

ABSTRAK

Judul Skripsi Penulis adalah: *Deskripsi Tentang Penyelesaian Konflik Penguasaan Tanah Eks Eigendom Verponding*. Rumusan masalah dalam penelitian ini adalah: 1). Mengapa Hakim Pengadilan Negeri dan Pengadilan Tinggi menyatakan gugatan penggugat dikabulkan sebagian? 2). Mengapa Hakim Mahkamah Agung menyatakan gugatan penggugat ditolak seluruhnya? Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah: 1). Mengapa hakim pengadilan negeri dan pengadilan tinggi menyatakan gugatan penggugat dikabulkan sebagian. 2). Mengapa hakim mahkamah agung menyatakan gugatan penggugat ditolak seluruhnya.

Variabel bebas ialah: sengketa penguasaan tanah eks eigendom verponding. Variabel Terikat adalah: Putusan hakim tentang alasan pengadilan negeri dan pengadilan tinggi mengabulkan dan mahkamah agung menolak putusan penggugat. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian yang penulis lakukan maka: 1). Alasan hakim pengadilan negeri dan pengadilan tinggi mengabulkan gugatan penggugat Sebagian. a. penggugat sebagai ahli waris. b. perbuatan melawan hukum yang dilakukan oleh parah tergugat. 2). Alasan hakim mahkamah agung menolak gugatan penggugat. a. alasan tanah sengketa telah menjadi tanah waris sejak tahun 1980. b. Tergugat memperoleh tanah tersebut melalui mekanisme hukum yang benar. Kesimpulan: 1). Alasan pengadilan negeri dan pengadilan tinggi mengabulkan gugatan penggugat, yaitu sebagai berikut:

a. penggugat sebagai ahli waris. b. perbuatan melawan hukum yang dilakukan oleh parah tergugat. 2). Alasan mahkamah agung menolak gugatan penggugat, yaitu sebagai berikut:

a. alasan tanah sengketa telah menjadi tanah waris sejak tahun 1980. b. penggugat memperoleh tanah tersebut melalui mekanisme yang benar. Saran: 1. Penguatan bukti dan Riwayat tanah dalam sengketa tanah, Riwayat fisik, administrasi, dan status tanah menjadi kunci utama. Disarankan agar pihak yang merasa memiliki hak mengumpulkan bukti historis tanah sejak masa sebelum konvensi. Memastikan bahwa bukti-bukti tersebut belum pernah konvensi menjadi tanah negara atau hak lain. 2. Mengecek status tanah di badan pertanahan nasional sebelum menggugat untuk menghindari kerugian waktu dan biaya, penting untuk memastikan status tanah melalui pengecekan Riwayat bidang tanah, peta bidang dan blok, buku tanah dan surat ukur. Hal ini membantu memastikan apakah tanah tersebut masih dapat di klaim sebagai warisan. 3. Pemerintah perlu meningkatkan sosialisasi dan memberikan regulasi yang lebih jelas tentang mekanisme penguasaan tanah eks *Eigendom Verponding*, termasuk pengaturan pemberitahuan kepada sang ahli waris dan perlindungan pihak terkait, serta memperkuat sistem pencatatan dan informasi objek warisan tersebut.

Kata Kunci: Eigendom Verponding, sengketa tanah

ABSTRACT

The title of the author's thesis is: Description of the Settlement of Land Tenure Conflicts Ex Eigendom Verponding. The formulation of the problem in this study is: 1). Why did the District Court and High Court Judges declare that the plaintiff's lawsuit was partially granted? 2). Why did the Supreme Court Judge declare that the plaintiff's lawsuit was rejected in its entirety? The objectives of this study are: 1). Why did the district court and high court judges declare that the plaintiff's lawsuit was partially granted. 2). Why did the supreme court judge state that the plaintiff's lawsuit was rejected in its entirety? The independent variable is: land tenure disputes ex eigendom verponding. The Bound Variables are: The judge's decision on the reasons the district court and the high court granted and the supreme court rejected the plaintiff's decision.

Based on the results of the research conducted by the author, then: 1). The reasons why the district court and high court judges granted the plaintiff's lawsuit in part. a. the plaintiff as the heir. b. unlawful acts committed by the defendant. 2). The reason for the Supreme Court judge to reject the plaintiff's lawsuit. A. The reason for the disputed land has been inherited land since 1980. b. The defendant acquired the land through the correct legal mechanism. Conclusion: 1). The reasons for the district court and the high court to grant the plaintiff's lawsuit are as follows: a. the plaintiff as the heir. b. unlawful acts committed by the defendant. 2). The reasons for the Supreme Court's rejection of the plaintiff's lawsuit are as follows: A. The reason for the disputed land has been inherited land since 1980. b. the plaintiff acquired the land through the correct mechanism. Suggestions: 1. Strengthening evidence and land history in land disputes, Physical history, administration, and land status are the main keys. It is recommended that parties who feel entitled to collect historical evidence of land from before the convention. Ensure that the evidence has never been conventionally used as state land or other rights. 2. Check the status of the land at the national land agency before suing to avoid time and cost losses, it is important to ensure the status of the land through checking the history of the land plot, field and block maps, land books and surveys. This helps to ensure whether the land can still be claimed as an inheritance. 3. The government needs to increase socialization and provide clearer regulations on the mechanism of land tenure of the former Eigendom Verponding, including the regulation of notification to the heirs and the protection of related parties, as well as strengthening the system of recording and informing the heritage object.

Keywords: *Eigendom Verponding, land disput*