INHERITANCE RIGHTS OF PARENTS WHO ABANDON THEIR CHILDREN, ABUSE THEM, OR COMMITTING A SERIOUS CRIME AGAINST THEM

[1]KUSUMA THUPTIHISSAN, [2]KHEMASIRI NOPPARAT, [3]PATARPORN CHOOJIT, [4]RUNGARUN MUEANGMON, [5]PAWITA KAKHAI

[1,2,3,4,5]Law Department, College of Politics. And Governance, SuanSunandha Rajabhat University
E-mail: [1]s62123440047@ssru.ac.th, [2]s62123440081@ssru.ac.th,[3]s62123440117@ssru.ac.th, [4]s62123440130@ssru.ac.th, [5]pawita.ka@ssru.ac.th

Abstract - In the loss of inheritance rights under Thai succession law, there is no provision in the case of parents who abandon their child, child abuse, or committing a serious crime against a child to lose the right to inherit properties of the deceased child. Therefore, this research aims to (1) to analyze the problem of parents' rights to inherit properties of the deceased child. In the event that the parents who abandon their child, child abuse, or committing a serious crime against a child whether they should have the right to receive the inheritance of the child or not, and how (2) to compare the rights of parents in inheritance of the child under the laws of Thailand, South Korea, and the Philippines to analyze and compare that, in case that parents who abandon their child, child abuse, or committing a serious crime against a child and the son died before the parents, what are the rights of such parents to inherit properties of the deceased children under Thai and foreign laws? in order to be more fair and appropriate to the context of today's society. The results of the study are as follows: (1) When the context of Thai society today changes, it has given a broader definition of Gratitude. That is, Gratitude must look at the context of the event and look at the actual situation mainly; (2) from the study of the Korean law and the Philippines which has been stipulated that parents lose the right to inherit properties of the child who died first when considering the grounds specified in the law; hence, the succession law of Thailand should be adapted to be in line with the current social context. The recommendations are as follows: (1) To create fairness for children whose parents are not taking care of them, commit abuse or commit serious crimes against their children. The law should be added to the Civil and Commercial Code, Book 6, to determine the cause for such parents to lose the right to inherit the child who died before their death. If the child still wishes that such parents have the right to inherit the properties, the child must forgive them in writing. There is no right to inherit the deceased child. If such parents claim the right to inherit their children, the burden of proof rests on the heir who takes care of and is intimate with the child while alive. Unless, parents need to prove to the court that they are entitled to inherit the properties.

Keywords - Succession Law, parents, the loss of inheritance right, heir, descendant

I. INTRODUCTION

“They left us when we were young. We were having a hard time, but people like that hope for my sister's inheritance. This makes me feel very angry. They said that even though they weren't raised their kids, the inheritance is another story.” The statement was part of Goo In Ho's interview, referring to his mother after she petitioned the court to claim half of his sister, Goo Hara's inheritance and asset, after she died. This was the result of the "Goo Hara Act", a law governing the management of the inheritance of children who died before one's parents.

Miss Goo Hara, who was the heir, passed away without leaving a will and without a successor. Therefore, the statutory heirs entitled Miss Goo Hara's estate are the parents as the second statutory heirs coupled with the fact that Goo Hara's mother and father divorced. Her mother had abandoned her, and her older brother was raised by her father's family since they were young without any involvement in raising the two again. Until later, Goo Hara passed away. Goo Hara's mother filed a petition to the court to demand half of Goo Hara's inheritance and assets. For this reason, Mr. Goo In Ho, Miss Goo Hara's brother, has filed a request to the court to reconsider the division of assets. The court ruled that assets were divided at a 6 to 4 ratio, which was normally a 5 to 5 ratio due to South Korea's family law stated that if the person dies without having spouse or children, their parents can inherit even the parents did not raise the deceased child on their own.

For this reason, the study on inheritance laws in Thailand and abroad is needed in case parents have abandoned their children, abused and whether it is violated in any way or committing a serious crime against a child who died before them to be compared and adapted to serve justice and to be more suitable for the context of Thai society today.

The belief on Gratitude and repay the merit of the parents in Thai society

Thai succession law originates from traditional customs which has been practiced since ancient times and has a written law since the reign of King Ekathotsarot and it has been revised to be the Civil and Commercial Code, Book 6 at present. Therefore, in legislating the nature of inheritance, it must rely on traditions, religions, values and beliefs of people in society as the norm. According to the teachings of

Buddha and deep-rooted beliefs from ancient times to the present, in Thai society, there is a value that children are the property of their parents. The society has an overall concept that whether parents raise children or not, or they even can do anything to the child, parents are always the parents of the child. Children have a duty to obey their parents' instructions with respect. Thai society expects that one of the duties of children is to take care of their parents, especially in old age because it is considered to repay the gratitude of their parents who made them born and raised with difficulty. When the child grows up to be able to earn a living on his own, the use of the assets acquired by the children to take care of their parents is also one of the norms in Thai society even if the child dies before the parents, parental care can continue in the form of inheritance.

II. INHERITANCE RIGHTS OF PARENTS WHO ABANDON THEIR CHILDREN, ABUSE THEM, OR COMMITTING A SERIOUS CRIME AGAINST THEM ACCORDING TO THAI LAW

Right on inheritance of the descendant

There are six levels of inheritance as statutory heirs as specified in Section 1629 based on the principle that there is no right of lower class of heirs to inherit, that is, if the deceased still has a statutory heir, the higher rank who has the right to inherit. However, this principle has one exception according to Section 1630, the last paragraph, which is that the deceased still has first-order heirs or descendants with the right to receive the inheritance, it does not deprive the right of the 2nd heir, that is, the parents in the joint inheritance with the descendants of the deceased. The parents will receive a share as if they were the heirs on the child level (PhairotKampusiri, 2021, pp. 26-27).

Right on inheritance by the last will

A will is a strictly unilateral legal act which is complete upon completion and effective upon the death of the author, provided that, the beneficiary of the will does not have to declare his intention to accept the will. It can be said to be a final death decree concerning property or matters that the testator may revoke at any time in accordance with the form prescribed by law (PhairotKampusiri, 2021, page 95). There are principles in section 1604 and section 1654 of the legatee, which can be concluded that the legatee must be in person at the time of the testator's death. And, it must have the complete right to receive inheritance according to the terms in the will (PhairotKampusiri, 2021, pages 122-123). The loss of the right to inherit under Thai law occurs by the provisions of the Civil and Commercial Code in Section 1599, paragraph two. There are 4 reasons for the loss of the right to inherit under this Code as follows:

Factor no. 1 Deprivation of inheritance

It is a loss of rights arising from the law that can be divided into 2 cases: being eliminated on the grounds of removing or concealing an inheritance under Section 1605 and being eliminated on the ground of being an unsuitable person under Section 1606. However, the case under Section 1605 will occur and be eliminated after the death of the deceased. Whereas, in the case of Section 1606, the heir may be eliminated before or after the descendant's death (PhairotKampusiri, 2021, page 57).

In case of being eliminated on the grounds of embezzlement or concealment of inherited property Being eliminated under this section, there are two important criteria. including external components. This must be done, including the removal or concealment of the inherited property, and the inner element is to manipulate or cover it. Also, it must be an act of fraud or with the knowledge that it will deteriorate the benefits of other heirs (PhairotKampusiri, 2021, page 58).

In the case of being eliminated from receiving the inheritance because of unreasonableness For the reason for being eliminated because of this unworthy, it may occur before or after the deceased's death. This is different from being eliminated on the grounds of embezzlement or concealment of inherited property that the exemption does not apply to a specific legatee. In addition, those who are eliminated because they are unworthy are also excluded from inheritance at all. There will be no partial elimination as in the case of Section 1605. Being inappropriate is caused by the heir being involved in the death of the de cujus or interfering in making a will in bad faith. In Section 1606, it specifies 5 types of behaviors of inappropriate persons as follows:

1. A person who has been sentenced to a final judgment for intention to commit an act or trying to cause the de cujus or the person entitled to the inheritance before his or her death unlawfully.
2. A person who has sued the deceased for the death penalty and himself has been sentenced to the final judgment that guilty of making false accusations or making false witnesses.
3. Those who already know the inheritor was killed on purpose but did not bring that message up to complain as a way to bring the offender to be punished However, this clause shall not apply if that person has not completed sixteen years of age. or being insane, unable to know responsibility or if the murderer is husband and wife or his ascendant or direct descendant.
4. A person who fraudulently or intimidate the de cujus to make or revoke or change part or all of the will concerning the estate. or not to do so.
5. A person who forges, destroys, or conceals part or all his will.

When the heir is eliminated from receiving the inheritance due to misconduct, the de cujus can dismiss the elimination from receiving the inheritance case by forgiveness pursuant to the last paragraph of Section 1606 and the removal of the restriction must be made in writing.

Factor no. 2 No right on inheritance
The disinheritance of the heir is not caused by the effect of the law. On the other hand, it is arising from the deed's intention to suspend the rights of the statutory heir as a unilateral legal act It is complete when the design is made and effective when the deed of inheritance is given to the competent official or when the deceased is dead. To cut off any heir from receiving the inheritance, the inheritor does not need to have a cause. It's up to the discretion of the inheritor, and it can be divided into the case of disinheritance by which will take effect upon the death of the de cujus and in the case of a written disinheritance. This shall be effective immediately upon giving the written disinheritance letter to the competent official. In addition, this disallowance of inheritance must be clearly stated which heir is referring to (PhairotKampusiri, 2021, pp. 72-73).

Factor no. 3 Revoke of inheritance
It is the act that the statutory heir or the legatee expressing his intention to suspend his inheritance rights, but it must be a clear intent that “I have no intention of inheriting the inheritance of the deceased by taking all of the inherited assets from his own part back to the estate to divide among all heirs in accordance with the law, "must be done in accordance with the form prescribed by law. When the inheritance has been renounced, a renunciation cannot withdraw his renunciation whether the heir has the right to inherit according to the law or according to the will or not (PhairoteKampusiri, 2021, page 77).

Factor no. 4 loss of rights by statute of limitations
It is that the heirs do not exercise the right to claim their inheritance within the period of time specified by law.

III. INHERITANCE RIGHTS OF PARENTS WHO ABANDON THEIR CHILDREN, ABUSE THEM, OR COMMITTING A SERIOUS CRIME AGAINST THEM ACCORDING TO SOUTH KOREA LAW

According to the inheritance law of Korea, in the event that the inheritor has made a will. Normally, according to the will of the deceased. But if, according to the will, the statutory heir does not receive any share from the estate or receives a share less than the minimum required by law. Korea's inheritance law also has a principle that protects statutory heirs to receive the minimum share of the inheritance, appearing in Article 1112, which in respect of the parents. The minimum eligible share is one-third of the inheritance that would be received as a statutory heir if there was no will. Therefore, parents who abandon their children are still entitled as statutory heirs. There is a chance of receiving the inheritance of the child even if the inheritor's son makes a will before his death.

In addition, South Korea's inheritance law contains provisions relating to deprivation of inheritance which is provided in the Civil Code, Section 1004, by reason of being eliminated from inheritance, there are 5 factors as follows:

1. The person who kills or attempts to kill the deceased, ascendant or spouse of the deceased, or anyone with a higher or equal rank of statutory heir to him.
2. The person who hurts the deceased, ascendant or spouse of the deceased until death.
3. A person who obstructs the making or revocation of a will whether by fraud or intimidation.
4. A person who defrauds or threatens the deer to make a will regarding the inherited property.
5. Those who forge, alter, destroy, or conceal wills.

On the other way, due to social trends and the efforts of Goo Hara's father's family making amendments to this Civil Code With the approval of the Goo Hara Act on June 15, 2021, it was effective as an amendment to Section 1004 of the Civil Code, which had content related to the elimination of inheritance.
By making that amendment, the second paragraph was added to the aforementioned section with the following contents:

“Section 1004, Paragraph 2, The family court can rule that the heir loses the right to inherit upon the request of the de cujus in any of the following cases:

1. In the event that the heir severely violates the duty to support the deceased according to one of the following items:

a. The duty to take care of children under the age of majority.”

IV. INHERITANCE RIGHTS OF PARENTS WHO ABANDON THEIR CHILDREN, ABUSE THEM, OR COMMITTING A SERIOUS CRIME AGAINST THEM ACCORDING TO PHILIPPINES LAW

Under Philippine Succession Law, the disinheritance can be done by will only having to specify the cause as provided by law and heirs who are not inherited must be identified. Otherwise the division of inheritance will not take effect. Therefore, if the testator does not wish to give his parents the right to inherit, the testator must only specify the cause as provided by law in accordance with section 920 of

the Civil Code. The following are grounds for depriving the right of inheritance of one's parents or ascendants, whether it is legal or not.

1. When parents abandon their children or induce their daughters to commit evil or immorality. or trying to misconduct their morals
2. When a parent or ascendant is convicted of attempting to kill the testator, spouse, or descendants of testator.
3. When parents or ascendants accuse the testator of an offense punishable by imprisonment from six years or more. If the allegation is found to be false
4. When parents or ascendants are convicted of having an affair or having an affair with the spouse of the inheritor.
5. When a parent or ascendant fraudulently uses force, threatens, or exerts undue influence on the testator to make a will or alter a will already made.
6. Loss of parental powers due to reasons specified in this Code.
7. Failure to support children or descendants without reasonable grounds
8. Parent attempts to cause the death of the other, unless there is a reconciliation

In addition, according to the Philippine inheritance law, there are provisions relating to disinheritance on the grounds of unworthiness. Which is provided in the Civil Code, Section 1032, as a result of the elimination of inheritance, there are 8 reasons as follows:

1. Parents who abandon their children or induce their daughters to commit evil or immoral conduct, or trying to misconduct their morals
2. Any person convicted of attempted murder of the deceased, spouse, descendants, or ascendants of the deceased.
3. Any person accusing the de cujus of an offense punishable by imprisonment from six years or more if the accusation is found to be unfounded
4. Any heir who has become sui juris with knowledge of the violent to death of the deceased testator but fail to report to the legal officer within one month. Unless the officer has already taken action. This prohibition does not apply to cases where the law is not obligated to impeach.
5. Any person convicted of adultery or adultery with the deceased's spouse.
6. Any person who defrauds, uses violence, threatens, or induces the deceased make a will or change a will that has already been made.
7. Any person by the same means prevents others from making a will or revoking a will already made, or a representative who hides or changes the will of the deceased.
8. Any person who alters or forgery the will of the deceased.

Section 1033. The testator may withdraw the grounds for the right to inherit on the grounds that he is unworthy. If the testator knew at the time of the will or if found out later, forgive in writing.

Hence, the problem exists that, in the case that parents have never taken care of their children or child abuse and whether it violates in any way or commits a serious crime against one's child, when the child has died before his parents, how such parents have the right to receive the inheritance of their children under Thai law and foreign law, including South Korea and the Philippines, considering the present context, should such parents have the right to inherit the child's deceased child? And can the Thai law be adapted to the context of today's society or not? How?

Objectives of the research

1. To analyze the problem of parents' rights to inherit property of the children who died before their death if the parents do not support the child or child abuse or committing a serious crime against one's children whether they should have the right to receive the inheritance of their children or not and how.
2. To compare the rights of parents to inherit their children under the law of Thailand. South Korea and the Philippines to analyze and compare that if parents do not support their children, child abuse, or committing a serious crime against one's child and the son died before his parents to figure out about the rights of the aforementioned parents to receive the inheritance of their children's property under Thai and foreign laws.
3. To suggest ways to improve the law relating to the rights of parents to inherit the child who died before their death to be fairer and more appropriate to the context of today's society.

Scope of the Research

To study of inheritance rights of parents who fail to support their children, child abuse, or committing a serious crime against a child who died before him under the law of Thailand, South Korea, and the Philippines to compare the differences and adapt to suit the context of Thai society today.

Research Methodology

1. Research Methodology

This research is qualitative research by studying documents from law prescription, law book, academic texts, legal articles, inheritance rights of parents who abandon their child, child abuse, or committing a serious crime against their child who died before parents' death in Thailand and abroad for

information in analyzing the problem, summarize, and provide suggestion.

2. Research stages
The researcher identified the issue of inheritance rights of parents who fail to take care of their children, child abuse or committing a serious crime against a child who died before them, and researching principles of civil autonomy and inheritance rights of parents who fail to take care of their children, child abuse, or committing a serious crime against a child of a foreign law and beliefs about the gratitude of Thai society

3. Data Collection
Use primary data collection obtained from documents such as the law relating to the loss of inheritance rights under the Civil and Commercial Code (No. 23), 2022 and secondary sources such as textbooks, books, the loss of inheritance rights of Thailand and abroad and information from the internet.

4. Data analysis
Data analysis is in the form of content analysis from primary sources, namely the Civil and Commercial Code Amendment Act (No. 23), 2022 and those from abroad as well as the information from the internet to compare inheritance rights of who fail to take care of their children, child abuse, or committing a serious crime against a child who died before his/her death under Thai and foreign law and adapted into Thai law to create fairness and better suit the context of Thai society.

V. RESULT OF THE RESEARCH

According to the study of Thai law, there is quite a lot of respect for the intentions of the deceased through wills as it can be seen that the deceased can unconditionally deprive a person who is a statutory heir of his inheritance through a will. Therefore, according to Thai law, the neglected child who is the heir can write off the abandoning parents from the estate through a will. It is the case that the child still has to be the one who shows the intention first. It is not a loss of rights caused by the effect of the law. Losing the right to inherit by law may have to be in the case of being involved in the death of the child at all. Parents will become ineligible according to Section 1606 and be deprived of their right of inheritance in this case. However, in the case of parents who abandon their children or abuse their children, or committing a serious crime against a child can still inherit the child's inheritance because such action is not eligible for being eliminated from inheritance.

Under Korean law, an inheritor can deprive a person who is a statutory heir of inheritance through a will. However, Korean law has a rule that protects statutory heirs to receive a minimum share from the estate. In the part of the ancestors, the minimum entitled share is one-third of the inheritance received as statutory heirs if there is no will. Therefore, parents who do not support their children are still entitled to inherit their children as statutory heirs.

Furthermore, before the implementation of the Goo Hara Act, even the above disinheritance provisions can be applied to all heirs, not specifically, but parents who do not directly support their children. Thus, there are many cases where parents who do not support their children can still inherit the child's inheritance. Subsequently, after the implementation of the Goo Hara Act, by adding the second paragraph to Section 1004 of the Civil Code, it affected the inheritance rights of the abandoning parents, i.e., abandoned children who would have inheritance status upon death. It can be applied to the court to remove the inheritance rights of the abandoning parents. The court will again consider whether the actions of the parents are eligible for disqualification or not. The deprivation of inheritance rights of parents is prescribed only in case of abandonment of their children. There is no mention of the deprivation of a parent's right to inherit the child's inheritance in the event that the parents abuse the child, or committed a serious crime against the deceased's child, clearly.

According to Section 920 of the Philippine Civil Code, it can be seen that the law gives the right of the inheritor who is the child to eliminate the right of parents not to receive their inheritance by making a will which must specify the cause as explicitly provided by law In addition, according to section 1032, it is determined to be eliminated from inheritance on the grounds of being unworthy on eight counts as recognized by the law. The law was established in the factors. One case in which parents abandon their children or induce their daughters to behave wickedly, immorally or trying to commit immorality to forfeit the right to inherit the deceased child first. It can be seen that the loss of the right of parents to inherit their children is the loss of rights caused by the law; whereby, the child does not have to declare his intention first. It is also worth noting that Philippine law does not address only cases where parents abandon their children. However, it also mentions cases where parents induce their daughters to behave badly or immorally or trying to misconduct morality. This is one of the criteria that causes parents to be excluded from inheritance because they are inappropriate.

It can be seen that although the provisions concerning the inheritance rights of parents who do not support their children or who abuse their children or commit serious crimes against their children vary from country to country, it can be seen that there is one

thing that the four countries have stipulated in common is a provision that has the effect of disinheritance by being a provision in such a way that when it appears that the heir who has the right to inherit has some behavior or act, complying with the criteria prescribed by law that the heir will be disqualified from receiving the inheritance. It means that if the action of parents who do not support the child or abuse the child or committing a serious crime against a child. When it meets the criteria according to the law, it will be another way for such persons to lose their right to inherit the inheritance of their children that are similar and different in detail.

Thus, when considering the context of today's society, values of living that began to change. Human has been more self-centered and more materialistic. As a result, the culture of gratitude that is the foundation of society begins to lose its importance. Modern society has defined gratitude more broadly. In other words, gratitude has to look at the context of events and look at the actual situation. However, when considering the legal principles of Thailand today. Apparently, gratitude is also narrowly defined, and it can be seen from the prohibition of children from suing their parents in both civil and criminal cases because according to Thai traditions since ancient times. An ascendant is regarded as a benefactor who cannot be violated by descendants. The law therefore forbids suing parents, grandparents, grandparents, as considered as a a prohibited case (PrasopsukBoondej, 2010, page 591). In addition, according to Buddhist teachings, beliefs, and according to Thai tradition, parents, grandparents, grandparents, great-grandparents have abundant merit who gave birth and raised children. Therefore, he is a person who deserves the utmost respect, and that is an expression of gratitude. Any child who does bad deeds against parents, grandparents, great-grandparents is often called as ungrateful person, so no matter how much these people have offended their children, they are benefactors. Children must always be filial to their parents. The issue is, considering the current context, should such parents have the right to inherit the child's deceased or not? In the case where the parents fail to support the child or abuse the child or committing a serious crime against one's child which can be explained as follows:

When the social context has changed as mentioned above, I have seen that Thai law should be changed to keep up with the times regarding the rights of parents to inherit the inheritance of children who have died before because according to the civil and commercial law of Thailand. There are only cases where children can cut off their parents' rights. It can be inherited by specifying in a will that causes parents to lose the right to inherit their children by law. However, there is no mention of cases of parents who do not raise their children or abuse their children or committing a serious crime against the child to lose the right to inherit the child by the effect of the law. To lose the right to inherit by law may have to be in the case of being involved in the death of the child at all. Then, parents will become ineligible according to Section 1606 and be deprived of their right of inheritance as a result. Hence, from studying the laws of foreign countries, namely Korea and the Philippines where the laws from both countries provide that parents shall lose the right to inherit the child who died first when the cause is specified in the law. The succession law of Thailand should also be applied to the law of Thailand to be in line with the current social context and maintain to be more justice.

VI. RESEARCH DISCUSSION

The Thai succession law does not enforce the law in cases where parents fail to support their children, abuse their children, or committing a serious crime against one's child because according to the beliefs, values, cultures of Thai people, parents who gave birth and raised children as parents deserve the utmost respect according to the expression of Gratitude appreciation, so no matter how such a person will offend the child Children must always be grateful to their parents. This is one of the reasons for the lack of legislation in the case of parental neglect, child abuse, or committing a serious crime against one's child In addition, according to Thai law, children cannot sue their parents because it is considered prohibited. However, when the context of today's society values of living that began to change, human beings are more self-centered and materialistic. As a result, the culture of gratitude that is the foundation of society begins to lose its importance. Modern society has defined gratitude more broadly. In other words, gratitude has to look at the context of events and look at the actual situation, considering that after the incident of Goo Hara, the South Korean stars, there was stirred up debate in Thailand over whether parents who abandon their child have the right to inherit their children's properties or not. There is more openness towards the belief in Gratitude. Therefore, when looking at the context of today's society, it can be seen that parents who abandon their children, abuse them, or committing a serious crime against them should not have the right to inherit the children who died before them by amending the law in the Civil and Commercial Code, Book 6, to determine the cause for such parents to lose the right to inherit the child who died before their death. Unless the child has expressed his intention to forgive parents in writing. However, it is noted that the inheritance law is a customary law. It is a law that will inevitably follow the way of life and culture of people in that legal society, but at the same time, it is a law that is quite difficult to change as can be seen from the news that parents have abandoned their children. On the other

hand, it is rarely driven by lawmakers or civil society, but laws tend to change only when significant events affect the feelings of the majority in society. For example, Goo Hara's case led to the amendment of the Korean Civil Code.

VII. SUGGESTION

1. To create justice for children whose parents who abandon them, abuse, or commit serious crimes against them. The law should be added to the Civil and Commercial Code, Book 6, to determine the cause for such parents to lose the right to inherit the child who died before them. If the child still wishes that such parents have the right to inherit their properties, the child must forgive them in writing.
2. In the event that the parents who abandon them, abuse, or commit serious crimes against their children, there is no right to inherit the properties of the deceased child. If such, parents should claim the right to inherit their children. The burden of proof rests on the heirs who took care of and were in close contact with the child during his lifetime; unless the parents can prove to the court that they were not the ones who behaved as such.

REFERENCES

[1] Goo Hara Act. (2565). Retrieved on January 20, 2023, from https://www.mcot.net/view/VJfBiszP.

[2] Goo Hara Act, Parents who do not raise their children's have no right on inheritance should be executed in Thailand or not (2565). Retrieved on December 24, 2022from https://www.thairath.co.th/entertain/news/2342882?fbclid=IwAR2YlD1qD6ND0nQ7OS84j3KKFtBI5UFtX1X7F zfN5j0z_2NZd3E3KYMJPKM.

[3] Gratitude, the moral that obstructs human development. (2563). Retrieved on January 25, 2023, from https://prachatai.com/journal/2019/09/84500.

[4] Gratitude of love that shouldn't be forgotten. (2555). Retrieved on January 25, 2023, from https://www.sustainablelife.co/news/detail/38.Ibid.

[5] Gratitude is not a good-person remark at present. (2021). Retrieved on January 25, 2023, from https://www.arab-games.net/archives/464.

[6] Lawsuits cannot perform against children to sue parents. Is this loopholes against the law or customs?. (2022). Retrieved on January 25, 2023, from https://www.komchadluek.net/scoop/531199.

[7] PrasopsukBoondej. (2010). Explanations of the Civil and Commercial Code, Book 5, concerning the family.18th edition. Bangkok: Institute of Legal Education of the Bar Association.

[8] PenpichaWorawan Na Ayutthaya et al. (2021). Inheritance rights of non-custodial parents. Retrieved on December 24, 2022, from file:///C:/Users/USER/Downloads/17-45+สิทธิในการรับมรดกของบิดามารดาที่ไม่ได้เลี้ยงดูบุตร%20(12).pdf.

[9] PhairotKampusiri. (2021). Succession Law. 8th Edition, amendment. Bangkok. Winyuchon Press.

[10] Grounds for disinheriting an heir. (2023). Retrieved on January 26, 2023, from https://business.inquirer.net/383579/grounds-for-disinheriting-an-heir?fbclid=IwAR2OtiDNnxLHP51huZXtmowLUShPaY90BMESbkcMq1htl92W3QVAk-dbLmQ.

[11] Who are Unworthy to be Heirs. (no Place of publication). Retrieved on November 17, 2022,

[12] From https://ndvlaw.com/who-are-unworthy-to-be-heirs/?fbclid=IwAR0z9e4Zkx-aLCvCf5XKw5nXIQR2G-0KIwDygGwzA7i9o-YKG43JNXAucg4.

★★★