ac.id/index.php/jppm/article/view/4528>
- Supriyadi, I. (2023). Pluralisme Hukum Waris dan Implementasinya di Tingkat Lokal: Studi di Jakarta Timur. *Jurnal Hukum dan Masyarakat*, 10(4), 201–220.
- Syahid Hidayatulloh & Budiwati, Anisah. (2025). Legal Education on Inheritance Law for Family Conflict Mitigation. *Jurnal Dusturiyah*, Vol 15, No 1
- Wulani, & Hamdani. (2025). Analisis normatif terhadap hak waris perempuan dalam perspektif hukum Islam, adat, dan perdata. *Jurnal Desentralisasi*, 6(2), 77–89. <https://ejournal.appihi.or.id/index.php/Desentralisasi/article/download/730/83>
- Yusuf, A. (2024). Understanding the Choice of Inheritance Law Systems in Urban Muslim Communities. *Indonesian Journal of Legal Studies*, 9(2), 112–130.