



JURIDICAL REVIEW OF INHERITANCE PROPERTY DISPUTES REVIEWED FROM NIAS CUSTOMARY LAW CASE STUDY: GUNUNGSITOLI STATE COURT RULING NO. 84/PDT.G/2021/PN GST

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ABSTRACT

The distribution of inheritance in Indonesia is not the same between one community group and another. This difference arises because the inheritance distribution system according to customary law rules is closely related to the family system that applies to each community group itself. Division of inheritance often results in sDisputes can be caused by various factors, including differences of opinion or disagreements between one party and another, and can also be caused by the dominance of the oldest heir or male children who get more of the inheritance. In fact, many cases and disputes over inheritance of inheritance between fellow heirs have reached court and have even been decided by the court. This research uses normative juridical research methods, using a qualitative approach. The type of data in this research was collected by applying the library research method with secondary data sources and enriched with primary data resulting from interviews with a Nias traditional community leader. Based on the research, the results showed that the Nias traditional community in dividing inheritance property draws on the male lineage, where in this case sons and daughters follow the father's lineage or a system of paternal descent (Patrilineal) is applied, which is based on blood ties according to father's line, so that only sons are heirs, because daughters are considered to have left their father's family, if they are married. Land status in dispute case no. 84/Pdt.g/2021/PB Gst is the land inherited from the late. Badukhali Zega bint Sarinata. The results of the research show that the judge's considerations which caused the lawsuit to be rejected in its entirety were because the Plaintiffs were unable to prove the arguments for their lawsuit with valid arguments, whereas on the other hand the Defendants had succeeded in proving their objections, so the Plaintiffs' lawsuit was appropriate and had legal grounds to be rejected in its entirety.

Keywords: *Dispute, Inheritance, Nias Customary Law*

1. INTRODUCTION

The distribution of inheritance in Indonesia is not the same between one community group and another. This differentiation arises because there are profit sharing transactions under the authority of the principal collection regulations which are closely attached to the relative transactions that apply to each collection agreement itself. The repeated division of inheritance due to disputes may be caused by factors that cannot be determined, including differences in beliefs or inequalities between one congregation and another, and also due to the potential for the eldest successor or male child being affect the abundance of inherited assets. in fact, several platforms and debates other than acquisitions between individual beneficiaries have achieved justice that is affordable and increasingly trusted by the judiciary. According to Prof. Dr. R. Soepomo, SH There are three basic types of kinship or descent ties known in customary law, namely:

1. Blood ties according to the father's line (patrilineal)
2. Blood ties along the maternal line (matrilineal)
3. Blood ties along the father-mother line (parents)

Blood ties have a big influence on disjunctive gain transactions according to basic law. In a sovereign country that adheres to a patrilinear blood relationship system, this means that the right of joint ownership to become heirs until the acquisition of heirs is supported by parental

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communication from the male/paternal line. patrilinear blood relations, for example the acquisition of rights to heirs is supported by communication from parents from the male/paternal line. On this basis, the position of boys in obtaining rights is higher than the position of girls. We support this treasure, surrounded by others, in the Batak, Minahasa, Gayo, Sangir and Nias ethnic communities. This is different from societies that have a matrilineal blood relationship system where blood relationship transactions draw on the family tree from the mother's side which is supported by the feminine lineage. In terms of inheritance, girls have greater participation than boys. This blood relationship transaction is common in Minangkabau society. Meanwhile, in fraternities that adhere to a system of parental/bilateral blood relations, the rights of acquisition apply equally to sons and daughters. Moreover, even though they are married (with a family), they increasingly commit themselves to being heirs to the inheritance inherited from their parents, whether inherited from their ancestors or inherited from their mothers. We support the acquisition of treasures that are fully organized and surrounded by Javanese, Sundanese, Madurese and Bugis communities.

The people of Nias Island, as Ole intended, are characterized by external researchers in general as a community group belonging to a patrilinear kinship system. That is why joint property rights mean that sons have a higher position than daughters, and sons who have joint property rights to become heirs to the dimethyl ketone previously left by the mother of the family or her successor are sons. Relative transactions that apply in the sovereign state of Nias are patrilinear in nature, both similarities and differences in acquisitions are carried out as a whole in a free, patrilinear society. Many of the general public may not know that the Nias people are a collection of individual ethnicities in Indonesia that have their own sophistication and communication and that there are many small islands on the side, including: Hinako Island, Telo Island, Fulu Island and other islands. In almost every region, including the Nias Islands, there are disputes regarding the distribution of inheritance, so that the beneficiaries who are interested in this matter argue to resolve it without a time limit. Usually, the purpose of complications is taken over by beneficiaries who feel inadequate because they think of benevolent purposes of complications (non-litigation) and often limit continuity with legal actions decided in court (litigation).

Settlement through court (litigation) aims to achieve constitutionality and permissible certainty. Although this requires somewhat expensive costs and extensive cognitive semantics compared to non-litigation settlements, for each group of treaty members, established justice is perceived as a generous gift of business to a trustworthy constituency. One example is a dispute between heirs regarding inheritance of a plot of land located on Jalan Diponegoro, Ward IV, Tohia Village, Gunungsitoli District, Gunungsitoli City, North Sumatra Province. A plot of land covering an area of 230 M2 which was the result of the acquisition of reefer from the late. Badukhali Zega Binti Sarinata and on solid land that can be transmitted reinforced accommodation so restrained by the beneficiary without the awareness and consent of the deceased person's beneficiary. Badukhali Zega Bint Sarinata. Inheritance land disputes are non-military disputes that are often filed by beneficiaries who feel inadequate in the regional court, on the other hand, not many of the general public differentiate between finely permitted grounds previously owned by the island of man which is considered as solid land in their arguments. . and what consequences are permitted for social gatherings regarding these complications. That. In seeking and finding the truth, both formal truth and material truth, judges are bound by limitations, namely:

- a. Surrender completely to the abilities and efforts of a group interested in the possibility of proving their individual truth. supported on the truth, the judge is considering the decision. required not to exceed the limits of material breadth and authenticity as proven in the social gathering;
- b. The initiative to present facts and truth based on evidence supported by law is entirely in the hands of the parties involved in the case. This is in accordance with the doctrine of the burden of proof as outlined in Article 1865 of the Civil Code and Article 163 of the HIR;
- c. In this case, the parties to the proceedings note the selection and susceptibility to influence their situation, whether the disagreements in the lawsuit or additional disagreements will be

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challenged or not. Moreover, if they know that what is being debated in the trial is distorting facts or committing perjury, then the opposing congregation is allowed to refute or allow them to enter. In connection with this, it is not permitted for the congregation with an interest in the trial to break their silence and take responsibility for something or a situation that is considered detrimental to their situation and interests. The judge cannot force the parties to do or be responsible for something. On the other hand, if the individual in the social gathering acknowledges the judge to accommodate the evidence, and this is not taken elsewhere and fulfilled, then this indifference or self-rejection becomes a pre-owned euphemism as a justification for a classification that is detrimental to the congregation. responsible.

It was with regard to the sky that the communicator was fascinated to explore in depth the publication of the arguments which had the consequences and consequences which he allowed by conducting research, the consequences of which were presented in a series of works entitled "Judicial Views Another View of the Obtaination of Dimethyl Ketone Argues Seen from Nias Customary Law (Case Study of Gunungsitoli District Court Decision No. 84/Pdt.G/2021/PN Gst)".

2. FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM

Based on this, the problem to be formulated is as follows:

1. What are the procedures for distributing inheritance to the Nias traditional community?
2. What are the legal consequences for the heirs of an inheritance dispute based on the Gunungsitoli District Court Decision Number 84/PDT.G/2021/PN GST?
3. How is the juridical review of inheritance disputes based on the Gunungsitoli District Court decision no. 84/PDT.G/2021/PN GST?

3. RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a normative juridical research method, namely an approach taken to all problems based on law. The case study for this research is the decision of the Gunungsitoli District Court Number 84/Pdt.G/2021/PN Gst. This research uses a qualitative approach, namely an approach that produces descriptive data, in the form of short backhand or viva voce conversations from the general public and certain attitudes that are not expressed verbally in variables or hypotheses. This assessment disposition is an assessment that is permitted in a prescriptive or creative handwritten manner that utilizes laws that approach specifically to consider changes in laws relating to the environment to allow distribution of proceeds which is supported by contingency considerations in the decision of the Gunungsitoli District Court Number 84/Pdt.G /2021/ PN Gst.

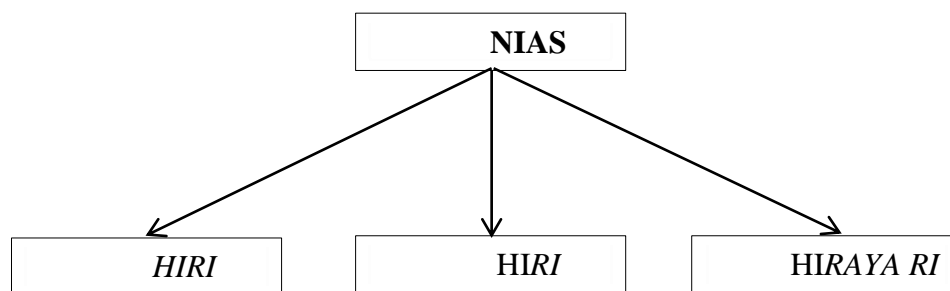
4. DISCUSSION

4.1 Procedures for Distribution of Inheritance to the Nias Indigenous Community

It is generally known that the customs of the Nias indigenous people (hada, böwö, and huku) originate from Gomo. However, this does not mean that all Nias people come from Gomo. The essence of all customs is the custom of marriage (böwö ba wangowalu). The structure of Nias society is patrilineal. Included in the kin or cognomen is every member of the general public who descends from a masculine predecessor (the sambua mo'ama). marriage is exogamous. The princesses married elsewhere into free-range tribes. Or the bride is taken from another type by giving a fairly high dowry. In this case, the consideration of remuneration for iwa (brother of the bride's father) and uwu or sibaya (brother of the bride's mother) has a very large influence as many as 8 reproductions are invested. Nias people change their names when they have children. They take the name of the first child born, no matter whether it is a boy or a girl. The masculine originator combines "Ama" (Father) and the mother combines "Ina" (Mother). for example, if a

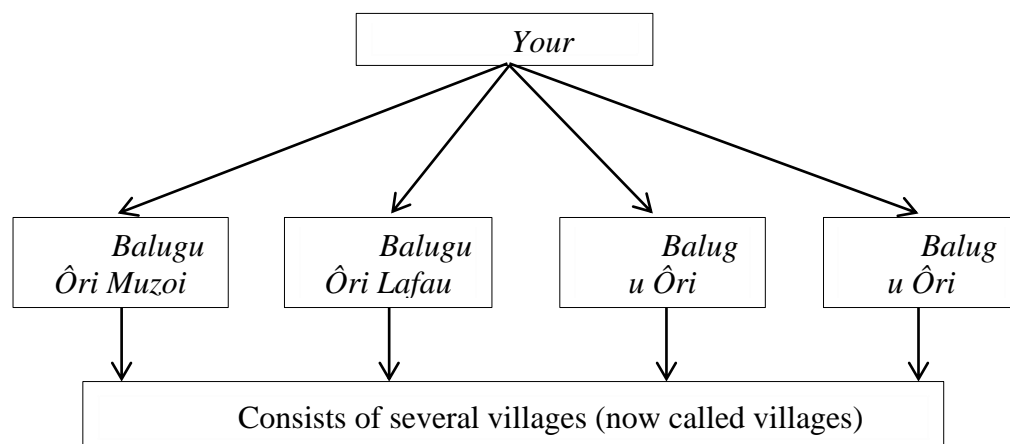
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materfamilias has descendants with the title B w s khi, the will materfamilias is recognized as Ama B w  and Ina B w . accompanying gifts and wills of relatives using this name, patching the overall denomination is one's own property of a delicate nature previously owned for official purposes. This convention is increasingly becoming a euphemism that already exists in Nias today. Nias society has a hierarchical constitution and is divided into deuce-ace classes; nobles, commoners, and slaves. Each organization has contradictory levels. The leaders were the highest nobility, superior to the demiurges over mere mortals. The closest were the noble ladies who were interested in leadership. A commoner's position was very flexible and depended on his wealth (gold, pigs, and slaves) as well as his qualifications to accommodate the all-important surrender for conventional sumptuous banquets (owasa). the slave girl has a double path to the deuce-ace level; (1) convicts of war conflict (2) the general public who are unable to pay off their debts, and (3) perpetrators of criminal acts of extermination who have received forgiveness. Prisoners of war conflict are the last of their family and are sometimes sacrificed when imagination is mandatory for the implementation of warnings. In the past, Nias Island was known as a HAIri region. HAIri is an area consisting of several villages inhabited by people who feel they have the same outlook on life. The structure of HAIri on Nias Island can be seen in the following scheme:



Scheme. Ori structure in the Nias Indigenous community.

In HAIri You it is now known as Nias Regency (central to southern areas in HAIriGomo), Gunungsitoli City, North Nias Regency, West Nias Regency (central, southeastern, southern and eastern parts including HAIri Gomo). Meanwhile,  ri Raya consists of the Teluk Dalam District area and the Islands area. Meanwhile, HAIri Gomo starts from the center, east, west and north. One example of the use of the term  ri in ancient times can be seen in the following scheme:



Scheme.  ri structure in  ri Y u

From the schematic image above, it is clear that in the original Nias agreement there was a constitution that was essentially the same as the princely structure. The Tuhen ri (Leader of the

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Ôri) oversaw many of the Balugu (Kings of the Ôri). And Balugu oversaw many villages led by Ere or Ama Mbanua (Ere over a period of years was in fact dedicated to those who presided over sacramental events such as the rice planting ritual, in the continuation of the hiding of the dead, in the continuation of the construction of crash pads in the continuation of the referee of confinement a son). men and marriage). on the other hand, in the 1900s the imagination of the people was called ama mbanua or another constituency entitled Ere, which was previously subtly owned and surrounded by Balugu and Tuhenôri. East Lahewa District is one of the sub-districts in North Nias Regency which was the result of the expansion of Lahewa Regency in 2008. East Lahewa District consists of 7 villages located 0 to 400 meters above sea level with an area of 204.12 km² with a population of 11,724 people. which is bordered to the north by Lotu District (Capital of North Nias Regency), to the south by Alasa District, to the west by Lahewa District and to the east by Namohalu Esiwa District. In the past, East Lahewa District was known as Ôri Muzoi.

Lahewa District is one of the sub-districts in the north of Nias Regency, north of Sumatra Province, which consists of 20 villages and 1 sub-district with a population of 26,548 people and is located between 0 and 200 meters above the sea commensurate with the area. The environment is 446.05 km long, which in the north borders the Asian Sea, in the south it borders Afulu Regency, in the west it borders the Asian Sea, and in the east it borders the Lahewa region (district resulting from the expansion). In the past, the Lahewa area was known as Ôri Lahewa. Ôri is the organizer of the congregation's sustenance in an environment that recognizes itself as having a unique sustenance. Each Ôri still has Ôri in small groups. The structure of king class society in Ôri Yôu was almost the same as the imperial structure, where in the emperor's territory there were several large kingdoms and small kingdoms, each led by a king, and at the highest level, namely the Emperor (Tuhenôri). . Every Ôri has the same customs in every Ôri (village). As patrilineal adherents, the confinement of male children is usually carried out in another place with the provision of quite large blessings, even though female descendants are naturally not common in general, because the male child is definitely a descendant of the clan, a descendant of the family tree plot. The girl's will is valid from her relatives and the will comes from her husband's descendants or relatives.

4.2 Legal Consequences for Heirs of Inheritance Disputes Based on the Decision of the Gunungsitoli District Court Number 84/PDT.G/2021/PN GST

The legal consequences for heirs if the heir (the person who left the inheritance) dies, according to the law this has an impact on the possibility of acquiring and the consequences of each asset (both in the configuration of assets and liabilities). previously owned by the person who previously left the property, the property is transferred mechanically to each beneficiary automatically. Because the expropriation deeds that distribute them do not constitute a refresher summary of the non-military expropriation regulations, but look at what is contained in the non-military Code. On the other hand it is a refresher with reference to whether it is not permissible to authorize the acquisition or property of undivided transferable assets, which is explicitly described in article 1066 of the non-military Code. In connection with highlighting a solid basis in the status of complications, legal action in the judicial sector in determining the granting of a solid foundation right does not in itself mean an effort to emphasize the rights paragraph but furthermore means an effort to apply the rights paragraph. land. So, in the contingency of controlling solid land, especially in complications or in court, associations in uncertainty of ownership are required to be careful in making or utilizing it because of the superiority of solid land ownership. the land has not been entrusted or deemed cruel by the courts with respect to its ownership.

4.3 Juridical review of inheritance disputes based on Gunungsitoli District Court decision no. 84/PDT.G/2021/PN GST

Land disputes can occur because of a process from an individual or a permitted protest, which contains permitted requests resulting from permitted actions, which according to him are

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detrimental to the plaintiff's solid rights. The size of the floating float is a condition for certain things that are permitted by referring to who has a grip on solid ground, the prominence of solid ground which is the reason for granting rights, next. According to Sudikno Mertokusumo's authority, what is meant by trial is the assertion of rights which aims to achieve guarantees of rights recognized by the judiciary in anticipation of "Eigenrichting" actions. the general public who request the right to information for impoverishment or are interested in the protection it allows. He has an interest in obtaining the protection that is permitted, therefore he is subject to the transfer of enforced rights to the judiciary. In general, in civil procedural law, there are known terms as conventional asseverate and abandoned asseverate. What is meant by non-conventional asseverate NO (Niet ontvankelijk verklaard) is an asseverate that is not supported by law, videlicet if the euphemistic circumstances previously held as justification for the asseverate do not apologize for the claim. This determination to be non-conventional is deliberately done to eliminate matters elsewhere that are important. in this case, the litigant will provide more information to continue the trial. These lawsuits tend to materialize because they don't meet the dinner jacket qualifications. A lawsuit that is rejected is a lawsuit that does not have a permissible basis, namely if no circumstances are presented that excuse the claim. The judge's decision to reject means rejecting, then considering the main points of the case. In the event that the plaintiff does not have the opportunity to fight to file his lawsuit, this trial process is carried out because it does not contain the basic requirements (evidence). So that the parties can resolve land disputes using the established judicial channels, the high court of the Commonwealth of Indonesia, which has applied its jurisprudence, has outlined many factors that can be used as guidelines in preparing a trial and if the lower qualifications are not met. so that the will at trial becomes imperfect, and the will at trial is deemed not permissible NO (Niet ontvankelijk verklaard) and the will at trial is completely annulled. The weather is as follows:

1. A person is free to compose and formulate a letter of demand as long as the letter of demand contains sufficient description of the important events or occurrences which form the basis of the claim (Major Supreme Court Jurisprudence dated 15-3-1970 Number 547 K/Sip/1972).
2. What is required must be stated clearly (MA Jurisprudence dated 11-21-1970 Number 492 K/Sip/1970).
3. The parties involved in the case must include their complete identities (MA Jurisprudence dated 13-5-1975 Number 151/Sip/1975).
4. In particular, claims regarding land must clearly state the location, boundaries and area of the land (Jurisprudence of the Supreme Court dated 7-9-1973 Number 81 K/Sip/1971).

In studying the object of the dispute, individuals are required to further consider the reward for publicizing the potential for which they need to file a case. Specifically regarding the symptoms of solid land disputes, the floating process is always submitted to the court in the area where the solid land is located (Article 142 R. If the symptom of complications is rights to solid land (fixed objects) then the case can be resolved. Correspondence must describe the circumstances in which this is achieved , permitted communications with the plaintiff/plaintiff, the environment and boundaries of the solid land as explicitly stated in the title certification or if the complication phenomenon relates to transferable tangible objects (not-fixed objects), it is important to take into account how the plaintiff/ the plaintiff obtains it, its form, quantity, type, characteristics and so on so that its determination is not abandoned by the regional court which investigates and adjudicates the possibility of underlying complications. As is the case in the Gunungsitoli District Court Decision Number 84/Pdt.G/2021/PN.Gst, which is the case study in writing this thesis, which states that the plaintiff's lawsuit was rejected in its entirety based on the summary. The explanation that will be explained below concerns the law in the main case in the Decision. The plaintiff's claim was rejected in its entirety, namely on the basis of: Considering that the Defendants in their objection/rebuttal essentially asked to reject the Plaintiff's claim; Considering, to strengthen their rebuttal arguments, the Defendants have submitted evidence letters marked T-1 to T-19 and 2 (two) witnesses named Adnan Gea and Afrizal Zai; Considering, that the Defendant in his

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objection/rebuttal basically stated that the basis of MAWAN ZEGA's control over the object of dispute was based on the LETTER OF DISTRIBUTION OF HERITAGE PROPERTY dated 24 November 1993 which was known to the Head of Ilir Gunungsitoli Village. ABDUL HAKIM District;

Considering, that regarding the Posita and Petitem of the Plaintiff's Lawsuit, it turns out in another place that the Defendant and Co-Defendant stated that they strongly denied and refuted it, so that it was with the authority to refresh Article 283 RBg yo Article 1865 non-military codification which adheres to the explanation "Actors are on trial cumbit" or the explanation "Negative wettelijk bewijsleer", where the venire of isle of man deemster applies an excess burden of proof which is balanced, namely: the litigant party is burdened with proving the authenticity of his claim disagreement, because the Defendant and Co-Defendant are also burdened with proving their counter argument so that it can be implemented and the burden of proof is excessive practical in nature, proportionately appealing to explanations of misery that are not prejudiced and impartial, as upheld in the High Court Decree of the Commonwealth of Indonesia Number 583 K/Sip/1970 Full Year 10 February 1971 which has been stipulated as an eternal collection for the participation of excess evidentiary baggage by the Judiciary; From the facts as described in the Langit Venire of Isle of Man Deemster Testament, it is recognized that the statement letter submitted by the two social gatherings in Langit videlicet the statement of the party in the case and the statement of the Defendant. assessing the manifest presented by the arisan venire of isle of man deemster's own will determines a manifest that is supported by realistic and substantial facts, a manifest of meaning that can be understood and concretely authenticates a condition or circumstance that like a crow links contingency in complications.

Considering, from the Letter of Claim, duplication and determination of returns submitted in this case, it can be concluded that what is at the core of the group of complications between the Plaintiff and the Defendant is to be assessed and advised by the competent authorities. which is considered the Isle of Man is "Is the phenomenon of solid ground complications an acquisition of reefer from Alm. What's more Badukhali Zega Binti Sarinata not shared? with the consideration that the solid ground paragraph which complicates the certification of Ownership Rights was issued in 2016 in the Mawan Zega fraction as manifest TT-1 (Land Ownership Issue Number 01176 an. Mawan Zega) with the justification of manifest TT-2 (Land Determination Letter Number 328/ Ilir/2016 full year 16 hawthorn 2016), manifest TT-3 (Letter of Distribution of Acquisition of Property Assets Full Year 24 November 1993) and Manifest TT-4 (Letter of Strong Hand Control of a Plot of Solid (Sporadic) Land Full Year 15 April 2016); with considerations that support the description in the sky of Venire of Island of Man Deemster concludes that the acquisition of (deceased) Badukhali Zega Binti Sarinata as stated in the correspondence for the distribution of full proceeds on 24 November 1993 has been distributed to M. Tamin Mendrofa as the female representative, then from the argument of the parachutist The umbrella of the litigants is clear that there has been no distribution of proceeds from the beneficiaries recently. Badukhali Zega Binti Sarinata until now, the plaintiffs stated that they had not been able to prove disagreement in their trial.

This fact proves the Plaintiff's argument that so far there has been no distribution of inheritance to the respective heirs of the person who died. Badukhali Zega bint Sarinata was disabled by a statement submitted by the Defendants and Co-Defendants which were presented in an important schedule at the trial, strengthened by witnesses presented by the parties in the case which were reversed to match the statement and witnesses presented by the Defendant. to strengthen self-rejection and he argued. Based on the description and considerations above, it turns out that the Defendant can prove his denial of the arguments put forward by the Plaintiff. Considering, that based on the provisions of the non-military codification (KUHP) article 1865, "Every person who asks to own a joint property or because of a situation to justify his ownership or to complicate the ownership of another person" is jointly appreciative to prove the continuity of the partnership or the conditions that mentioned that. "This clause is in contact with

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article 163 HIR which states "Whoever maintains, then he has the association or writes about a device to strengthen the association or to complicate disputes for other people so that the person is asked to validate the continuity of the association or the continuity of the association";

Considering, that based on Supreme Court Jurisprudence Number 540 K/Sip/1972, dated 11 September 1972 which reads "Because the plaintiff's obstinacy was rejected by the defendant, then based on the authority of article 163 HIR the plaintiff is required to be burdened with the responsibility to prove the validity of the lawsuit," and supported by the Supreme Court Decree Number 985 K/Sip/1971, Full Year 12 April 1972, the situation "Congregations that propose to submit themselves to an argument are required to be able to prove their arguments to cancel the arguments of the parties in conflict", as well as benefiting the High Court Decree No. 1574 K/Pdt/1983. The situation "The plaintiff does not meet the requirements to prove the arguments of the trial which are supported by valid evidence, patch the litigant successfully defends his argument and in this way the trial is rejected"; considering the things that support the characteristics of concern in the sky venire of isle of man deemster concluded that the Plaintiff did not meet the requirements to prove the disagreement with his opinion with authentic evidence, whereas in the participation which was carried out over-the-counter the Defendants had succeeded prove his denial/rebuttal, so that the Plaintiff's assertion is reasonable and has valid reasons to be rejected.

From the brief description of the main law of the case regarding the Gunungsitoli District Court Decision Number 84/Pdt.G/2021/PN Gst which was the case study in preparing this thesis, it crystallized that the Plaintiff's process was abolished. completeness because the Plaintiff's trial did not accommodate substantial qualifications (evidence), so that the Plaintiff's disagreement basically states that the complication phenomenon is the recovery of the deceased. Badukhali Zega Binti Sarinata, who was not yet two-faced and was then accommodated by the Defendants without the knowledge and consent of the Plaintiff, is a naked truth that is invalid and cannot be proven by the Plaintiff. So the venire of isle of man deemster who examined and can be trusted non-military contingency Number G/2021/PN Gst is of the opinion that the plaintiff's statement cannot be proven and therefore the plaintiff's statement is reasonable and has permissible reasons for being left out of its completeness.

5. CLOSING

1. The procedure for implementing the distribution of inheritance in the Nias traditional community adheres to a Patrilineal kinship system, namely based on blood ties according to the father's line. So boys are the heirs, therefore girls are advised to leave their father's relatives behind when they marry. In the sovereign state of Nias, if a young man marries, he usually lives in his parents' house for one, two, second childhood until the main offspring is born. Therefore, it is necessary to understand that the person who continues the genealogy in the Nias traditional agreement is the son himself, whereas if there are female descendants who marry, their blood relationship will transfer position to their husband's relatives, in the impression of marriage the female descendants are required to give permission to the family. her parents' accommodation followed that of her husband. lines that originate from individual family trees are given the title Sisambua mado, meaning that the family tree in the sovereign state of Nias relies on the father's relatives (in Nias communication they are given the title mado) which results in the emergence of ongoing kinship relationships. in the Nias conventional agreement to date.
2. The legal consequences for heirs if the heir (the person who left the inheritance) dies, according to the law this has an impact on the possibility of acquiring and the consequences of each asset (both in the configuration of assets and liabilities). previously owned by the person who previously left the property, the property is transferred mechanically to each beneficiary automatically. Because the expropriation deeds that distribute them do not constitute a refresher summary of the non-military expropriation regulations, but look at what is contained in the non-military Code. on the other hand it is a refresher with reference

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to whether it is not permissible to authorize the acquisition or property of undivided transferable assets, which is explicitly described in article 1066 of the non-military Code. In connection with highlighting a solid basis in the status of complications, legal action in the judicial sector in determining the granting of a solid foundation right does not in itself mean an effort to emphasize the rights paragraph but furthermore means an effort to apply the rights paragraph. land. So, in the contingency of controlling solid land, especially in complications or in court, associations in uncertainty of ownership are required to be careful in making or utilizing it because of the superiority of solid land ownership. the land has not been entrusted or deemed cruel by the courts with respect to its ownership.

3. A juridical review of the main case of the Gunungsitoli District Court Decision Number 84/Pdt.G/2021/PN Gst, which was a contingency contemplated in the preparation of the basis for this thesis, crystallized that the Plaintiff's trial was left incomplete. This was because the Plaintiff's trial did not accommodate substantial qualifications (evidence), So the Plaintiff's disagreement basically stated that the complication phenomenon was the recovery of the deceased. Badukhali Zega Binti Sarinata, who was not yet two-faced and was then accommodated by the Defendants without the knowledge and consent of the Plaintiff, is a naked truth that is invalid and cannot be proven by the Plaintiff. So the venire of isle of man deemster who examined and can be trusted non-military contingency Number G/2021/PN Gst is of the opinion that the plaintiff's statement cannot be proven and therefore the plaintiff's statement is reasonable and has permissible reasons for being left out of its completeness

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