

Legal Counselling on Inheritance Distribution in Candibinangun Village, Pakem District, Sleman Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta

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Abstract

Inheritance distribution is a crucial issue in Islamic law studies, but public understanding of inheritance distribution remains limited. This can easily give rise to disputes within families and strain family relationships. Therefore, legal counselling or socialization on inheritance distribution is important, including for residents of Pagerjurang Hamlet, Candibinangun Village, Pakem District, Sleman Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta. This community service activity aimed to educate the public about Islamic and national rules on inheritance distribution to prevent family conflicts arising from unfair distribution. The outreach was conducted through interactive presentations, group discussions, and question-and-answer sessions covering the basics of inheritance law, heirs' rights, and distribution procedures under legislation and the Compilation of Islamic Law. The activity attracted active participation from local residents, religious leaders, and young people, and indicated increased understanding of early inheritance planning. The article recommends expanding the program to other areas through collaboration between universities and law offices to support sustainable social development.

Keywords

Legal Counselling, Inheritance, Distribution, Sleman

Submitted:

April 21, 2026

Accepted:

May 22, 2026

Published:

June 30, 2026

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Abstrak

Pembagian waris merupakan salah satu perkara yang penting dalam kajian hukum Islam, namun di tengah-tengah masyarakat tingkat pemahaman tentang pembagian waris dinilai masih rendah. Sehingga mudah muncul sengketa dan perkara waris diantara keluarga, hingga dapat berakibat renggangnya hubungan keluarga. Dengan demikian, penyuluhan/sosialisasi tentang pembagian harta waris ini sangat penting dilakukan di masyarakat termasuk di Dusun Pagerjurang, Desa Candibinangun, Kecamatan Pakem, Kabupaten Sleman, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Tujuan pengabdian ini mengedukasi masyarakat tentang aturan pembagian waris Islam dan nasional untuk mencegah konflik keluarga akibat pembagian waris yang kurang adil. Sosialisasi dilakukan melalui presentasi interaktif, diskusi kelompok, dan tanya jawab, mencakup dasar-dasar hukum waris, hak ahli waris, serta prosedur pembagian sesuai undang-undang dan Kompilasi Hukum Islam. Kegiatan menarik partisipasi aktif termasuk warga lokal, tokoh agama, dan pemuda, yang menunjukkan hasil peningkatan pemahaman tentang perencanaan waris dini. Rekomendasi diberikan untuk memperluas program ke wilayah lain, melalui kolaborasi perguruan tinggi dan kantor hukum guna mendukung pembangunan sosial berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci

Konsultasi Hukum, Waris, Pembagian, Sleman

Introduction

Inheritance distribution is a fundamental aspect of maintaining family harmony, particularly in Indonesian society, which is rich in cultural diversity and religious beliefs. Islamic inheritance law, as set out in the Qur'an and Hadith and incorporated into the Compilation of Islamic Law, emphasizes fairness and balance in distributing inherited assets among beneficiaries. Fair inheritance distribution is important not only to prevent family disputes but also to strengthen the social and economic foundations of households, thereby supporting the resilience of the wider community.¹

Based on observations, the community in Pagerjurang Hamlet, Candibinangun Village, Pakem District, Sleman Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta, has a limited understanding of inheritance distribution. Statistics from the Sleman Regency Statistics Agency in 2022 indicate that approximately 15–20% of family-related cases in the area concern the distribution of inherited assets. The main issue faced by the community partner is the limited opportunity to receive

¹ Edelia Triasty and Kurniati, "Filosofi Keadilan Dalam Pembagian Warisan Ditinjau Dari Perspektif Hukum Islam Dan Implikasinya Terhadap Keharmonisan Keluarga," *Al-Istinbath: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Dan Hukum Keluarga Islam* 3, no. 2 (2026): 82–94, <https://doi.org/10.71242/8sfvjf82>.

comprehensive education on inheritance law and understand their rights as heirs, leaving them vulnerable to unequal distribution or interference by outside parties. This situation is exacerbated by limited access to legal education in rural areas, where formal outreach activities are rarely held, increasing the risk of disputes that damage family and community relationships.²

Accordingly, inheritance-law counselling is important. This activity was organized by students of the Faculty of Law, Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang, together with HAN Law Office, at Al-Ittihad Mosque in Pagerjurang Hamlet, Candibinangun Village, Pakem District, Sleman Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta. It aimed to improve public understanding of Islamic and national rules governing inheritance distribution and to prevent inheritance-related problems in the community. The activity is therefore expected to serve as a model for sustainable conflict prevention.³

Method

The inheritance-law outreach method was systematically designed to encourage active participation by the community partner and ensure effective counselling for residents of Pagerjurang Hamlet, Candibinangun Village, Pakem District, Sleman Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta. This community service activity applied an Active Legal Counselling method using a Participatory Learning and Action approach.⁴ This method was selected to shift conventional, predominantly one-way (top-down) counselling toward a participatory, two-way learning process in which community members take an active role. The implementation was organized into three main stages.

² Dewi Sekar Gading Arum, "Tinjauan Hukum Islam Terhadap Pembagian Harta Waris Yang Tidak Sesuai Ketentuan Hukum Kewarisan Islam (Studi Di Desa Bandar Putih Kecamatan Kotabumi Selatan Kabupaten Lampung Utara)," ed. S Sos. Dr. Eko Hidayat M. H. and S H I Dr. Ahmad Fauzan M. H. (Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Intan Lampung, 2024).

³ Jeri Ariansyah, Pratama Adi Saputra, and Silfa Afriyani, "Integrasi Hukum Kewarisan Islam Dan Kearifan Lokal Dalam Penyelesaian Sengketa Waris Berbasis Musyawarah Adat (Studi Kasus Desa Simpang Sari Kecamatan Lawang Wetan Kabupaten Musi Banyuasin)," *USRAH: Jurnal Hukum Keluarga Islam* 6, no. 4 (2025): 475–94.

⁴ Muhamad Adystia Sunggara, Hairullah, and Mimi, "Pembinaan Kelompok Sadar Hukum (Kadarkum) Dalam Pengelolaan SDA Berkelanjutan Di Desa Guntung Kecamatan Koba Kabupaten Bangka Tengah," *Ekasakti Jurnal Penelitian Dan Pengabdian* 5, no. 1 (2024): 161–69, <https://doi.org/10.31933/ejpp.v5i1.1552>.

Preparation and Initial Observation Stage

This stage began with intensive coordination with the target community to map the inheritance-law issues most frequently encountered in the area (legal needs assessment). The service team identified issues such as taboos surrounding discussions of inheritance and the potential for conflict among heirs. Based on these findings, the counselling materials were tailored to the community's needs, using simple language and avoiding overly technical legal terminology (legalese).⁵

Implementation Stage Using Interactive Methods

The core activity involved delivering educational materials combined with a Case Simulation technique. During this session, the service team not only explained inheritance-law theories (Islamic, civil, and customary law) but also invited community members to practice calculating and distributing inherited assets through simple simulations. The active method consisted of the following steps:

1. Problem trigger: The service team presented a fictional but realistic inheritance-dispute case to elicit the community's initial responses and analysis.
2. Focus Group Discussion: Community members were given the opportunity to examine the case based on their understanding, after which the speakers clarified the issues in accordance with the applicable law.
3. Process visualization: Visual aids, including family-tree charts and distribution flowcharts, were used to help community members understand the position of each heir and the size of their respective shares.⁶

Evaluation and Assistance Stage

The final stage involved evaluating participants' understanding through an open question-and-answer session (open consultation). The method's success was assessed based on participants' ability to identify who was entitled to inherit and the procedural steps to be taken after the death of the deceased. A brief legal-clinic

⁵ Rahmat Zubandi Thahir, S I Bahrul Ulum, and Feri Kurniawan, "Penyuluhan Hukum Mawaris Perspektif Hukum Islam Sebagai Upaya Mewujudkan Kesadaran Hukum Masyarakat Desa Gayam Lor Bondowoso," *Amaliah: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat (AJPKM)* 8, no. 1 (2024): 404–23, <https://doi.org/10.32696/ajpkm.v8i1.6592>.

⁶ Muhammad Farhan et al., "Pelatihan Dan Pembelajaran Hukum Waris Islam Bagi Tokoh Masyarakat Dan Perangkat Desa Di Desa Sungai Buaya," *Jurnal Abdi Masyarakat Saburai (JAMS)* 7, no. 1 (2026): 18–28, <https://doi.org/10.24967/jams.v7i01.4965>.

consultation service was also made available to community members facing specific inheritance issues, providing follow-up assistance after the activity.⁷

Results and Discussion

The outreach activity was successfully conducted with the community at Al-Ittihad Mosque, Pagerjurang Hamlet, Candibinangun Village, Pakem District, Sleman Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta. It took place on 27 November 2025. Preparations included selecting the venue and theme, conducting observations, preparing the materials, and obtaining the necessary permissions. Approximately two weeks were spent preparing for the activity. Once preparations were complete, the service team carried out the activity as planned.

The inheritance-law outreach activity organized by students of the Faculty of Law, Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang, together with HAN Law Office at Al-Ittihad Mosque, Pagerjurang Hamlet, Candibinangun Village, Pakem District, Sleman Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta, produced positive results and improved the community's understanding of inheritance law, as indicated by the pre-test and post-test. Dozens of participants attended, including religious leaders, young people, and local residents. They actively took part in the entire program, from the presentation of the material (as shown in Figure 1) to discussions and inheritance-distribution simulations.



Figure 1. Presentation on the Importance of Inheritance Distribution for a Harmonious Family

The main outcome of the activity was improved public understanding of the basic principles of Islamic inheritance law (*faraidh*) and Indonesian positive law.⁸ Through

⁷ Vina Utuvia et al., *Metode Pembelajaran: Teori, Implementasi, Dan Evaluasi*, ed. Niswatin Nurul Hidayati, 1st ed. (Tuban, Jawa Timur: Yayasan Pendidikan Hidayatun Nihayah (HN Publishing), 2025).

⁸ R A Nurul 'Aini, Z Fanani, et al., "Bimbingan Penerapan Ilmu Faraidh Untuk Mengatasi Kasus Warisan Di Masyarakat Desa Kesamben Kecamatan Ngoro Jombang," *Jurnal Pelita Pengabdian Masyarakat* 2, no. 1 (2025): 62–74, <https://doi.org/10.65226/jppm.v2i1.157>.

interactive presentations, participants learned about the legal status of heirs, the allocation of inheritance shares under Islamic law, and the relationship between these rules and national legislation, particularly Law No. 3 of 2006 and Law No. 16 of 2019 concerning Religious Courts. Before the activity, most participants said that they understood inheritance distribution only through family customs or local traditions, without knowing the formal legal basis governing it.⁹

In addition to improved understanding of legal norms, the activity raised awareness of the importance of distributing inheritance promptly after the deceased's death.¹⁰ This was reflected in participants' responses to presentations by speakers from both academia and legal practice, who emphasized that delays in inheritance distribution are often a major trigger for disputes among family members. During the discussion and question-and-answer session, several participants shared personal experiences or cases from their communities in which unclear inheritance arrangements had led to prolonged conflicts, including court proceedings.

The simple inheritance-distribution simulation conducted during the outreach activity also produced meaningful results. Participants directly practiced calculating inheritance shares using a basic faraidh scheme, enabling them to understand concretely how each heir's entitlement is determined. The simulation helped reduce misunderstandings, particularly regarding differences between the shares allocated to male and female heirs and the status of wills under Islamic inheritance law.¹¹

The results of this community service activity indicate that inheritance-law outreach is an effective means of addressing the main issues identified in the introduction: limited public understanding of inheritance-law provisions and the high potential for family conflict arising from unfair inheritance distribution. This finding is consistent with the initial conditions in Pagerjuran Hamlet, where residents still

⁹ Ahmad Arya Resky Firmansyah, Dachran S Busthami, and Salmawati Salmawati, "Tinjauan Hukum Terhadap Ahli Waris Utama Dalam Pembagian Warisan Menurut Hukum Waris Islam Dan Hukum Waris KUHPerdara," *Jurnal Dialogica* 1, no. 1 (2025): 1–16.

¹⁰ Imeldalius and Henry Halim, "Peningkatan Kesadaran Hukum Masyarakat Tentang Prosedur Dan Akibat Hukum Pewarisan Menurut Hukum Perdata Indonesia," *GLOBALENT: Journal of Global Entrepreneurial Community Service* 1, no. 2 (2022): 1–8, <https://pkm.unrida.ac.id/index.php/GLOBALENT>.

¹¹ Imeldalius and Halim.

rely on custom or personal interpretations when distributing inheritances, making unfairness and disputes among heirs more likely.¹²

Improved public understanding of Islamic and national inheritance law highlights the importance of community-based educational approaches, particularly in rural areas with limited access to formal legal education. Presentations delivered by speakers with academic and practical legal backgrounds provided both scholarly and practical credibility, making the material easier for the community to accept and trust. This supports previous findings that community-based legal education can improve legal compliance and awareness among residents.¹³

Furthermore, the awareness generated by this activity regarding the prompt distribution of inheritance has important implications for family harmony. Delaying inheritance distribution creates not only legal uncertainty but also opportunities for emotional and economic conflict among family members. By understanding that timely inheritance distribution is part of maintaining fairness and family harmony, community members are expected to be better able to prevent disputes that could damage family relationships and social stability.¹⁴

The inheritance-distribution simulation was also an important finding because the practical approach proved more effective than presenting theory alone. Through the simulation, participants not only understood inheritance-law concepts in the abstract but also learned to apply them to concrete situations. This is particularly relevant to addressing limited understanding of heirs' rights, especially among vulnerable groups such as women and younger generations, who have often been marginalized in inheritance-distribution processes.¹⁵

Overall, the results and discussion show that systematically organized, participatory, and context-sensitive inheritance-law outreach can improve legal understanding, promote awareness of the importance of fairness in inheritance distribution, and contribute to family harmony. Thus, this community service

¹² M Kamaluddin et al., "Sosialisasi Pembagian Harta Warisan Secara Adil Dalam Perspektif Hukum Perdata Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Edukasi Pengabdian Masyarakat* 4, no. 3 (2025): 312–17, <https://doi.org/10.36636/eduabdimas.v4i3.7409>.

¹³ Herlan Purnomo Syamsi, "Peningkatan Pemahaman Masyarakat Kalurahan Potorono Terkait Hukum Waris Dalam Perspektif Hukum Positif Indonesia Dan Hukum Waris Barat," n.d., 7–16.

¹⁴ D Ferdiana, M W Kahfi, and T Y E Haq, "Studi Kasus Penundaan Pembagian Warisan Putusan Nomor 101/Pdt.G/2011/PN.Srg," *Causa: Jurnal Hukum Dan Kewarganegaraan* 9, no. 6 (2024), <https://doi.org/10.3783/causa.v9i6.8560>.

¹⁵ Robi'ul Afif Nurul 'Aini, Zainal Fanani, et al., "Bimbingan Penerapan Ilmu Faraidh Untuk Mengatasi Kasus Warisan Di Masyarakat Desa Kesamben Kecamatan Ngoro Jombang," *Jurnal Pelita Pengabdian Masyarakat* 2, no. 1 (2025): 62–74, <https://doi.org/10.65226/jppm.v2i1.157>.

activity not only addressed the issues identified in the introduction but also offered a sustainable preventive model for reducing family conflicts arising from inheritance disputes in rural communities.

Conclusion

The community service activity involving inheritance-law outreach, conducted by students of the Faculty of Law, Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang, together with HAN Law Office in Pagerjurang Hamlet, Candibinangun Village, Pakem District, Sleman Regency, demonstrates that community-based inheritance-law education can effectively address the public's limited understanding of inheritance-distribution rules. Through a participatory and practical approach, the activity increased awareness of the importance of distributing inheritance fairly, promptly, and in accordance with Islamic inheritance law and Indonesian positive law.

The main findings indicate that understanding inheritance law not only helps prevent family disputes but is also important for maintaining harmony and fairness within family relationships. Outreach involving academics and legal practitioners can bridge gaps in legal knowledge in rural communities, particularly among groups that have had less access to legal education, such as women and younger generations. Accordingly, the activity's goal of improving legal knowledge and fostering harmonious families through proper inheritance distribution can be considered substantively achieved.

Based on this community service activity, inheritance-law outreach should be conducted continuously and expanded to other rural areas facing similar issues. Future activities could include more intensive legal assistance, such as inheritance consultation clinics or assistance with drafting simple wills, to provide more concrete solutions for the community.

In addition, broader collaboration is needed among universities, legal aid institutions, religious leaders, and village governments so that inheritance-law education can be integrated into community empowerment programs. Strengthening materials based on real cases and using a wider variety of educational media are also recommended to improve understanding and expand the reach of outreach activities. Through these efforts, legal community-service activities are expected to be not only educational but also preventive and sustainable in fostering a law-aware and harmonious society.

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