



The Impact of Civil Law Outreach on Public Understanding of Land and Inheritance Disputes in the Jakarta Capital Region

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Abstract

This study aims to analyse the impact of civil law outreach programmes on the public's understanding of land and inheritance disputes in the DKI Jakarta region. The research method employed a literature review using a qualitative-descriptive approach to analyse various sources of literature relevant to the research context. The results of the study indicate that civil law education has a significant positive impact on improving the understanding of the public in DKI Jakarta regarding land and inheritance disputes, particularly concerning the legality of land certificates, procedures for sale, purchase and transfer of ownership, the distribution of inheritance according to the Civil Code and the Islamic Inheritance Law, as well as the importance of legal documents such as wills and deeds of inheritance. This improved understanding contributes to increased legal awareness among the public regarding the legal processing of land certification and the transfer of rights, as well as orderliness in the recording of inheritance, which ultimately reduces family conflicts. Nevertheless, there are various obstacles, such as a limited number of legal educators, the diversity of the public's educational backgrounds, legal language that is too technical, a cultural perception that discussing inheritance is taboo, and limitations in the timing and location of the legal education sessions. This study recommends the need for synergy between the government, legal aid institutions, religious leaders, traditional leaders, and the community, adopting a more holistic and sustainable approach through training for village officials, the development of more comprehensive materials, the use of digital media, and regular evaluations to enhance the effectiveness of civil law outreach in reducing land and inheritance disputes in Jakarta.

Keywords: Legal Education, Civil Law, Land Disputes, Inheritance Disputes, Public Understanding, Legal Awareness,

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INTRODUCTION

Civil law is a branch of law that governs relationships between individuals within society, particularly with regard to rights and obligations in the areas of property, family, and inheritance (Xiaying, 2019). In modern society, a sound understanding of civil law is essential as it is directly relevant to everyday life, including matters of land ownership and the distribution of inheritance. However, the reality on the ground shows that there are still many Indonesians who do not have an adequate understanding of civil law, which ultimately leads to various disputes that have the potential to undermine social harmony (Khasanah et al., 2023).

Land disputes are one of the most common legal issues in Indonesia. According to data from the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency (ATR/BPN), by 2024 there were 11,083 land disputes, 506 conflicts and 24,120 land-related cases recorded across Indonesia, yet only 46.88 per cent had been successfully resolved (BPHN, 2025). Data from the Agrarian Reform Consortium also indicates that agrarian conflicts have risen from 207 cases in

2021 to 295 cases in 2024, suggesting that the failure to resolve land disputes is becoming increasingly concerning (BPHN, 2025). In Jakarta, as the nation's capital with a high population density and extremely high property values, land dispute issues have become increasingly complex as they involve various economic, social, and legal interests.

Inheritance disputes are also a legal issue of no less seriousness. According to data from the Supreme Court, in 2022 more than 3,500 inheritance dispute cases were brought before the courts, an increase of 15% compared to the previous year (BPHN, 2025). Inheritance conflicts are family disputes that frequently arise, particularly regarding the distribution of inherited assets such as land, which often escalate into legal disputes resolved through the courts. This complexity is further exacerbated when land and inheritance disputes are intertwined, such as in cases involving the sale of inherited land without the consent of all heirs, which frequently leads to protracted legal disputes (Argisandya, 2024); (Fan & Li, 2022).

The public's limited understanding of civil law is one of the main factors contributing to the high number of land and inheritance disputes. Many people still do not understand the importance of land certification, valid sale and purchase procedures, or the rules governing the distribution of inheritance under applicable law. The process of transferring land rights does not proceed in accordance with applicable regulations, and this is still a common occurrence in society, as evidenced by the high number of disputes regarding the transfer of land rights (Abon et al., 2022). This lack of knowledge is often exploited by unscrupulous parties, resulting in losses for members of the public who are unaware of the law (Fukui, 2021).

The legal fiction that "every person is deemed to be aware of a law once it has been published in the Official Gazette" is problematic in practice, as its consequences not only place the onus on the public to understand the applicable legal rules, but also entails a duty for the government and law enforcement agencies to actively provide legal awareness campaigns or legal education to the public (Satrio et al., 2025). This principle of 'presumptio iures de iure' should not serve as a justification for placing the entire burden on the public, but rather as a basis for the state to undertake educational efforts through sustainable legal education programmes.

Legal education is an educational activity aimed at improving the public's understanding of the law and their rights, and represents an institution's commitment to serving the community (Anggriani et al., 2024). Through legal education, it is hoped that the public will understand the correct legal procedures and avoid potential disputes that may arise due to unclear legal status. Legal awareness activities are an important step in providing legal education to the public regarding the importance of managing legal documents so that their ownership rights are legally protected (Bangsawan & Prof. Dr. Absori, 2019).

Community service through legal education is necessary given the prevalence of legal issues within society, which are generally caused by a lack of legal awareness (Deere et al., 2013). It is hoped that through this education the public will become more aware of the applicable laws, particularly regarding the application of civil law in relation to agrarian law, marriage, and inheritance (Ernis, 2018). Legal education of this kind is vital for building legal awareness amongst the public, particularly regarding land ownership and inheritance (Bangsawan & Prof. Dr. Absori, 2019). The impact of legal education on public understanding has been empirically proven. Research findings indicate that legal education activities for village officials demonstrated a significant improvement in legal understanding following the sessions, although further training is recommended (Lira, 2023). The application of technology in legal education also has a significant positive impact on the public, indicating that innovation in educational methods can enhance the effectiveness of programmes (Budijanto, 2016). This indicates that legal education, when conducted consistently and using appropriate methods, can tangibly improve public legal awareness (Bhanye dkk., 2024).

In Jakarta, as a region with a dense population and high social dynamics, civil law education is becoming increasingly important. Data shows that Jakarta has four agrarian conflicts recorded in the national database; although the number is relatively small compared to other provinces, their economic value and legal complexity are very high (Arizona, 2024). CBS Jakarta also reports protests by heirs demanding that the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government immediately pay land compensation, indicating that land and inheritance disputes remain a pressing issue in the region (Istiqomah et al., 2024).

The importance of civil law education in Jakarta is also supported by various government regulations and initiatives. The 2025 Pre-Operational Programme for the Prevention and

Resolution of Land-Related Criminal Offences, attended by 319 participants, demonstrates the government's commitment to addressing land-related issues in Jakarta (ATR/BPN Jakarta, 2025). Furthermore, various legal awareness campaigns regarding legal literacy and land certification continue to be carried out to enhance public understanding (Masriani, 2022). However, despite these legal awareness efforts, a gap remains between the public's understanding of the law and actual legal practice. The public's understanding of civil law remains low; low legal awareness, as well as other issues such as poverty and economic inequality, act as barriers to improving legal compliance (Romli, 2021). The complexity of land and inheritance disputes involving overlapping ownership and inconsistencies in administrative procedures also presents a distinct challenge in efforts to improve the public's legal understanding.

Therefore, research into the impact of civil law outreach on public understanding of land and inheritance disputes in the DKI Jakarta region is of great importance and relevance. This study aims to identify the extent to which legal education can improve public understanding, identify the obstacles faced in the implementation of legal education, and provide recommendations to enhance the effectiveness of future legal education programmes. By understanding the impact of legal education empirically, it is hoped that this will serve as a basis for the Ministry of Law and Human Rights and relevant government agencies to design more effective and sustainable legal education programmes to enhance legal awareness among the public in the Jakarta Capital Region.

METHOD

This study employs a literature review method using a qualitative-descriptive approach to analyse the impact of civil law outreach on public understanding of land and inheritance disputes in the DKI Jakarta region. Secondary data was collected from various relevant sources, including national and international journals, books and other documents. Data sources include previous research on legal education, land and inheritance disputes, public legal awareness, as well as statistical data from the Supreme Court, the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency (ATR/BPN), and the National Legal Aid Agency (BPHN) relating to land and inheritance dispute cases. Data analysis was conducted using a descriptive-analytical approach by identifying, classifying, and synthesising findings from various literature sources to build a comprehensive understanding of the relationship between civil legal education and improved public understanding. A literature review approach was chosen because this study aims to provide an in-depth review of existing studies on the effectiveness of legal education and to integrate these findings to provide a complete picture of the impact of civil law education in DKI Jakarta, without conducting direct primary data collection in the field.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Impact of Legal Education on Understanding Land Disputes

The initial level of understanding among the public in Jakarta regarding land ownership and certification remains low (Chazali dkk., 2024). Many people do not yet understand the importance of land certificates as legally valid proof of ownership. Data indicates that there is still a significant amount of uncertified land or land with incomplete ownership documents, which ultimately creates the potential for disputes (Abon et al., 2022). The public's lack of knowledge regarding the correct procedures for the transfer of land rights is one of the main factors leading to protracted land disputes.

Legal awareness campaigns on land certification are conducted in various forms, such as seminars, community outreach sessions, technical guidance, and direct legal assistance to the public. The legal awareness campaign "Understand Your Rights: The Importance of Land Certification" was organised to educate the public on the importance of processing legal documents to ensure their ownership rights are legally protected. This diverse range of outreach activities enables the public to access legal information through various channels, tailored to their individual needs and circumstances (Masriani, 2022).

One of the most significant outcomes of legal awareness campaigns is an increased understanding among the public regarding the legal validity of land certificates. Through these campaigns, the community has learnt that a land certificate is not merely an administrative document, but rather proof of ownership that carries legal force and protects against claims by third parties. After attending the outreach sessions, the community began to understand that without a land certificate, they are vulnerable to ownership disputes and find it difficult to legally

transfer rights (Prabowo et al., 2023). This understanding has become the basis for the community to be more proactive in managing their land certification.

Legal awareness sessions also provide a better understanding of the procedures for buying, selling and transferring land ownership. The public is taught about the steps to be taken in the process of buying and selling land, including the importance of checking the land's status at the National Land Agency (BPN), drawing up a valid sale and purchase agreement, and transferring the title deed. Through this education, it is hoped that the public will understand land certification procedures and avoid potential disputes that may arise due to unclear legal status. Understanding the correct procedures reduces land sale and purchase practices that do not comply with the law (Masriani, 2022).

The prevention of land disputes is one of the primary objectives of civil law education. With a sound understanding of land law, the public can avoid practices that have the potential to give rise to disputes, such as the sale and purchase of land without a title deed, the sale and purchase of inherited land without the consent of all heirs, or the transfer of rights without valid documentation. Satrio et al., (2025) explain that inheritance conflicts frequently arise, particularly regarding the distribution of inherited assets in the form of land, and legal education can help prevent these conflicts from occurring in the first place. Preventing disputes through legal education is more effective and efficient than resolving disputes after they have arisen.

The tangible impact of legal education is evident in the decline in the number of land disputes in areas where such programmes have been consistently implemented. Although national data shows an increase in agrarian conflicts from 207 cases in 2021 to 295 cases in 2024 (BPHN, 2025), regions that have intensively carried out legal education programmes demonstrate a more pronounced downward trend. In DKI Jakarta, the 2025 Pre-Operational Programme for the Prevention and Resolution of Land-Related Criminal Offences, attended by 319 participants, demonstrates a commitment to addressing land issues and has had a positive impact on reducing disputes (ATR/BPN DKI Jakarta, 2025). Increased awareness of land administration is another significant impact of legal education. Members of the public who were previously reluctant or unaware of how to process land certificates are now more proactive in registering land, transferring ownership, and transferring rights. Ernis, (2018) notes that through legal education, the public can become more aware of applicable laws, particularly regarding the application of civil law in relation to agrarian law. This awareness extends not only to private ownership but also encompasses an understanding of the public interest within the national land system.

Digital legal education also has a significant positive impact on the public's understanding of land disputes. The use of technology in legal education has a significant positive impact, demonstrating that innovation in educational methods can enhance the effectiveness of programmes (Ye & Wu, 2021). Through digital platforms such as webinars, online applications and social media, the public can access legal information on land more easily and affordably, particularly in the DKI Jakarta region which has good technological access (Somar et al., 2023).

The findings of the study by Lira (2023) indicate that legal awareness-raising activities for sub-district officials led to a significant improvement in their legal understanding following the sessions, although further training is recommended. This indicates that when village officials, who are at the forefront of public service delivery, possess a good understanding of the law, they can become effective outreach agents in enhancing the public's understanding of land disputes. This approach, utilising village officials, has proven to be an effective strategy in the legal awareness programme in Jakarta.

However, in the delivery of legal education regarding land disputes, there are various challenges that need to be addressed. One of the main challenges is the limited number of legal educators compared to the number of people in need of education. Furthermore, the diverse educational levels and socio-economic backgrounds of the public also affect the effectiveness of the outreach. Santo et al., (2024) note that the public's understanding of civil law remains low, and that low legal awareness, as well as other issues such as poverty and economic inequality, act as barriers to improving legal compliance. These challenges require a more adaptive and inclusive outreach strategy.

Another challenge faced is that legal language and terminology are too technical, making them difficult for the general public to understand. Legal education programmes need to use simpler language and concrete examples so that they can be understood by people from a variety of educational backgrounds. Community service through legal education is essential, given the high

number of legal issues arising in society, which are generally caused by a lack of legal awareness. The use of easily understandable language is key to legal education programmes. Time constraints and the location of the sessions also pose significant challenges. Many people are unable to attend sessions due to busy work schedules or inaccessible venues. Therefore, there needs to be a variety of times and locations for these sessions, including digital platforms that can be accessed anytime and from anywhere. Innovations in outreach methods (Somar et al., 2023).

Despite various obstacles, the impact of legal education on the understanding of land disputes remains positive and significant. In theory, the law recognises the principle of 'presumptio iures de iure', which assumes that everyone knows the law; however, this principle must not be used as a justification for placing the entire burden on the public, but rather as a basis for the state to undertake educational efforts through ongoing legal education programmes. Consistent and sustainable legal education programmes have proven to tangibly enhance public legal awareness. To improve the effectiveness of legal education regarding land disputes in the future, synergy is required between the government, legal aid institutions, and the 'Masyarakat' (2025). Lira, (2023) suggests that further training be provided for village officials so that they can become more effective agents of legal education. Furthermore, there is a need to develop extension materials that are more responsive to community needs, utilise a variety of media, and conduct regular evaluations of the impact of the extension activities carried out. With good synergy, it is hoped that the legal extension programme can continue to improve public understanding of land disputes and reduce the number of conflicts occurring in Jakarta.

Consequently, civil law education has had a significant positive impact on improving the understanding of the public in Jakarta regarding land disputes, particularly in terms of the legality of land certificates, procedures for sale, purchase and title transfer, and dispute prevention. This is evident from the increased legal awareness among the public regarding the legal processing of land certification and the transfer of rights, as well as a reduction in the number of land conflicts in areas that have received intensive outreach programmes, despite various constraints such as a limited number of outreach workers, the diverse educational backgrounds of the public, overly technical legal language, and limitations on the timing and location of outreach sessions; however, consistent and sustainable legal awareness programmes have proven effective in raising public legal awareness; therefore, synergy is required between the government, legal aid institutions, and the public to enhance their effectiveness through further training for sub-district officials as awareness agents, the development of more adaptive materials, the use of diverse media including digital platforms, and periodic evaluation of the impact of the awareness activities carried out, as civil law outreach is a vital tool in improving public understanding of land disputes and reducing conflicts occurring in Jakarta.

The Impact of Legal Education on Understanding Inheritance Disputes

Common inheritance issues in Indonesian society remain highly complex, particularly those relating to the absence of wills and conflicts between heirs. The National Legal Aid Agency (BPHN) (2025) reports that, according to data from the Supreme Court, more than 3,500 inheritance dispute cases were brought before the courts in 2022, a 15% increase compared to the previous year. This rise in cases indicates that many people still do not understand the rules governing the distribution of inheritance in accordance with applicable law, making it easy for conflicts to arise within families. A lack of knowledge regarding the rights and obligations of each heir is the primary trigger for disputes, which often damage family relationships.

The role of legal education in explaining the distribution of inheritance is crucial in reducing family conflicts. The National Legal Aid Agency (BPHN) (2025), in its SEKATA #7 initiative, addressed the issue of inheritance disputes under the theme 'Synergy between Villages and the Courts is the Key to Peace', demonstrating that legal education can serve as a bridge between the community and the judicial system in resolving inheritance disputes peacefully. Through legal education, the public is taught about the various inheritance legal systems applicable in Indonesia, namely civil inheritance law (KUHPerdata), Islamic inheritance law (KHI), and customary inheritance law (), so that they can choose and apply the system that aligns with their beliefs and needs.

Legal education provides an in-depth understanding of the distribution of inheritance under civil law (the Civil Code). The public learns about the status and rights of each heir, including children, spouses and parents, as well as the correct order of succession. Argisandya, (2024)

explains that the validity of the transfer of rights to inherited land carried out by the testator during their lifetime can be considered valid if it is carried out in compliance with the regulations set out in Book Three of the Civil Code (KUHPerdota) and the agrarian regulations applicable in Indonesia. This understanding is crucial to prevent the sale and purchase of inherited land without the consent of all heirs, which often leads to disputes.

The legal briefing also explained the distribution of inheritance under Islamic law (the Compilation of Islamic Law/KHI). The Muslim community was taught about the shares due to each heir in accordance with Sharia provisions, such as the husband's share of 1/2 or 1/4, the wife's share of 1/4 or 1/8, a son's share being twice that of a daughter, and so on. In cases of inheritance disputes, an adopted child who violates Article 209 of the Compilation of Islamic Law (KHI) and Article 913 of the Civil Code may be categorised as committing an unlawful act as defined in Article 1365 of the Civil Code (Prabowo et al., 2023) . An understanding of these provisions assists the Muslim community in carrying out the distribution of inheritance in accordance with Sharia law.

The importance of legal documents in inheritance disputes is one of the key topics covered in legal education programmes. The public is taught about the importance of drawing up wills, deeds of inheritance and other supporting documents to avoid conflicts in the future. Through legal education, it is hoped that the public will understand the correct legal procedures and avoid potential disputes that may arise due to unclear legal status. Complete and valid legal documents serve as strong evidence in protecting the rights of each heir and preventing unnecessary disputes (Masriani, 2022) .

Changes in public behaviour following legal awareness sessions are evident in the increased regularity of inheritance documentation. Members of the public, who previously often divided inheritances verbally without any documentation, are now more likely to draw up legally valid deeds of inheritance or wills. Ernis,(2018) notes that legal education enables the public to become more aware of the applicable laws, particularly regarding the application of civil law in matters of inheritance. This awareness encourages the public to be more proactive in managing inheritance documents before conflicts arise.

The tangible impact of legal education on reducing family conflicts arising from inheritance disputes is quite significant. Although national data indicates an increase in inheritance dispute cases in the courts, regions that have carried out intensive legal education programmes show a more positive trend. BPHN (2025) reports that the SEKATA initiative, which addresses the issue of inheritance disputes, demonstrates that synergy between villages and the courts can be key to achieving peace in resolving inheritance conflicts. This approach, which involves village heads (), community leaders and judicial institutions, has proven effective in reducing tensions between family members.

Legal education also helps the public understand the legal consequences of the status of land that is the subject of an inheritance dispute where a transfer of rights has already taken place. The legal consequence of the status of land that is the subject of an inheritance dispute where a transfer of rights has occurred on the basis of a sale and purchase is that the transaction is invalid or the purchaser cannot be recognised as a party, as it contravened Article 37(1) of Government Regulation No. 24 of 1997 at the time of the sale. This understanding is important to prevent the public from purchasing inherited land whose status is unclear or without the consent of all heirs (Prabowo et al., 2023) .

Solutions to inheritance disputes are also taught through legal education. The solution to inheritance land disputes where a transfer of rights has occurred on the basis of a sale and purchase is to lodge an objection with the National Land Agency (BPN) or to bring a claim before the court regarding the possession of the land or the issuance of the certificate, as stipulated in Article 32(2) of Government Regulation No. 24 of 1997(Sukmawati, 2022) . Furthermore, any party who feels that their rights have been infringed may bring a civil action before the District Court by filing a claim for the annulment of the sale and purchase agreement, the return of the land and certificate, and the vacating of the inherited land in accordance with Article 1365 of the Civil Code.

The obstacles encountered in delivering legal education on inheritance disputes are quite varied. One of the main obstacles is a cultural mindset that still regards discussing inheritance as taboo or something that could trigger conflict. Santo et al.,(2024) note that the public's understanding of civil law remains low; low legal awareness, as well as other issues such as poverty and economic inequality, act as barriers to improving legal compliance. This cultural mindset

makes people reluctant to draw up a will or discuss the distribution of an estate whilst the testator is still alive.

A lack of knowledge regarding the differences between the inheritance systems in force in Indonesia also poses a barrier. The public is often confused between civil, Islamic and customary inheritance laws, and does not know which applies to them. The application of technology in legal education has had a significant positive impact, demonstrating that innovation in educational methods can enhance the effectiveness of the programme (Budijanto, 2016). However, for complex inheritance disputes, face-to-face consultations with legal experts are still necessary to provide detailed explanations.

The role of families and community leaders in raising awareness of the importance of fair inheritance distribution is also a key factor. Tampubolon & Wahyuningtyas, (2023) emphasise that community service through legal education is essential, given the prevalence of legal issues within society, which are generally caused by a lack of legal awareness. Community and religious leaders can serve as effective agents of legal education in promoting the importance of fair and lawful inheritance distribution.

Despite various obstacles, the impact of legal education on understanding inheritance disputes remains positive and significant. In theory, the law recognises the principle of 'presumptio iures de iure', which assumes that everyone knows the law; however, this principle must not be used as a justification for placing the entire burden on the public, but rather as a basis for the state to undertake educational initiatives through ongoing legal education programmes. Consistent legal education programmes have proven capable of raising public legal awareness regarding the importance of fair and lawful inheritance distribution. To enhance the effectiveness of legal education regarding inheritance disputes in the future, a more holistic approach involving various stakeholders is required (Satrio et al., 2025). Lira, (2023) suggests that further training be provided for village officials so that they can become more effective agents of legal education. Furthermore, there is a need to develop more comprehensive outreach materials on the differences between inheritance legal systems, the use of relevant case studies, and collaboration with religious and traditional leaders to enhance the credibility of the messages conveyed. Through an integrated approach, it is hoped that the legal outreach programme can continue to improve public understanding of inheritance disputes and reduce family conflicts occurring in Jakarta.

Consequently, civil law education has had a significant positive impact on improving the public's understanding in Jakarta regarding inheritance disputes, particularly with regard to the distribution of inheritance under the Civil Code and the Islamic Inheritance Law, the importance of legal documents such as wills and deeds of inheritance, and the reduction of family conflicts, as evidenced by increased regularity in the registration of inheritances and a shift in public behaviour towards a more proactive approach to managing inheritance documents legally, despite various obstacles such as a cultural perception that discussing inheritance is taboo, limited knowledge regarding differences in inheritance legal systems, and low legal awareness resulting from poverty and economic inequality, however, consistent and sustainable legal education programmes have proven effective in raising public legal awareness; therefore, a more holistic approach is required, involving religious and traditional leaders, further training for village officials as legal education agents, the development of more comprehensive materials, and collaboration between the government, legal aid institutions, and the community to enhance the effectiveness of legal education in reducing family conflicts arising from inheritance disputes in Jakarta.

DISCUSSION

This study offers significant novelty compared to existing works, particularly in its focus on the impact of civil law outreach on the public's understanding of the two most common types of disputes in urban areas, namely land and inheritance disputes in the DKI Jakarta region. Previous studies have generally only examined legal education in general terms or treated land and inheritance disputes separately, without integrating them within a single civil law framework (Wibowo & Al-Khalif, 2024); (Tiwari et al., 2025); (Tedla & Mekonen, 2023). The originality of this research lies in its comprehensive approach, which combines these two legal aspects with the specific geographical context of DKI Jakarta as a metropolitan area characterised by complex land ownership dynamics and family structures. This study is also unique in that it empirically measures changes in public understanding using pre-test and post-test methods, an approach rarely employed in legal education studies in Indonesia. Wibowo and Al-Khalif (2024), in their research

on public legal education, emphasised the importance of a community-based approach to improving legal literacy; however, their research did not specifically measure quantitative impacts through pre-test and post-test methods as done in this study.

The main findings of the study indicate that civil law outreach significantly improves the public's understanding of various aspects of land and inheritance law. Following the outreach sessions, participants demonstrated an increase in their knowledge of inheritance procedures under the Civil Code, the mechanisms for the transfer of land rights through inheritance, and the options for both non-litigious and litigious dispute resolution. Statistical data show an increase in the average comprehension score from 45.2 per cent before the outreach to 78.6 per cent afterwards, with a p-value of < 0.001 , indicating high statistical significance. This improvement is also reflected in the participants' enthusiasm during the question-and-answer sessions and discussions, which indicates increased legal awareness and a desire to resolve disputes in a more structured manner. These findings are consistent with research in Sorong Regency, which reported an increase in public understanding from 30 per cent to 85 per cent following legal education on land dispute resolution mechanisms (Kusmiadi dkk., 2024). These findings are relevant as they support efforts to establish order in land law and reduce family conflicts arising from a lack of understanding of inheritance law in urban areas.

This study is consistent with several previous studies which have also reported an increase in public understanding through legal education. Wibowo and Al-Khalif (2024) found that public legal education programmes are effective in raising legal awareness and empowering communities to take informed action regarding their rights (Merlino et al., 2008). Research in Lok Lahung Village, Loksado, also reported an increase in participants' comprehension scores from 40.2 per cent before the activity to 79.6 per cent after the legal education session, with the majority of participants expressing a strong intention to utilise legal procedural channels (Kusmiadi dkk., 2024). Findings regarding the importance of legal documentation in inheritance land transactions are also supported by research in Pasuruan, which shows that the transfer of inherited land is often carried out based on family agreements without clear legal documentation, which has the potential to cause conflict (EWIK, 2025). Research in North Tamaila Village on patterns of inheritance dispute resolution also emphasises the importance of ongoing legal education to prevent family conflicts (Rohman et al., 2025). Findings regarding mediation as a more effective instrument for resolving land disputes than litigation are supported by research in Lamongan, which shows that the effectiveness of mediation is determined by the goodwill of the parties, the competence of the mediator, the completeness of documentation, and public legal literacy (Satrio et al., 2025). Finally, research on women's inheritance rights in property law also emphasises the importance of legal education for societal transformation regarding the issue of women's disinheritance (Safitri & Purwaningsih, 2025).

The consistency between the findings of this study and those of previous research can be explained by several similar methodological and contextual factors. Firstly, all studies employed an outreach approach involving lectures, discussions and interactive question-and-answer sessions, which have been shown to be effective in improving the public's understanding of the law (Wibowo & Al-Khalif, 2024). Secondly, the outreach material presented focused on basic legal concepts relevant to people's daily lives, making it easier for participants to understand and accept. Thirdly, participants' active involvement in discussion sessions enabled them to share experiences and seek solutions together, thereby strengthening the learning process and information retention. The fourth factor is the adequate duration of the outreach sessions, typically lasting between 2 and 4 hours, which provides sufficient time for the delivery of material and in-depth discussion. Fifthly, the use of real-life case studies relevant to local conditions helps participants connect abstract legal concepts with the concrete situations they face, as demonstrated in the research conducted in Sorong, which utilised a case of a local land dispute (Kusmiadi dkk., 2024).

The differences in geographical and cultural context between this study and several previous studies account for the variations in the focus of the material and the extension approaches. Unlike the study in Makassar, which focused on customary inheritance law (Kifliansyah, 2015), this study emphasises formal civil law (the Civil Code) in the urban context of DKI Jakarta. These differences in geographical and cultural context may explain why this study places greater emphasis on the importance of legal documents and authentic deeds compared to studies in rural areas, which prioritise family deliberation (EWIK, 2025). The people of DKI Jakarta, who are more exposed to the formal legal system and have better access to professional legal services, tend to have a greater

need for an understanding of formal legal procedures. Furthermore, the higher population density and greater complexity of land ownership in Jakarta necessitate a more structured approach to dispute resolution, based on legal documents. Research in North Sumatra on the Siraso-Raso inheritance dispute also highlights the conflict between customary law and statutory law regarding land ownership, which is a key issue in Indonesian agrarian law (Rahman & Winanti, 2025).

This study also employs an empirical-normative approach, measuring levels of understanding before and after the outreach sessions, whereas some previous studies were more descriptive-juridical in nature and lacked empirical measurement. This methodological distinction lends additional strength to this study as it provides quantitative data that can be statistically tested regarding the effectiveness of the outreach sessions. Previous studies, such as that conducted in Makassar, relied more heavily on qualitative observations and interviews to assess the impact of the outreach programme; whilst these provided an in-depth understanding of the participants' experiences, they did not provide strong statistical evidence regarding the significance of changes in understanding (Kifliansyah, 2015). The pre-test and post-test approach in this study allows for a more accurate and objective measurement of change, as well as enabling a clearer comparison between the group receiving the outreach programme and the control group, if any. This method was also used in a study in Lok Lahung, which demonstrated a significant increase from 45 per cent to 85 per cent in participants' understanding following the activity (Kusmiadi dkk., 2024).

The main contribution of this research to the fields of civil law and legal education is the integration of two types of disputes that frequently arise simultaneously (land and inheritance) within a single legal education framework, an approach that has not been widely adopted in Indonesian legal literature to date. This study also fills a knowledge gap regarding the effectiveness of civil law legal education in metropolitan areas such as DKI Jakarta, which have different socio-economic dynamics from rural areas—which have more frequently been the focus of previous research. A new perspective offered is the importance of a dual approach combining formal law and local wisdom in the resolution of urban land and inheritance disputes, a topic that has not been extensively examined in previous legal education studies (Wibowo & Al-Khalif, 2024). This research also provides strong empirical evidence of the relationship between legal education and improved public understanding, which can be used to support arguments regarding the importance of legal education programmes in public policy. Research in Indonesia on the relationship between Islamic law and international law also highlights the importance of harmonisation between different legal systems to ensure legal certainty (Kasanah dkk., 2025).

The practical implications of these findings include the need to expand civil law awareness programmes to various areas within the Special Capital Region of Jakarta, particularly in areas with high rates of inheritance land disputes such as West Jakarta, South Jakarta and Tangerang. These outreach programmes also need to be designed with materials tailored to the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the communities in each region, as the legal needs and levels of legal understanding among urban communities differ from those of rural communities. The Land Agency and the National Land Agency (BPN) need to coordinate with legal outreach organisations to integrate civil law education programmes into their land administration services. Furthermore, the district courts in DKI Jakarta could play a more active role in legal education programmes as part of preventative efforts to reduce the number of inheritance land dispute cases brought before the courts. Research in Lamongan also recommends intensive legal awareness-raising among the public and the provision of specialised certification and training for professional mediators to enhance the effectiveness of mediation (Satrio et al., 2025).

From an academic perspective, this study opens up opportunities for the development of theories regarding the effectiveness of legal education methods in urban contexts with complex socio-economic characteristics. This study also provides an empirical basis for theories of legal behaviour change, which suggest that improving legal understanding through education and legal advice can alter the way people resolve disputes. Further studies could develop more effective legal education models for various demographic groups, including younger generations who are more exposed to digital technology and communities with varying levels of education. Theoretical development could also encompass the psychological aspects of the legal learning process, such as how motivation, self-confidence and risk perception influence the effectiveness of legal education in changing public understanding. Research on public legal education also recommends the integration of legal education into school curricula to build long-term legal literacy (Wibowo & Al-Khalif, 2024).

For policymakers, these findings highlight the importance of integrating land law and inheritance law awareness programmes into a single comprehensive educational package to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the programmes. The DKI Jakarta regional government could allocate a specific budget for civil law outreach programmes as part of a strategy to prevent social conflict and improve compliance with land law. The Ministry of Law and Human Rights could include civil law outreach programmes in national priority programmes to raise public legal awareness regarding land rights and inheritance rights. The awareness programme also needs to be supported by a rigorous evaluation system to measure its long-term impact on reducing the number of inheritance land disputes and increasing the use of formal legal channels in dispute resolution. Research in South Sulawesi also recommends strengthening the role of village officials and traditional leaders in mediating land conflicts to improve the efficiency of dispute resolution (EWIK, 2025).

For future research, it is recommended that a longitudinal study be conducted to measure the long-term impact of legal education on the reduction in the number of inheritance land disputes in DKI Jakarta over a period of 3 to 5 years. A longitudinal study will provide stronger evidence of the causal relationship between legal education and changes in public behaviour regarding dispute resolution, whilst also enabling the identification of factors influencing the sustainability of improved legal understanding following the education programme. Exploration of more effective digital education methods for metropolitan communities is also required, given the increasing use of digital technology and online platforms in the daily lives of Jakarta's residents. Further research could test the effectiveness of legal education via video conferencing platforms, mobile applications and digital educational content to improve the accessibility and efficiency of legal education programmes. Research on privacy law education in the digital age also highlights the importance of integrating pedagogy, law, information technology and design for a holistic understanding of the modernisation of privacy law education (Adinda et al., 2025).

This research also opens up opportunities for a comparative study of the effectiveness of civil law outreach in metropolitan areas (DKI Jakarta) versus rural areas (such as Yogyakarta or Makassar) to understand how geographical and socio-economic contexts influence the outcomes of such outreach. A comparative study could identify specific factors that make legal education more effective in certain areas, such as the community's level of education, access to professional legal services, the presence of supportive community leaders, and the backing of local government institutions. The results of such a comparative study could be used to develop legal education models tailored to the local characteristics of each area, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of legal education programmes across various socio-cultural contexts. This research can examine whether an outreach approach that combines formal legal with local wisdom is more effective in rural areas than in metropolitan areas, or vice versa. Research on the resolution of customary land disputes also highlights the importance of a holistic understanding of the role of customary law within the national legal context to strike a balance between local wisdom and the more formal national legal system (Sukmawati, 2022).

CONCLUSION

Civil law outreach has had a significant positive impact on the understanding of the people of Jakarta regarding land and inheritance disputes. The legal outreach has successfully improved public understanding of the legality of land certificates, procedures for sale, purchase and transfer of ownership, the distribution of inheritance according to the Civil Code and the Islamic Inheritance Law, as well as the importance of legal documents such as wills and deeds of inheritance. This improved understanding is evident in the public's heightened legal awareness regarding land certification, the legal transfer of rights, and the proper recording of inheritance, which ultimately contributes to a reduction in conflicts in areas that have intensively received the education programme.

Nevertheless, there are various challenges and obstacles that need to be overcome in the implementation of civil law outreach programmes. The limited number of legal educators, the diversity of the public's educational backgrounds, overly technical legal language, a cultural perception that discussing inheritance is taboo, as well as constraints on the timing and location of outreach sessions, are the main obstacles affecting the programme's effectiveness. Furthermore, the public's understanding of civil law remains low, coupled with low legal awareness, as well as

issues of poverty and economic inequality, which also act as barriers to improving legal compliance amongst the population of Jakarta.

Therefore, to improve the effectiveness of civil law outreach in the future, synergy is required between the government, legal aid organisations, religious leaders, traditional leaders and the community. Outreach programmes need to be conducted consistently and sustainably with a more holistic and adaptive approach, including further training for sub-district officials as outreach agents, the development of more comprehensive and easily understandable materials, the use of diverse media including digital platforms, variation in the timing and location of outreach sessions, and periodic evaluation of the impact of the outreach carried out. With this integrated approach, it is hoped that the civil law awareness programme can continue to improve public understanding of land and inheritance disputes and reduce conflicts occurring in Jakarta.

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