The Public Knowledge and Custom with the Inheritance Division According to Islamic Law

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Abstract

The purpose of this reseach is to determine Public Knowledge and Custom Toward The Division of Inheritance According to Islamic Law in Banjarsari Village, District of Cipocok Jaya, Serang City, Banten, Indonesia which in terms of respondents demographics is gender respondents. The research was conducted using a quantitative approach with descriptive and inferential methods, inferential methods using correlation analysis, T-test, and multiple regression analysis. The research data collection is using instrument question with Likert scale questions. The objects in this research are the people whom are around the Village Office Banjarsari, District Cipocok Jaya, Serang City, Banten, Indonesia. Based on the results of research noted that general knowledge and customary inheritance in the community has the highest value it found a relationship between common knowledge and customary with inheritance division according to Islam. For that need the continuous efforts of the relevant parties (scholars, community leaders, and government) to provide insight and guidance as well as a clear idea of the inheritance division based on the teachings of the Islamic religion.

Keywords: knowledge, public, Islamic law, customary, the division of inheritance

1. Introduction

Inheritance, is the treasure was given by deceased person to the closest such as family and relatives. The inheritance division in Islam has been clearly set out in an al quran, that is on An Nisa. Allah with all mercy, has provided a guidance in directing people in terms of the inheritance division. Inheritance division is also for among the human who left did not dispute in inheritance division.

Although the majority of this country converted to Islam, and Indonesia is the largest Muslim country in the world, but does not mean the inheritance law was obeyed well by Muslims. In fact, inheritance laws become one of religion characteristic is actually violated by the Moslems themselves. Not a few people in every year alternating for hajj, but not exactly how to divide the inheritance, because it may be considered of inheritance matters has nothing to do with religion. One of the mistaked is to divide the inheritance with traditional practices that are contrary to Mawaris law. Islamic law has regulated the procedure for the division of the inheritance, this division has become become a part of Islamic community life, the division is evidently without fraut and losses for various parties to get the inheritance.

The people generally follow the culture and customary that has long been established to defend a himself or survival of their tribe life. The achievement of a success of development program, especially in this community need to understand what is there and customary in society. Customary is one of the social connection in the nation life, especially in the social life, such as Indonesia are an archipelago and made up of a diverse ethnic community, culture, religion and different customary.

Notoatmodjo (2007), stated that knowledge is the result of know, after sensing the particular object. Sensing occurs through the senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch. Another opinion says, community is a set of associating society with each other or it is known as interaction term (Effendy, 1998).

Habits of society affect the daily community behavior. People will try to behave according to the customary of society in order to be accepted in society. Regulation contain a number of rules that created to organizing the behavior and relationships between members of the group. Rules can be written or unwritten. The custom is idea consists of cultural values, norms, laws, and associated rules that become a system or unity. While, the tradition

defined as a custom. Therefore, the custom is the set of social rules that has long existed and become a habit (tradition) in the community. Mokoginta (1996), the custom are part of a tradition and already includes in culture terms. Therefore, customary or traditions can be understood as an inheritance or acceptance of the custom norms.

Inheritance became one of the problems and will continue happen in the community, it caused that there is a strong desire to have much inheritance, although   Islam has not justified, every inheritance has been set in the Al-Quran and Hadist. In this research, researcher want to analyze and determine the relationship between the public knowledge and custom with the division of the inheritance. The problem of this research are restricted to find out: 1) the stage of public knowledge, custom and the inheritance division; 2) the correlation between public knowledge and inheritance division; 3) the correlation between the custom and inheritance division, 4) the correlation between the public knowledge and custom with the inheritance division. Therfore, the hypothesis in this research are: 1) there is a correlation between public knowledge toward inheritance divison; 2) there is correlation between the custom toward inheritance divison; 3) there is a correlation between public knowledge and custom toward the inheritance divison.

2. Research Methods

The research method used is descriptive and inferential. Statistical analyzes used are inference correlation analysis, T-test and double regression. Descriptive research is research to collecting the information about the status of symptoms, this according to what their circumstances at the research time (Arikunto, 2006). Interpretation of descriptive analysis as expressed by Nunnally (1978), are: Mean score 1.01 to 2.00 (low); 2.01 to 3.00 (a simple, low); 3.01 to 4.00 (simple high); 4.01 to 5.00 (high). Correlation analyzes were done using Product Moment Correlation, T-test analysis was used to test the similarity of several independent populations. Test of multiple regression analysis is a statistical test for looking the best forecasters, the correlation score indicating, and the donations score between the simultaneously study change (Howitt & Cramer, 2003; Tabachnick & Fidell, 2001).

In this research, researcher used the instrument to collecting data with Likert scale. According to Arikunto (2000), the collecting data instruments are the selected tools and used by researchers to collecting data and making the activities systematic. Instruments factor of public knowledge by Notoatmodjo (2007) stated the instrument factors of public knowledge are: 1) education, 2) perception, 3) social, cultural and economic, 4) environment, 5) experience, 6) motivation, the overall items used in the public knowledge variable are 30 items. The custom instruments closely related to culture. Following by Koentjaraningrat (2002), the instrument are: 1) the cultural system, 2) social systems, and 3) physical cultural elements, totaling 30 items. Instrument of inheritance division based on Islamic law or faraidh are: 1) the provisions of inheritance law; 2) the purpose of inheritance law; 3) the reason of inherit; 4) the obstruction in inherited; 5) the person who gets the inheritance, which amounted to 30 items.

The objects in this research are the people were in the Banjarsari village, distirct of Cipocok Jaya, Serang, Banten and used 200 respondents, respondents in the study have a minimum level of education is high school and aged over 20 years. Sekaran (2003), stated that the number of samples between 30-500 respondents are sufficient. The sampling in this research based on Sekaran (2003), a sample consist of 30 up to 500 respondents is insufficient for testing reviews. Haase and Nilson (1998) said that sample size needs the minimum amount to exceeding if want to getting significance. The researcher used the probaility sampling area as the sampling technique. Sampling area or region technique was done by taking a representative from each area in the population (Arikunto, 2006).

Before doing the hypothesis test, the researcher had to implementing validity, reliability and normality test. All instruments must have two conditions those are valid and reliable. Validity means the instrument will be measure accurately. Reliable means the measurement results will be consistently over time. Hadjar (1996), said that the instrument quality depends on two criteria, reliability and validity. The validity of an instrument according to how far it can measured and what is to be measured, while reliability showed the consistency and accuracy of measurement results. Validity test followed the legal movement *(face validity)* and the contents error *(content validity)*. Reliability test is using index of alpha Cronbach. Data normality test is using *the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test*. From the validity and reliability this research can be seen in Table 1.

Base on the Table 1 above, it is known that the validity and reliability of public knowledge from education indicators have correlation score 0.385-0.719, and alpha cronbach score 0.718, perceived indicators has correlation score 0.520-0.705, and alpha cronbach score 0.739, socio-cultural and economic indicators has correlation score 0.415- 0.709, and alpha cronbach score 0.742, the environmental indicators has correlation score 0.446-0.643, with alpha cronbach score 0.724, the experience indicators has correlation score 0.419-0.751,

and alpha cronbach score 0.740, motivation indicators has correlation score 0.708- 0.834, with alpha cronbach score 0.798. Base on the results, it is proved that the public knowledge was on the high level, so the public knowledge indicators can be used for further research.

Table 1. Research of Validity and Reliability

Variable	Indicators	Correlation Item Score	Alpha Score
Public Knowledge			
	1) Education,	0.358 – 0.719	0.718
	2) Perception,	0.520 – 0.705	0.739
	3) Social, culture and economic,	0.415 - -0.709	0.742
	4) Environment,	0.446 – 0.643	0.724
	5) Experience,	0.419 – 0.751	0.740
	6) Motivation.	0.708 – 0.834	0.798
Custom			
	1) Culture system,	0.483 – 0.756	0.744
	2) Social system, and	0.502 – 0.775	0.746
	3) Elements of physical culture.	0.470 – 0.701	0.743
Division of Inheritance			
	1) The provisions of heritance law;	0.619 – 0.833	0.773
	2) The purposes of inheritance law;	0.601 - 0.760	0.775
	3) Reason of inherit;	0.555 – 0.764	0.765
	4) Obstruction in inherited;	0.503 – 0.749	0.766
	5) The person who gets inheritance	0.585 – 0.775	0.769

For custom variables through of the cultural system indicators has correlation score 0.483-0.756, with alpha cronbach score 0.744, the social system indicators has correlation score 0.502-0.775, with alpha cronbach score 0.746, the elements of physical culture indicators has correlation score 0.470-0.701, with alpha cronbach score of 0.743. According to the results, it can be seen that the custom variable has a high value, it indicates that all of the indicators can be used for further research.

Meanwhile, inheritance variables through of inheritance law indicators has correlation score 0.619- 0.833, and alpha cronbach score 0.773, the inheritance division purposes indicators has correlation score 0.601- 0.760, and alpha Cronbach score 0.775, the reason of inherit indicators has correlation score 0.555- 0.764, and alpha cronbach score 0.765, the obstruction in inherited indicators has correlation score 0.503-0.749, and alpha cronbach score of 0.766, the people who gets inheritance indicators has correlation score 0.585- 0.775, and alpha cronbach score 0.769. According to the results, it can be seen that the division of inheritance variables have a high score, so it can be used in future research.

The next step is the normality test for each variable in this research. Test results of normality test data research to the public knowledge, custom and inheritance division is stated in the following Table 2.

Table 2. The data of normality test research

No	Variables	Indicators	Normality score	Sig.	Explanation
	Public Knowledge		0.188	0.000	Normal
		Education,	0.139	0.001	Normal
		Perception,	0.122	0.005	Normal
		Social culture and economic,	0.130	0.002	Normal

No	Variables	Indicators	Normality score	Sig.	Explanation
		Environment,	0.130	0.002	Normal
		Experience,	0.174	0.000	Normal
		Motivation.	0.133	0.002	Normal
	Custom		0.159	0.000	Normal
		Culture system,	0.108	0.018	Normal
		Social system, and	0.116	0.009	Normal
		Elements of physical culture.	0.165	0.000	Normal
	Division of Inheritance		0.169	0.000	Normal
		Provisions of inheritance laws	0.107	0.020	Normal
		Inheritance divisions purposes	0.101	0.035	Normal
		The reason of inherit	0.101	0.035	Normal
		Obstruction in inherited	0.115	0.010	Normal
		The people who get inheritance	0.115	0.010	Normal

Base on Table 2 above, the public knowledge variables through educational indicators has normality score 0.139, with sig. 0000, the perception indicator has normality score 0.122, with sig. 0.005, the social, cultural and economic indicators has normality score 0.130, with sig. 0.002, the environment indicators has normality score 0.130, with sig. 0.002, the experience indicator has normality score 0.174, with sig. 0.000, and the motivation indicators has normality score 0.133, with sig. 0.002. From those data, we can be seen that all of the variables has normality score 0.188, with sig. 0.000. So it can be concluded that that the public knowledge variables that are in normal condition.

For the custom variables through of the culture system indicator has normality score 0.108, with sig. 0.018, the social systems indicators have normality score 0.116, with sig. 0.009, the physical cultural elements indicators has normality score 0.165, with sig. 0.000, According to the data, we can see that the overall custom variable has normality score 0.159, with sig. 0.000, so it can be concluded that the custom variables are in the normal condition.

The Inheritance division variables through of the inheritance laws indicator has normality score 0.107, with sig. 0.020, the inheritance division purposes indicators has normality score 0.101, with sig. 0.035, the reason of inherit indicators normality score 0.101, with sig. 0.035, the obstruction in inherited indicators has normality score 0.115, with sig. 0.010, the people who get inheritance indicators has normality score 0.115, with sig. 0.010. Base on the results, it indicated that the inheritance division variables are in normal conditions.

3. Research Result

3.1 Level of Public Knowledge, Custom and The Division of Inheritance

To determine the level of public knowledge, customary and the division of inheritance is used by descriptive method, with the score average and deviation standard. Descriptive research results can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3. Descriptive analysis of public knowledge, custom and the division of inheritance

No	Variables	Dimensions	Mean	Deviation Standard	Explanation
1	Public Knowledge	1) education,	20.03	3.544	High
		2) perception,	20.33	3.589	High
		3) social culture and economic,	19.90	3.533	High
		4) environment,	19.90	3.678	High
		5) experience,	19.82	3.567	High
		6) motivation.	19.58	3.845	High
2	Customary	1) culture system,	36.56	7.091	High

		2) social system, and	36.69	6.703	High
		3) elements of physcal culture	37.18	6.582	High
		1) provisions of inheritance law;	21.81	4.125	High
3	The division of inheritance	2) inheritance division purpose;	21.84	4.679	High
		3) the reason of inherit;	22.01	4.532	High
		4) obstruction in inherited;	21.65	4.746	High
		5) the people who get inheritance	22.10	4.965	High

Base on the Table 3 above, we either can see that the average score of the public knowledge and custom and the division of inheritance are high. The public knowledge through of the education indicators has score (mean = 20.03, SD = 3.544), the perception indicators (mean = 20.33, SD = 3.589), socio-cultural and economic indicators (mean = 19.90, SD = 3.678). Environment indicators has score (mean = 19.90, SD = 3.678), the experience indicator has score (mean = 19.82, SD = 3.567), motivation indicator has score (mean = 19.58, SD = 3.845). For the custom variable through cultural system indicator has score (mean = 36.56, SD = 7.091), social systems indicator has score (mean = 36.69, SD = 6.703), the physical culture elements indicator has score (mean = 37.18, SD = 6.582). The division of inheritance variable through of inheritance laws indicators has score (mean = 21.81, SD = 4.125), division purposes indicators has score (mean = 21.84, SD = 4.679), the inherit reason indicator has score (mean = 22.01, SD = 4.532), the obstruction in inherited indicators has score (mean = 21.65, SD = 4.746), the people who get the inheritane indicator has score (mean = 22.10, SD = 4.965). Base on those results, it can be seen that the public knowledge, custom and the inheritance division are in high value, it proved that the people have a good the knowledge, custom as well as understanding of inheritance and it is laws.

3.2 The Differences Level of Public Knowledge, Customary and the Division of Inheritance from Demographics Respondents (Gender)

The differences level of public knowledge, customary and the division of inheritance are seen by demographics respondents. Differences level of public knowledge, custom and the inheritance division base on gender using t-test analysis. The Differences level of public knowledge, custom and the inheritance division is stated in the following Table 4.

Tabel 4. Public knowledge, custom and the inheritance division from demographics respondents (gender)

Variables	Dimensions	Gender	Mean	Deviation Standard	T score	Sig
	Public knowledge	Male	17.114	28.179	-0.319	0.750
		Female	19.998	3.565		
	Education	Male	19.86	3.634	-0.700	0.484
		Female	20.21	3.456		
	Perception	Male	20.27	3.813	-0.202	0.840
		Female	20.38	3.360		
	Social culture and economic	Male	19.76	3.572	-0.552	0.582
		Female	20.04	3.505		
	Environment	Male	19.83	3.715	-0.261	0.794
		Female	19.97	3.607		
	Experience	Male	19.67	3.539	-0.691	0.536
		Female	19.98	3.607		
	Motivation	Male	19.75	3.906	0.637	0.525
		Female	19.41	3.793		
	Customary	Male	36.87	6.643	0.144	0.886
		Female	36.75	6.968		

Variables	Dimensions	Gender	Mean	Deviation Standard	T score	Sig
	Culture Systems	Male	36.26	6.931	-0.600	0.549
		Female	36.87	7.277		
	Social System	Male	36.89	6.523	0.445	0.657
		Female	36.47	6.912		
	Elements of physical culture	Male	37.46	6.474	0.604	0.547
		Female	36.90	6.714		
	Inheritance Division	Male	21.82	3.871	-0.219	0.827
		Female	21.94	3.952		
	Provisions of inheritance law	Male	21.80	4.025	-0.004	0.997
		Female	21.81	4.247		
	Inheritance division purpose	Male	21.75	4.783	-0.246	0.806
		Female	21.92	4.592		
	The reason inherit	Male	21.86	4.669	-0.468	0.640
		Female	22.16	4.404		
	Obstruction in inherited	Male	21.16	4.537	0.006	0.995
		Female	21.65	4.979		
	People who get inheritance	Male	22.03	4.693	-0.205	0.838
		Female	22.17	5.256		

From Table 4 above, it can be seen that the public knowledge variable score through of the education dimensions are (t = -0.700; Sig = 0.750), it is mean that there are the differences among male and female level, and the average of male education is lower than female, the overall male education scores (mean = 19.86, SD = 3.634), the female education scores (mean = 20.21, SD = 3.456), it proved that the male educational score is lower than the female education score. For indicators of perception (t = -0.202; Sig = 0.484), it is known that there are differences of male and female perception, and the average of male perception is lower than the average of female perception, the overall of male perception scores (mean = 20.27, SD = 3.813), and the female perception score (mean = 20.38, SD = 3.360), So it concluded that the male perception is lower than the female perceptions. For social, cultural and economic indicators (t = -0.552, Sig = 0.582), it is known that there are social, cultural and economic differences among the male and female, and the average of socio-cultural and economic by male is lower than female, the overall of socio economic culture score of male (mean = 19.76, SD = 3.572), social and cultural economic score of female (mean = 20.04, SD = 3.505), base on the score shown that the socio-cultural of economic scores of male is lower than the economic social and cultural scores of female. Environment indicators (t = -0.261, Sig = 0.794), it is known that there are differences environment according to the male and female, as well as the average environment by male is lower than female, the overall the environment of male (mean = 19.83, SD = 3.715), and the environment scores of female (mean = 19.97, SD = 3.607), so it can be seen that environment score by male is lower than female. Experience indicators (t = -0.691, Sig = 0.536), it is known that there are differences in male and female experience, and the average of male experience is lower than female experience, according to the the overall experience male scores (mean = 19.67, SD = 3.539), the experience female score (mean = 19.98, SD = 3.607), it can be seen that the male experience score is lower than the female. Indicators of motivation (t = 0.637, Sig = 0.525), it is known that there are differences of motivation among male and female, and the average male motivation score is higher than female, the male motivation has scores (mean = 19.75, SD = 3.906), and the female motivation has score (mean = 19.41, SD = 3.793), it is seen that the male motivation score is higher than the female motivation score. Overall of public knowledge variables have score (t = -0.319; Sig = 0.750), it is known that there are differences between public knowledge of male and female, and the average of male knowledge is lower than female knowledge, according to the public knowledge by male score (mean = 17.114, SD = 28.179), and score of the public knowledge female (mean = 19.998, SD = 3.565).

The score of the indicator variable custom of culture system (t = -0.600; Sig = 0.549), it is known that there are

differences of culture system among male and female, of the average of the male culture system is lower than the average of female culture system, the male of culture system has scores (mean = 36.26, SD = 6.931), the female cultural system has score (mean = 36.87, SD = 7.277). The social system indicators score (t = 0.445; Sig = 0.657), it is known that there are differences of social system according to the male and female, and the average of social system according to male is higher than the average of female social system, it seen from the overall scores of the social system according to male (mean = 36.89, SD = 6.523), the female social system score (mean = 36.47, SD = 6.912). the physical culture elements indicators has score (t = 0.604; Sig = 0.547), it is known that there are variations in a physical culture according to the male and female, the overall elements of physical culture scores by male (mean = 37.46, SD = 6.474), the score of physical culture by female (mean = 36.90, SD = 6.714), it can be seen that the score of physical culture elements by male is higher than female. Overall of variable custom scores (t = 0.144; Sig = 0.886), it is known that there are differences in custom according to the male and female, and the average custom by male is higher than female, according to the male custom score (mean = 36.87, SD = 6.643), and the female custom score (mean = 36.75, SD = 6.968).

The inheritance divisions variable through the score of inheritance laws indicator has score (t = -0.004; Sig = 0.997), it is known that there are differences of inheritance laws according to the male and female, the average score of male inheritance law is lower than the average score of female inheritance law provisions, the overall scores all of the inheritance law indicator according to male is (mean = 21.80, SD = 4.025), the indicator scores of the inheritance law according to female is (mean = 21.81, SD = 4.247). Inheritance purpose indicators has score (t = -0.246; Sig = 0.806), it is known that there is a difference between inheritance division purpose according to the male and female, and the average score of inheritance division purposes according to the male is lower than female, the overall scores of inheritance division purpose indicators according to male (mean = 21.75, SD = 4.783), the inheritance division purpose indicators score by female (mean = 21.92, SD = 4.592). Indicators of inherit reason score (t = -0.468; Sig = 0.640), it is known that there is a difference between reason of inherit by male and female, and the reason of inherit score by male is lower than female, the overall scores of the inherit reason indicators by male (mean = 21.86, SD = 4.669), the score of the inherit reason indicators by female (mean = 21.16, SD = 4.404). Obstruction in the inherited indicators score (t = 0.006; Sig = 0.995), it is known that there is no difference indicator of obstruction in inherited by male and female, and the average score of a obstruction in inherited by male is lower than female, the overall scores of the indicator obstruction in inherited by male (mean = 21.16, SD = 4.537), the score of the indicator obstruction in inherited by female (mean = 21.65, SD = 4.979). The indicators score of people who get the inhertitance (t = -0.205; Sig = 0.838), it is known that there are different people who get the inheritance according to the male and female, and the average score of people who get inheritance according to the male is lower than female, the overall scores indicator of people who get the inheritance by male (mean = 22.03, SD = 4.693), the indicator score people are getting inheritance by female (mean = 22.17, SD = 5.256). Overall the inheritance divisions variable scores (t = -0.219; Sig = 0.827), it is known that there are differences in inheritance division according to the male and female, and the average score of inheritance divisions by male is lower than in the average score of the inheritance division by female, the overall scores of the inheritance divisions variable according to male (mean = 21.82, SD = 3.871), and score of inheritance division variable by female (mean = 21.94, SD = 3.952).

3.3 Correlation between the Public Knowledge and Inheritance Division

To determine the correlation between the public knowledge and the inheritance division is done by using correlation analysis. Correlation between public knowledge and inheritance division can be seen in Table 5.

From Table 5, it seems that the correlation between public knowledge and inheritance division through education indicators have been associated to the inheritance law provision indicators (r = 0.670), education indicators have been associated to the inheritance division reason indicators (r = 0.626), education indicators to the inheritance reason indicator (r = 0.629), education indicators have been associated to the obstruction in inherited (r = 0.567). Education indicators have been associated to the people who get inheritance (r = 0.661), the education indicators has correlation to inheritance division variables (r = 0.744).

Perception indicators have been correlated to the inheritance law provision indicators (r = 0.651), perception indicators has been correlated to the inheritance division indicators (r = 0.570), perception indicators has been correlated to the inherit reason indicator (r = 0.585), perception indicators has been correlated to the obstruction in inherited indicators (r = 0.500). Perception indicators has been correlated to the people who get inheritance indicators (r = 0.560), perception indicators has been correlated to the inheritance division variable (r = 0.674).

Table 5. Correlation between public knowledge and inheritance division

Inheritance Division Public Knowledge	Provisions of Inheritance Law	The Reason of Inheritance Division	The Reason of Inherit	The Obstruction in Inherited	The People who Gets Inheritance	Inheritance Division
Education	0.670**	0.626**	0.629**	0.567**	0.661**	0.744**
Perception	0.651**	0.570**	0.585**	0.500**	0.560**	0.674**
Social Culture dan Economic	0.604**	0.604**	0.561**	0.534**	0.603**	0.686**
Environment	0.539**	0.567**	0.536**	0.558**	0.562**	0.653**
Experience	0.599**	0.590**	0.600**	0.555**	0.644**	0.706**
Motivation	0.470**	0.529**	0.542**	0.493**	0.568**	0.617**
Public Knowledge	0.693**	0.685**	0.678**	0.630**	0.707**	0.801**

*Significant p < 0.05

The social, cultural and economic indicators has been correlated to the inheritance law provisions indicator (r = 0.604), the social, cultural and economic indicators has been relationship to the inheritance division purpose indicator (r = 0.604), the social, cultural and economic indicators has been correlated to the inherit reason indicator (r = 0.561), the social, cultural and economic indicators has been correlated to the obstruction in inherited indicators (r = 0.534). The social, cultural and economic indicators has been correlated to the people who get inheritance indicators (r = 0.603), and the social, cultural and economic indicators has been correlated to the inheritance division variable of (r = 0.686).

Environment indicators has been correlated to the inheritance law provision indicators of (r = 0.539), the environment indicators has been correlated to the inheritance division provision indicators (r= 0.567), the environment indicators has been correlated to the inherit reason indicator of (r = 0.536), the environment indicators has been correlated to the obstruction in inherited indicators of (r= 0.558). Environment indicators has been correlated to the people who get inheritance indicators of (r = 0.562), the environment indicators has been correlated to the inheritance division variables of (r = 0.653).

The experience indicators has been correlated to the inheritance law provision indicator of (r = 0.599), experience indicator has been correlated to the inheritance division purpose indicators of (r = 0.590), experience indicator has been correlated to the inherit reason indicator of (r = 0.600), experience indicator has been correlated to the obstruction in inherited indicators of (r = 0.555). Experiences indicators has been correlated to the people who get inheritance indicators (r = 0.644), experiences indicator has been correlated to the inheritance division variables (r = 0.706).

The motivation indicators has been correlated to the inheritance law provision indicators of (r= 0.470), the motivation indicator has been correlated to the inheritance division purpose indicators of (r = 0.529), the motivation indicator has been correlated to the inherit reason indicator of (r = 0.542), the motivation indicator has been correlated to the obstruction in inherited indicators of   (r = 0.493), the motivation indicator has been correlated to the people who get inheritance indicators of (r = 0.568), the motivation indicator has been correlated to the inheritance division variable of (r = 0.617).

The public knowledge variable has been correlated to the inheritance law provision indicators of (r = 0.693), the public knowledge variable has been correlated to the inheritance division purpose indicators of (r = 0.685), the public knowledge variable has been correlated to the inherit reason indicator of (r = 0678), the public knowledge variable has been correlated to the obstruction in inherited indicator of (r = 0.630). The public knowledge variable has been correlated to the people who get inheritance indicators of (r = 0.707), the public knowledge variable has been correlated to the inheritance division variable of (r = 0.801). From these results, it appears that public knowledge variable has a strong correlation to the inheritance division, so the hypothesis says, there is a correlation between public knowledge and inheritance division can be received and verified. Achievement of inheritance division can be influenced by the public knowledge.

3.4 Correlation Between Custom and Inheritance Division

To determine the correlation between custom and inheritance division are using correlation analysis. Correlation

between custom and inheritance division can be seen in Table 6.

Table 6. Correlation between the custom and inheritance division

Inheritance Division ⟍ Custom	Inheritance Laws Provision	Inheritance Division Purpose	The Reason of Inherit	Obstruction in Inherited	People who get Inheritance	Inheritance Division
Culture System	0.681**	0.615**	0.579**	0.561**	0.689**	0.738**
Social System	0.658**	0.628**	0.632**	0.597**	0.700**	0.760**
Elements of Physical Culture	0.703**	0.698**	0.660**	0.657**	0.701**	0.808**
Custom	0.740**	0.703**	0.677**	0.657**	0.757**	0.835**

*Significant $p < 0.05$

From Table 6, it seems that the correlation between custom and inheritance division through indicators of the cultural system has been correlated to the inheritance law provision indicators of ($r = 0.681$), the cultural system indicator has been correlated to the inheritance division purpose indicators of ($r = 0.615$), the system culture indicator has been correlated to the inherit reason indicator of ($r = 0.579$), the cultural system indicator has been correlated to the obstruction in inherited indicator of ($r = 0.651$). The culture system indicator has been correlated to the people who get inheritance indicators of ($r = 0.689$), the cultural system indicator has been correlated to the inheritance division variable of ($r = 0.738$).

The social systems indicators has been correlated to the inheritance law provisions indicators of ($r = 0.658$), the social systems indicators has been correlated to the inheritance division purpose indicators of ($r = 0.628$), the social systems indicators has been correlated to the inherit reason indicator of ($r = 0.632$), the social system indicators has been correlated to the obstruction in inherited indicator of ($r = 0.597$). The social systems indicators has been correlated to the people who get inheritance indicators of ($r = 0.700$), the social systems indicators has been correlated to the inheritance division variable of ($r = 0.760$).

For the physical culture elements indicators has been correlated to the inheritance law provision indicators of ($r = 0.703$), the physical culture elements indicators has been correlated to the inheritance division purpose indicators of ($r = 0.698$), the physical culture elements indicators has been correlated to the inherit reason indicator of ($r = 0.660$), the physical cultural elements indicators has been correlated to the obstruction in inherited indicator of ($r = 0.657$). The physical cultural elements indicators has been correlated to the people who get inheritance indicator of ($r = 0.701$), the physical cultural elements indicators has been correlated to the inheritance division variable of ($r = 0.808$).

Custom variables has been correlated to the inheritance law provision indicators of ($r = 0.740$), custom variable has been correlated to the inheritance division purpose indicators of ($r = 0703$), custom variable has been correlated to the inherit reason indicator of ($r = 0.677$), custom variable has been correlated to the obstruction in inherited indicator of ($r = 0.657$). Custom variables has been correlated to the people who get inheritance indicators of ($r = 0.757$), custom variables has been correlated to the inheritance division variable of ($r = 0.835$). From these results it appears that the customary variables have a strong correlation to the inheritance division, therefore the hypothesis says that there is a correlation between the custom and inheritance divisions can be received and verified. Achievement of high inheritance division can be affected by custom in social life.

3.5 Correlation Between Public Knowledge and Custom and Inheritance Division

Multiple regression analysis is used to determining the correlations of public knowledge and custom with inheritance devision. It used to indicating the relationship index of the public knowledge and custom with inheritance devision. The correlation of public knowledge and custom with inheritance devision is stated in the following Table 7.

From Table 7, it is known that the regression calculation of public knowledge and custom produce B score 0.351 for the public knowledge and custom variables 0.576, and the constant score 3.820. Base on the these results, it can be concluded regression $\hat{Y}=3.820+ 0.351X_1+0.576X_2$. The strength of multivariate correlation between the public knowledge variables and custom variables with inheritance division gained a correlation coefficient R = 0.853. These results prove that the public knowledge variable and custom related to the inheritance division.

With the F score = 263.499, sig = 0.000, (p <0.005) shows that the correlation is a significant. For the coefficient of determination between the public knowledge variables and custom with inheritance division amounted to R^2 = 0.728. It shows that 72.8% of variation in the inheritance division can be affected by public knowledge variables and custom, through the regression equation $\hat{Y}=3.820+0.351X_1+0.576X_2$.

Table 7. Correlation between public knowledge and custom toward inheritance division

Variables	B	Beta (β)	T Score	F	R	R2	Sig
(Constant)	3.820		0.798				
Public Knowledge	0.351	0.332	4.724	263.499	0.853	0.728	0.000
Custom	0.576	0.553	7.868				

3. Discussion

According to the research results, it is can be concluded that the level of public knowledge, custom and inheritance division are in the good level, it proved that the people with high knowledge, uphold the custom in the social life, and know about the inheritance division, are the people with good knowledge about Islamic law. The mayority of Banjarsari, society in Serang, Banten are Muslim, it allows for a good knowledge about the inheritance division according to Islamic law.

The research results also showed that there are differences in public knowledge between male and female, these differences attending to be just a little bit, differences in public knowledge between male and female occurred in the education, perception, social, cultural and economic, environment, and experience indicator and only in motivation indicator showed does not difference between male and female knowledge. Therefore, it can be concluded that the overall of the male public knowledge have differences with the female public knowledge.

In custom variable results showed that there is are no difference between the custom according to male and female, but there is a difference in the socio-cultural indicators, the overall there is no difference between male and female. In the custom variables other words, there are equality of thingking and understanding custom between male and female, it can be due to customary is a behaviors that have been embedded for a long time in the social life, custos become the norm and regulations are adhered to and executed by the all people.

The inheritance division variables shows the differences between male and female, only in the of obstruction in inherited indicator shows that no difference between male and female, so it can be said that the inheritance division have differences in male and female. In the reality, this differences accur in the social life. It may coused by the lack of public knowledge and their understanding about inheritance division according to Islamic law. Their unwillingness to follow the rules, being one of the problems in carrying out the rules, the people who want getting larger inheritance became one of the problems that impact negatively on the inheritance division.

Additionally, in this research found a correlation between public knowledge of the inheritance division, the correlation between the custom and inheritance division, and there is a correlation between public knowledge and customary together toward the inheritance division. The results indicate that the inheritance division can be affected directly from the public knowledge and custom, the problems whitch developed in the social life related to the inheritance division can be caused by a lack of public knowledge and custom prevailing in the social life. The inheritance division based on Islamic law provides fair distribution to all parties, for that we need the understanding knowledge and the custom adjustment with Islamic law. Islam is very attentive to the needs and the harmony between human beings. Islam does not want the hostility accor in the family, If a case is decided by the deliberation, it will reached an agreement that guarantees the right of all parties to seek agreement and will deliver the best outcome.

4. Conclusion

Base on the result of hypotesis testing and discussion of research finding, it can be concluded that there is a correlation between public knowledge and custom to the inheritance division, inheritance division can be affected directly from the public knowledge and custom. The correlation between public knowledge and custom are high and positive, it indicates that the improvement in the inheritance division can be done with a good public knowledge about Islamic law relating to inheritance, as well as the applicable custom, their adjustment to religious can provide a sense of comfort and a sense of fairness in the inheritance division, the social life is very helpful in reducing the problems related to the inheritance division. In addition, the majority of people in the

village Banjarsari Jaya, district of Cipocok, the Muslim are very easy to provide knowledge and understanding about the inheritance division based on Islamic law.

Their public knowledge and customary which is based on Islamic law is very important to understand and know, this is so that we can know the truth about the inheritance division are entitled to, so it does not happen until someone takes the rights of others in a way that is not kosher. Because, if someone has died, it was in spite of the wealth legacy on his property and move into the property of others, those who become his heir.

Disputes often occur among children, due to the inheritance division. Even such disputes, there were brought to hostility and even murder. Disputes and even hostility can be overcome, if there is a property settlement that inheritance knowledge and awareness to carry out the teachings of Islam.

For that we need a real socialization of stakeholders, including the clergy, as well as government agencies that deal with the inheritance as religious affairs office in outreach and understanding and knowledge of the community to the Islamic law of inheritance. Besides that research can be used as a reference for other researchers who want to review deeper with regard to the inheritance division prevailing in the social life, so it will find new theories and concepts relating to the inheritance division as well as the factors that influence it.

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