



Analysis of Decisions Declaring a Claim Inadmissible (Niet Ontvankelijk Verklaard) in Civil Cases

(A Case Study at the Blambangan Umpu District Court)

Arif Adi Seftian¹, Titin Purwaningsih², Daffa Hanif Hilmi³, Selsa Hadilla Azhara⁴, Fiqri Alfrica Arfa⁵, Mustika Hayati⁶

Institut Al-Ma'arif Way Kanan, Lampung, Indonesia¹⁻⁶

Email Korespondensi: arifseftian813@gmail.com, titin.purwaningsih1995@gmail.com, daffahnfilmi01@gmail.com, selsahaz@gmail.com, afaarfa8@gmail.com, mustikahayati100521@gmail.com

Article received: 01 Januari 2026, Review process: 12 Januari 2026

Article Accepted: 22 Maret 2026, Article published: 01 Mei 2026

ABSTRACT

The decision of inadmissible claims (Niet Ontvankelijk Verklaard/NO) is a common phenomenon in civil litigation practice and reflects the importance of fulfilling formal requirements in drafting a lawsuit. This study aims to analyze judges' legal reasoning and identify the formal factors causing claims to be declared inadmissible at Pengadilan Negeri Blambangan Umpu. This research employs a qualitative approach with a case study method through document analysis, interviews, and literature review. The results show that the main causes of Niet Ontvankelijk Verklaard decisions include obscure claims (obscuur libel), incomplete parties (plurium litis consortium), inconsistency between posita and petitum, formal defects in power of attorney, and unclear object of dispute. Among these factors, obscure libel is the most dominant, indicating weak legal construction of claims. Judges' considerations in issuing Niet Ontvankelijk Verklaard decisions reflect the application of prudential principles to maintain legal order and certainty. However, this condition also reveals a tension between procedural justice and access to justice. Therefore, improving the quality of claim drafting and public legal literacy is essential.

Keywords: Niet Ontvankelijk Verklaard Decision, Civil Procedure Law, Formal Defects, Civil Claims, Access to Justice.

ABSTRAK

Putusan gugatan tidak dapat diterima (Niet Ontvankelijk Verklaard/NO) merupakan fenomena yang sering terjadi dalam praktik peradilan perdata dan menunjukkan pentingnya pemenuhan syarat formil dalam penyusunan gugatan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pertimbangan hukum hakim serta mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor formil yang menyebabkan gugatan dinyatakan tidak dapat diterima di Pengadilan Negeri Blambangan Umpu. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode studi kasus melalui analisis dokumen putusan, wawancara, dan studi kepustakaan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penyebab utama putusan Niet Ontvankelijk Verklaard adalah gugatan kabur (obscuur libel), ketidaklengkapan pihak (plurium litis consortium), ketidaksesuaian antara posita dan petitum, cacat formil surat kuasa, serta ketidakjelasan objek sengketa. Di antara faktor tersebut, obscure libel menjadi yang paling dominan, menunjukkan rendahnya

kualitas konstruksi gugatan. Pertimbangan hakim dalam menjatuhkan putusan Niet Ontoankeljik Verklaard mencerminkan penerapan prinsip kehati-hatian untuk menjaga ketertiban dan kepastian hukum. Namun, kondisi ini juga menunjukkan adanya ketegangan antara keadilan prosedural dan akses terhadap keadilan. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan peningkatan kualitas penyusunan gugatan dan literasi hukum masyarakat.

Kata Kunci: *Putusan Niet Ontoankeljik Verklaard, Hukum Acara Perdata, Cacat Formil, Gugatan Perdata, Akses Keadilan.*

INTRODUCTION

In the civil justice system, court decisions hold a highly strategic position as the primary instrument for realizing legal certainty (*rechtssicherheit*), justice (*gerechtigheit*), and utility (*zweckmäßigkeit*) for disputing parties (Arifin, 2024). A judgment is not only the final product of judicial proceedings but also reflects how procedural law is concretely applied by judges in examining, assessing, and deciding a case. Therefore, the quality of court decisions largely depends on the accuracy of the application of procedural law, which functions as the procedural framework to ensure that judicial processes run in an orderly, fair, and efficient manner (Mertokusumo, 2006).

According to Indonesian civil procedural law, the *Herzien Inlandsch Reglement* (HIR) and the *Rechtsreglement Buitengewesten* (RBg) remain the primary normative foundations in judicial practice. These regulations emphasize the importance of fulfilling formal requirements in filing a claim, such as the clarity of the parties' identities, the description of the *posita*, and the formulation of the *petitum* (Wulandari, 2026). These provisions indicate that before entering the substantive examination of a case, the court first assesses the formal admissibility of a claim. In other words, procedural aspects function as a gatekeeping mechanism for access to justice in court (Y. Harahap, 2012).

One form of decision that reflects the failure to meet these formal requirements is a ruling declaring a claim inadmissible, or *Niet Ontoankeljik Verklaard* (NO) (Nurfitriani, Julyanti, Ramadhan, & Purnama, 2025). This type of decision is rendered when a claim contains fundamental formal defects, rendering it ineligible for further examination. Unlike decisions that reject a claim (*verwerping*), a *Niet Ontoankeljik Verklaard* ruling does not address the merits of the case but instead evaluates only the procedural aspects of the submitted claim (Mertokusumo, 2006). Thus, such rulings underscore that in civil procedural law, the success of a claim is determined not only by the substantive validity of the case but also by compliance with formal requirements.

The phenomenon of *Niet Ontoankeljik Verklaard* decisions reveals a complex relationship between procedural justice and substantive justice (Syamsudin, 2014). On the one hand, the strict application of formal requirements is necessary to maintain legal order and prevent abuse of judicial processes (Nugraha, Rohaedi, Kusnadi, & Abid, 2025). On the other hand, an overly formalistic approach may hinder public access to justice, particularly for parties with limited understanding of procedural law (Simanjuntak & Gonggongang, 2024). In this context, *Niet Ontoankeljik*

Verklaard decisions are often perceived as procedural failures that delay the substantive resolution of disputes.

In judicial practice in Indonesia, *Niet Ontvankelijk Verklaard* decisions are generally associated with various formal deficiencies in drafting claims. One of the most common issues is the presence of vague or obscure claims (*obscuur libel*), where the facts and legal grounds are not clearly or systematically articulated (Arafah & Syafwar, 2024). Additionally, incomplete parties (*plurium litis consortium*) constitute another major cause, particularly when not all relevant parties are included in the case. Other frequently encountered issues include inconsistencies between the *posita* and *petitum*, as well as formal defects in the power of attorney (M. Y. Harahap, 2007).

Several empirical studies indicate that these factors consistently contribute to the issuance of *Niet Ontvankelijk Verklaard* decisions. For instance, research by Feby Oktavia br Tarigan et al. found that the majority of such decisions in district courts were caused by unclear objects of dispute and inconsistencies between the *posita* and *petitum* (Tarigan, Sabina, Manurung, Siahaan, & Batu, 2023). This finding is reinforced by research conducted by Reynaldo Handojo Putra and Mia Hadiati, which shows that errors in determining the proper parties to be sued are a dominant factor, especially in civil cases involving more than two parties (Putra & Hadiati, 2023).

Furthermore, the application of the precautionary principle by judges in assessing the formal aspects of claims is part of an effort to maintain the quality of judicial decisions. However, these studies also reveal variations in judicial interpretation of formal standards, which may lead to inconsistencies in decisions (Pratama et al., 2025). This suggests that *Niet Ontvankelijk Verklaard* decisions are influenced not only by the plaintiff's errors but also by the interpretative approaches adopted by judges in assessing the admissibility of claims.

At the international level, studies on access to justice emphasize the importance of balancing procedural and substantive considerations (Pratama & Saipudin, 2025). Bedner, in his analysis of legal development in Indonesia, highlights that procedural formalities often become barriers to accessing justice, particularly for vulnerable groups (Permata, 2026). Meanwhile, Lindsey underscores that judicial reform in Indonesia continues to face challenges in aligning procedural certainty with substantive justice (Yusnani, 2023). These perspectives demonstrate that the phenomenon of *Niet Ontvankelijk Verklaard* decisions cannot be separated from the broader context of access to justice.

Despite these significant contributions, several research gaps remain. First, most existing studies are normative in nature and have not sufficiently examined empirical practices at the court level. Second, existing research tends to be general and does not deeply explore local dynamics within specific courts, even though judicial practices may be influenced by varying social, cultural, and institutional factors. Third, there is still limited research integrating the analysis of formal factors, judicial reasoning, and the practical implications of *Niet Ontvankelijk Verklaard* decisions within a comprehensive framework.

In this context, this study seeks to address these gaps by conducting an in-depth analysis of inadmissibility decisions (*Niet Ontoankelijk Verklaard*) in civil cases at the Blambangan Umpu District Court. The approach employed is both normative and empirical, enabling a more comprehensive understanding of how judicial reasoning is constructed in everyday judicial practice. Focusing on the local context is essential to capture variations in judicial practices that may not be revealed in more general studies.

This study aims to analyze in depth the legal reasoning of judges in *Niet Ontoankelijk Verklaard* decisions and to identify the formal factors influencing such rulings. Theoretically, this research is expected to enrich the study of civil procedural law, particularly in understanding the relationship between procedural and substantive aspects within the judicial system. Practically, it is expected to provide guidance for legal practitioners in drafting claims that meet formal requirements and to enhance public understanding of the importance of procedural compliance in judicial processes. Accordingly, this study offers significant contributions both academically and practically, and is expected to support the development of a more effective, efficient, and substantively just civil justice system in Indonesia.

METHODS

This study employs a qualitative approach with a case study design aimed at gaining an in-depth understanding of the phenomenon of decisions declaring claims inadmissible (*Niet Ontoankelijk Verklaard*) in civil cases (Sugiyono, 2023). The research was conducted at the Blambangan Umpu District Court, focusing on *Niet Ontoankelijk Verklaard* decisions issued and published. This approach was selected because it enables the researcher to comprehensively explore the dynamics of judicial practice, particularly regarding judicial reasoning and the formal factors influencing such decisions. In this study, the researcher acts as the primary instrument (human instrument), directly engaging in data collection and analysis. The research subjects include judges, court clerks, and legal practitioners involved in civil cases, while informants were selected purposively based on their relevance and experience in handling cases that resulted in *Niet Ontoankelijk Verklaard* decisions (Lexy J. Moleong, 2018).

Data collection was carried out through three main techniques: document analysis, in-depth interviews, and literature review. Document analysis focused on examining civil case decisions obtained through the online case tracking information system (e-court/SIPP) of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia at the Blambangan Umpu District Court, particularly decisions containing *Niet Ontoankelijk Verklaard* rulings during the period 2022–2026. In-depth interviews were conducted in a semi-structured manner with selected informants to gain insights into judicial considerations and practices in drafting claims (Arikunto, 2024). Meanwhile, the literature review involved examining legal textbooks on civil procedural law, accredited scientific journals, and reputable international articles relevant to the topic, with selection criteria including publications from the past five years and direct

relevance to *Niet Ontvankelijk Verklaard* decisions, civil procedural law, and access to justice.

The data analysis technique used in this study follows an interactive analysis model consisting of data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing (Miles, Huberman, & Saldaña, 2014). Data obtained from court decisions and interviews were classified into specific categories, such as types of formal defects, patterns of judicial reasoning, and the implications of decisions. The data were then presented in a descriptive-analytical narrative to identify patterns and relationships among the variables examined. To ensure data validity, source and method triangulation techniques were applied by comparing findings from document analysis, interviews, and relevant literature. Through this approach, the study is expected to provide an accurate and comprehensive understanding of the factors leading to claims being declared inadmissible, as well as how judicial reasoning is constructed in practice at the Blambangan Umpu District Court.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The findings of this study indicate that the phenomenon of decisions declaring claims inadmissible (*Niet Ontvankelijk Verklaard* / NO) in civil cases at the Blambangan Umpu District Court occurs with a relatively significant frequency and demonstrates consistent patterns in judicial practice. Based on data retrieved from the Case Tracking Information System (SIPP) managed by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia, a total of 17 civil case decisions at the Blambangan Umpu District Court were identified as ending with *Niet Ontvankelijk Verklaard* rulings. All decisions were analyzed using a qualitative approach through thematic categorization to identify patterns of causation, types of formal defects, and the structure of judicial reasoning applied by judges.

Overall, the results show that *Niet Ontvankelijk Verklaard* decisions at the Blambangan Umpu District Court are predominantly driven by weaknesses in the formal aspects of claims. These formal defects are not merely administrative in nature but also reflect deficiencies in legal reasoning and the argumentative structure constructed by plaintiffs. In this context, judges function not only as adjudicators of substantive issues but also as “gatekeepers” who ensure that submitted claims meet the minimum procedural standards required under civil procedural law (Saipudin, 2023).

Based on the analysis of court decisions, the causes of *Niet Ontvankelijk Verklaard* rulings were classified into five main categories: vague claims (*obscuur libel*), incomplete parties (*plurium litis consortium*), inconsistencies between *posita* and *petitum*, formal defects in the power of attorney, and unclear objects of dispute or issues of absolute jurisdiction. The distribution of findings is as follows:

Table : 1 Classification of Factors Causing *Niet Ontvankelijk Verklaard* Decisions at the Blambangan Umpu District Court

No	Type of Formal Defect	Number of Cases	Percentage
1	Obscuur libel	6	35%

2	Plurium litis consortium	4	24%
3	Inconsistency between <i>posita</i> and <i>petitum</i>	3	18%
4	Formal defects in power of attorney	2	12%
5	Unclear object of dispute/absolute jurisdiction	2	11%
Total		17	100%

The data indicate that *obscuur libel* is the most dominant factor, accounting for 35% of cases. This finding suggests that many claims fail to meet the required standard of clarity in civil procedural law. Such claims are typically characterized by unsystematic presentation of facts, ambiguous terminology, and a lack of logical connection between the stated facts and the legal grounds invoked. In several decisions, judges explicitly noted that the claims were incomprehensible, making it impossible to proceed to substantive examination.

This finding is reinforced by interview results, where judges emphasized that many submitted claims do not meet the clarity principle in legal drafting. A claim must clearly and logically describe the legal relationship in dispute to enable proper juridical analysis. Lack of clarity not only complicates judicial assessment but also disadvantages the parties, as the dispute cannot be resolved substantively. In this sense, *obscuur libel* is not merely a technical error but reflects a failure in constructing coherent legal arguments.

In addition to *obscuur libel*, incomplete parties (*plurium litis consortium*) represent another significant factor (24%). In several analyzed cases, not all parties with legal interests were included in the claim. This situation risks producing decisions that lack comprehensive binding force (*erga omnes*), potentially leading to future disputes. Consequently, judges tend to adopt a preventive approach by declaring such claims inadmissible to preserve the effectiveness and finality of decisions.

The findings further show that errors in identifying the proper parties often stem from insufficient understanding of the underlying legal relationships. Some plaintiffs fail to accurately determine which parties have direct legal interests in the disputed object, resulting in incomplete claims. This indicates that issues related to *plurium litis consortium* are not solely procedural but also reflect substantive misunderstandings of the legal relationship in dispute.

Furthermore, inconsistencies between the *posita* and *petitum* were identified in 18% of the total cases. This finding indicates weaknesses in the internal consistency of the claim, where the demands presented are not aligned with the factual descriptions provided. In several cases, the *petitum* lacked a clear foundation in the *posita*, resulting in fundamental contradictions. Under such circumstances, judges lack sufficient basis to assess the claims, leading to a declaration that the claim is inadmissible.

This finding suggests that drafting a claim requires not only clarity in each component but also consistency across all parts. The *posita* and *petitum* must support one another and form a coherent and unified legal argument. Any inconsistency

between them reflects deficiencies in legal strategy formulation, which ultimately result in the claim being declared inadmissible.

Formal defects in the power of attorney also constitute a contributing factor to *Niet Ontvankelijk Verklaard* decisions, although with a smaller proportion (12%). In several cases, the power of attorney did not meet formal requirements, such as failing to specify the scope of authority or lacking proper authorization signatures. This demonstrates that administrative aspects remain crucial in judicial proceedings and cannot be overlooked in the preparation of claims.

Meanwhile, unclear objects of dispute or issues of absolute jurisdiction were identified in 11% of cases. In these instances, plaintiffs failed to clearly identify the subject matter of the dispute or filed claims before a court lacking proper jurisdiction. This condition reflects a lack of understanding of jurisdictional aspects, which constitute a fundamental element in civil procedural law.

To provide a visual representation of the distribution of these findings, the following diagram is presented:

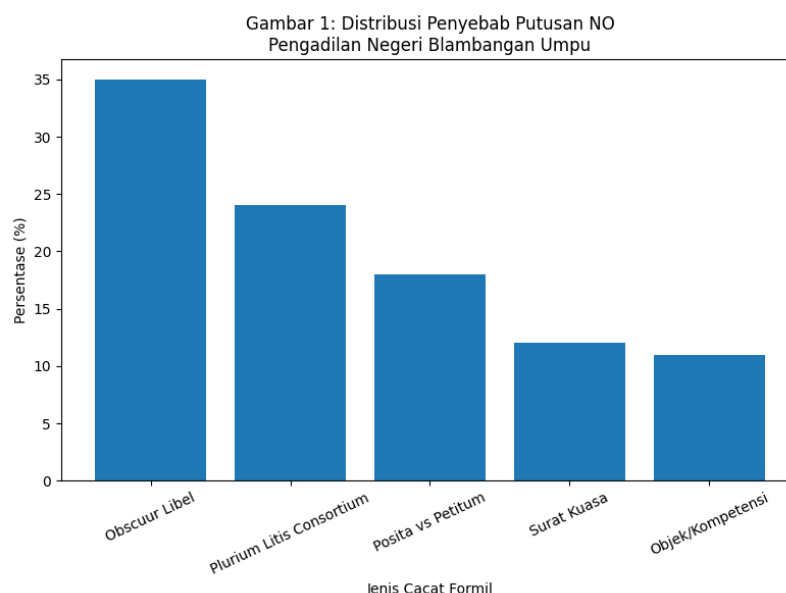


Figure 1: Distribution of Factors Causing *Niet Ontvankelijk Verklaard* Decisions at the Blambangan Umpu District Court

The diagram above illustrates the dominance of *obscuur libel*, followed by *plurium litis consortium* and other contributing factors. Further analysis of these findings indicates that *Niet Ontvankelijk Verklaard* decisions are not merely the result of technical errors in drafting claims but also reflect more complex dynamics within judicial practice. From the perspective of civil procedural law theory, this aligns with Mertokusumo's view that a claim must fulfill formal requirements in order to be examined substantively. Lack of clarity in a claim will hinder the examination process and potentially result in low-quality decisions (Mertokusumo, 2006).

Moreover, Harahap emphasizes that errors in determining the proper parties or inconsistencies between the *posita* and *petitum* constitute fatal formal defects. The findings of this study reinforce this view by demonstrating that the majority of *Niet*

Ontoankelijk Verklaard decisions are caused by flaws in the construction of claims rather than substantive weaknesses of the case (M. Y. Harahap, 2007).

When compared with previous studies, these findings are consistent with the research of Feby Oktavia br Tarigan et al., which identified *obscuur libel* and errors in determining parties as the primary causes of *Niet Ontoankelijk Verklaard* decisions (Tarigan et al., 2023). However, this study contributes further by showing that these factors are also influenced by local contexts, such as the level of public legal literacy and the quality of legal assistance (Putra & Hadiati, 2023).

From an access to justice perspective, the phenomenon of *Niet Ontoankelijk Verklaard* decisions reflects a tension between procedural justice and substantive justice. On the one hand, the strict application of formal requirements is necessary to maintain legal order and ensure that judicial processes operate systematically. On the other hand, an overly formalistic approach may hinder public access to justice, particularly for those with limited legal knowledge. This is in line with Bedner's view that procedural formalities can become barriers to access to justice (Permata, 2026).

In the context of judicial practice at the Blambangan Umpu District Court, judges tend to apply formal standards strictly, particularly in assessing the clarity of claims and the completeness of parties. This approach reflects an effort to maintain the quality of decisions and to prevent future disputes. However, interview findings indicate that judges are also aware of the importance of educating the public regarding procedural requirements, which may help reduce the number of claims resulting in *Niet Ontoankelijk Verklaard* decisions.

From a practical standpoint, these findings reveal a gap between the norms of civil procedural law and the actual practice of drafting claims. This highlights the need to improve the capacity of legal practitioners, particularly in claim-drafting techniques. In addition, judicial institutions should play a more active role in providing information to the public regarding procedural requirements.

Furthermore, the digitalization of the judicial system developed by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia through e-court and SIPP has the potential to enhance transparency and accessibility of information. However, the findings indicate that digitalization has not directly reduced the number of *Niet Ontoankelijk Verklaard* decisions. This suggests that the primary issue lies not in access to information but in the ability to understand and apply procedural law effectively.

Thus, the results and discussion of this study demonstrate that *Niet Ontoankelijk Verklaard* decisions represent a complex and multidimensional phenomenon influenced by normative, technical, and social factors. Therefore, efforts to reduce such decisions must be carried out comprehensively through improving legal literacy, strengthening practitioners' capacity, and refining the judicial system. These findings are expected to serve as a foundation for the development of more responsive legal policies and to promote a more effective, efficient, and just judicial system.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that decisions declaring a claim inadmissible (*Niet Ontvankelijk Verklaard* / NO) in civil cases at the Blambangan Umpu District Court during the February 2026 period are predominantly caused by weaknesses in the formal aspects of the claim. These include, in particular, vague or obscure claims (*obscuur libel*), incomplete parties (*plurium litis consortium*), inconsistencies between the *posita* and *petitum*, formal defects in the power of attorney, and unclear objects of dispute or issues of absolute jurisdiction – with *obscuur libel* emerging as the most prominent factor. This condition indicates that the failure of claims is more often attributable to procedural construction errors rather than substantive weaknesses of the case. Meanwhile, judges' considerations in issuing *Niet Ontvankelijk Verklaard* decisions reflect the application of the precautionary principle aimed at maintaining order, legal certainty, and the quality of judicial decisions within the justice system. However, this practice also reveals a tension between procedural justice and substantive justice, as the strict application of formal requirements has the potential to limit public access to justice, particularly for parties with limited legal understanding. Therefore, comprehensive efforts are required, including improving the quality of claim drafting by legal practitioners, strengthening public legal literacy, and enhancing the active role of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia in legal education and procedural simplification, in order to achieve a more effective, efficient, and substantively just civil justice system.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author would like to express deepest gratitude to the Blambangan Umpu District Court for granting permission and providing support in the implementation of this research, as well as to the judges, court clerks, and legal practitioners who were willing to serve as informants and provide highly valuable data and insights. Appreciation is also extended to the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia for providing access to judicial decisions through its case tracking information system, and to fellow academics and all parties who have contributed, both directly and indirectly, to the successful completion of this research.

LIST OF REFERENCES

- Arafah, Z. N., & Syafwar, R. (2024). Tinjauan Yuridis Terhadap Gugatan Kabur (Obscure Libel) Dalam Kasus Wanprestasi Penanaman Modal Usaha Pada PT Arasy Mulia Utama. *Jurnal Kajian Hukum Dan Kebijakan Publik | E-ISSN : 3031-8882*, 2(1), 95–100. <https://doi.org/10.62379/PTP4K515>
- Arifin, I. N. (2024). Peran Yurisprudensi dalam Mewujudkan Kepastian Hukum di Indonesia: Kajian atas Putusan Mahkamah Agung. *YUDHISTIRA : Jurnal Yurisprudensi, Hukum Dan Peradilan*, 2(3), 68–75. <https://doi.org/10.59966/yudhistira.v2i3.1674>
- Arikunto, S. (2024). *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Harahap, M. Y. (2007). *Hukum Acara Pidana*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika.

- Harahap, Y. (2012). *Pembahasan Permasalahan dan Penerapan KUHAP: Penyidikan dan Penuntutan, Edisi Kedua*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika.
- Lexy J. Moleong. (2018). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Mertokusumo, S. (2006). *Hukum Acara Perdata Indonesia*. Yogyakarta: Liberty.
- Miles, M. B., Huberman, A. M., & Saldaña, J. (2014). *Qualitative Data Analysis, 3rd ed.* Thousand Oaks CA: Sage.
- Nugraha, R. S., Rohaedi, E., Kusnadi, N., & Abid, A. (2025). The Transformation of Indonesia's Criminal Law System: Comprehensive Comparison between the Old and New Penal Codes. *Reformasi Hukum*, 29(1), 1–21. <https://doi.org/10.46257/jrh.v29i1.1169>
- Nurfitriani, F., Julyanti, A., Ramadhan, S. N., & Purnama, Y. A. (2025). Analisis Yuridis Terhadap Putusan Pengadilan Negeri Serang tentang Verstek (Studi Putusan Nomor 60/Pdt.G/2025/PN.Srg). *Jurnal Riset Multidisiplin Edukasi*, 2(12), 1136–1146. <https://doi.org/10.71282/JURMIE.V2I12.1427>
- Permata, G. (2026). Relevansi Asas Keadilan dalam Penegakkan Hukum di Indonesia: Analisis dalam Perspektif Hukum Progresif. *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 1(1), 39–50. Retrieved from <https://publikasi.simujurnal.com/index.php/JIHU/article/view/16>
- Pratama, D., Gusti, H. K., Purwaningsih, T., Seftian, A. A., Sofia, A., Ulva, I., ... Winarto. (2025). *Hukum Acara Pidana di Indonesia*. In D. Pratama (Ed.), *Sustainability (Switzerland)* (1st ed.). Sumatera Barat: CV. Afasa Pustaka.
- Pratama, D., & Saipudin. (2025). Study of Digital Asset Inheritance: A Review of Contemporary Islamic Law in Indonesia. *Istinbath: Jurnal Hukum*, 22(02), 286–308. <https://doi.org/10.32332/istinbath.v22i02.art03>
- Putra, R. H., & Hadiati, M. (2023). Analisis Dasar Pertimbangan Hakim Dan Akibat Hukum Dalam Menolak Gugatan Cerai Yang Tidak Dapat Diterima (Niet Ontvankelijke Verklaard) Di Pengadilan Dilihat Dari Perspektif Hukum Acara Perdata. *UNES Law Review*, 6(2), 4843–4856. <https://doi.org/10.31933/unesrev.v6i2>
- Saipudin. (2023). *Pengangkatan Anak Hasil Tindak Pidana Pemerkosaan dalam Perspektif Hukum Keluarga Islam (Studi Putusan Nomor 0054/Pdt.P/2020/Pa.Bbu di Pengadilan Agama Blambangan Umpu Kabupaten Way Kanan)* (UIN Raden Intan Lampung). UIN Raden Intan Lampung, Bandar Lampung. Retrieved from <https://repository.radenintan.ac.id/28850/>
- Simanjuntak, R., & Gonggonang, F. L. F. (2024). Teori Hukum Acara Peradilan Konstitusi. *Jurnal Kajian Hukum Dan Kebijakan Publik | E-ISSN : 3031-8882*, 2(1), 712–721. <https://doi.org/10.62379/NZEEY221>
- Sugiyono. (2023). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Syamsudin, M. (2014). Keadilan Prosedural dan Substantif dalam Putusan Sengketa Tanah Magersari. *Jurnal Yudisial*, 7(1), 18–33. <https://doi.org/10.29123/JY.V7I1.91>
-

- Tarigan, F. O. B., Sabina, S., Manurung, A. M., Siahaan, P. G., & Batu, D. P. L. (2023). Analisis Yuridis Gugatan Wanprestasi Yang Tidak Dapat Diterima “Niet Onvankelijke Verklaard” (Studi Kasus Nomor 79/Pdt.G/2023/PN Mdn). *Media Informasi Penelitian Kabupaten Semarang*, 5(2), 94–108. <https://doi.org/10.55606/sinov.v5i2.679>
- Wulandari, S. (2026). Penerjemah Lisan dalam Hukum Acara Perdata: Analisis Kekosongan Norma menurut Teori Rechtvinding Sudikno Mertokusumo. *Al-Zayn: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial & Hukum*, 4(1), 5050–5063. <https://doi.org/10.61104/alz.v4i1.3975>
- Yusnani, I. (2023). Arah Reformasi Peradilan di Indonesia: Menimbang Antara Keadilan, Kepastian, dan Kemanfaatan Hukum. *YUDHISTIRA: Jurnal Yurisprudensi, Hukum Dan Peradilan*, 1(3), 75–82. <https://doi.org/10.59966/yudhistira.v1i3.1689>