

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TO OPTIMIZE THE ROLE OF NOTARIES IN RESOLVING LAND INHERITANCE DISTRIBUTION BASED ON CUSTOMARY LAW

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ABSTRACT

The distribution of land inheritance often poses challenges, particularly within the context of customary law that varies by region. The role of notaries, recognized legally to draft authentic deeds in accordance with Article 16, Paragraph (1), letters a and b of Law No. 2 of 2014 on Amendments to Law No. 30 of 2004 on Notary Positions, is crucial in providing legal certainty and preventing disputes among heirs. In this era of technological advancement, artificial intelligence (AI) can assist notaries in expediting and simplifying the resolution of land inheritance issues more efficiently while adhering to applicable customary law provisions. The purpose of this research is to analyse the role of notaries in the resolution of land inheritance distribution under customary law and to explore the potential utilization of artificial intelligence in assisting this process. The research method used is normative juridical, using a statutory approach and an analytical approach. The research shows that artificial intelligence (AI) can assist notaries in document verification, heir identification, and the application of complex customary law. AI accelerates the process and reduces the potential for disputes, but it requires regulatory adjustments and increased technological literacy among notaries and the public. Artificial intelligence (AI) has significant potential to optimize the role of notaries in resolving land inheritance under customary law by accelerating processes, improving accuracy, and ensuring fairness. However, the successful implementation of AI requires clear regulations and collaboration between the government, legal institutions, and customary communities.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country characterised by a rich tapestry of cultural, religious and ethnic diversity, which is a consequence of its geographical configuration comprising numerous islands and cities. This diversity represents a distinctive feature that sets Indonesia apart from other countries. The presence of a multitude of ethnic groups serves to reinforce a sense of national unity, with each group respecting and valuing the others. Each group upholds the dignity and integrity of the nation, refraining from imposing its will on minority groups (Zulvyanita & Handoko, 2023). The concept of citizen unity is inextricably linked to the motto "Bhinneka Tunggal Ika," which translates to "different but still one." The country's ethnic diversity gives rise to a multitude of regionally specific norms and traditions. The regulations in various regions are adapted to align with the customs of the local communities, ensuring a dynamic and adaptable legal framework. An illustration of a flexible legal system is customary law, which, according to Soepomo, is primarily derived from the daily practices of the people and partially from Islamic law. The development of customary law is contingent upon the evolution of local culture, and it remains a salient feature of the contemporary legal landscape until now (Soepomo, 1987).

The scope of customary law encompasses customary inheritance law, which is inextricably linked to human life, as every individual will inevitably engage with the legal system at some point. In Indonesia, the current state of inheritance law is characterised by a plurality of dynamic systems, reflecting the country's diverse socio-cultural landscape. In Indonesia, there are multiple systems of inheritance law, including Islamic inheritance law, Western inheritance law as regulated in the Civil Code, and customary inheritance law. The pluralistic nature of customary inheritance law is shaped by the prevailing strong family system in Indonesian society (Poespasari, 2018).

The division of land inheritance is frequently a complex issue within Indonesian society. This is due to the coexistence of diverse legal systems, particularly customary law, which exhibits considerable regional variation. Customary law, as one of the legal systems that exists within the community, has its own set of rules that pertain to the division of inherited property, including land. The diverse cultural traditions and regional variations in Indonesia result in a multitude of approaches to the division of inheritance, which frequently diverge from the established national legal framework. In order to settle customary inheritance law, it is necessary to gain an understanding of the legal system of the testator, which may be patrilineal, matrilineal or bilateral in nature. It is crucial to exercise foresight in order to prevent disputes, particularly in the context of land division (Nur, 2020). Disputes frequently emerge as a consequence of discrepancies between customary stipulations, which result in unequal distribution of inheritance and the potential for familial discord. In the event of dissatisfaction with the results of the division, the heirs may choose to pursue legal recourse through the courts. In such instances, the role of the notary is of paramount importance, as they are tasked with the responsibility of applying the prevailing customary law values within the community in order to resolve the issue at hand.

Disagreements over the interpretation of customary law in the division of land inheritance are a frequent source of dispute among heirs. One illustrative case is that of the Toba Batak community, which adheres to a patriarchal system and places a premium on paternal lineage. In this custom, sons are accorded greater priority than daughters, on the grounds that they are regarded as the next generation to inherit the clan and the inheritance from the father. In contrast, women are regarded as the source of offspring for their husbands, with their children subsequently becoming part of their husband's clan. Consequently, Toba Batak customary law precludes daughters from inheriting property. All property bequeathed by the parents will be distributed among the sons, who are regarded as the heirs to the father's legacy (Kaban et al., 2024).

It is evident that the issue of inheritance division can be effectively addressed by the relevant authorities. A notary is an official who is authorised to draw up authentic deeds, including those pertaining to matters of inheritance division. In accordance with Article 16, Paragraph (1), Letters a and b of Law No. 2 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law No. 30 of 2004 concerning the Notary Position, notaries are tasked with providing legal certainty in every legal action taken (Abdullah et al., 2017). Notaries facilitate the implementation of the inheritance division process in accordance with applicable legal provisions, including customary law, thereby mitigating the potential for future disputes. Deeds drawn up by notaries have legal force, thereby affording protection to the rights of heirs.

One of the principal challenges confronting notaries in the context of land inheritance settlement is the inherent diversity of customary law. Given the existence of disparate norms and rules pertaining to the division of inherited property across different regions, it is imperative that notaries possess a comprehensive understanding of the local customary legal framework. It is therefore crucial for the notary to be able to draft a deed that is in compliance with both customary rules and national law, in order to ensure justice for all parties involved in the division of inheritance. Furthermore, the challenge is compounded when there are discrepancies in opinion or interpretation between heirs with disparate customary backgrounds (Turnip, 2021).

The advancement of technology has had a significant impact on numerous facets of human activity, including the notary profession. Artificial intelligence (AI) is anticipated to be one of the most promising technological innovations with the potential to significantly assist notaries in the administration of land inheritance (Hasyan & Wisnaeni, 2024). It is anticipated that AI will facilitate the expeditious completion of a number of administrative tasks associated with the settlement of inheritance, including the verification of documents, the identification of legal heirs, and the analysis of customary laws pertinent to specific regions through the examination of authentic deeds. Furthermore, AI can facilitate the provision of recommendations based on existing data, thereby enabling notaries to work more expeditiously and efficiently. Nevertheless, the implementation of AI in the notarial domain is not a straightforward process. While AI offers a range of potential benefits, there are also a number of

challenges that must be addressed, particularly in the context of regulatory frameworks. At the time of writing, there are no specific legislative provisions regulating the use of AI in the notary profession. In the absence of clear regulations, the application of AI in legal proceedings, including the division of land inheritance, is uncertain. It is therefore evident that a regulatory framework is required which is capable of regulating the use of AI in a manner that is both legal and effective.

A further challenge is the level of technology literacy among notaries and the public. It would appear that not all notaries and heirs are fully conversant with the workings of AI and the ways in which this technology can be deployed in the context of the distribution of inherited assets. Low levels of technological literacy may present a significant barrier to the widespread implementation of AI. It is therefore necessary to implement measures to enhance comprehension and provide training on the utilisation of AI, both for notaries and the general public. In light of the aforementioned background, the following questions will be addressed in this study: What is the role of notaries in the settlement of land inheritance division according to customary law? Furthermore, how might the potential of artificial intelligence be harnessed to facilitate the process of land inheritance division?

METHODS

This study employed the normative juridical research method, aiming to identify legal norms and principles relevant to the role of notaries in the settlement of land inheritance division according to customary law and exploring the potential application of artificial intelligence in assisting this process. In line with the methodology outlined by Peter Mahmud Marzuki, an exhaustive examination of pertinent legislation and regulatory frameworks was conducted, prioritizing legal sources as a means to clarify the underlying issues. The research utilized two categories of legal materials: primary and secondary. Primary legal materials, which carry authoritative legal force, included Law No. 2 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law No. 30 of 2004 regarding Notary Offices and the Civil Code, along with official records, regulatory minutes, and judicial decisions.

RESULTS

The Role of The Notary in The Settlement of Land Inheritance Distribution According to Customary Law

As a legal subject, humans are always involved in various legal events. Upon the death of an individual, it is not invariably the case that all of their legal relationships are immediately terminated. This is particularly true in relation to those pertaining to the wealth that the individual has accumulated. The assets are automatically transferred to the designated heirs. Each legal event gives rise to a number of consequences. In the case of death, these consequences include the management and continuation of the rights and obligations owned by the deceased (Suparman, 2014).

Inheritance law encompasses the regulations pertaining to the distribution of a deceased person's assets to their designated heirs. Furthermore, this process encompasses third parties who may have a relationship with the testator. The fundamental principle of inheritance law is not the act of death itself, but rather the manner in which the assets remaining behind are organised and transferred to the designated heirs in accordance with the applicable provisions (O, 2019). In the Civil Code, the right to inherit property left by a deceased person is defined in Article 528. Additionally, Article 584 of the Civil Code elucidates that inheritance rights constitute a means of acquiring property rights. In particular, BW attaches significant importance to the matter of inheritance, regarding it as a constituent element of wealth law, which encompasses the regulations governing relationships and objects (Meliala, 2018). In essence, an individual is entitled to determine the manner in which their assets are to be distributed upon their demise. The heir is at liberty to revoke the inheritance rights of the heirs, notwithstanding the provisions of the law which determine who is entitled to inherit and the share of property to be received by each heir.

Customary inheritance law is an unwritten legal code that has been applied by a community for generations in a specific region. In the context of customary inheritance systems, there are three main forms: patrilineal, matrilineal, and bilateral. These forms are shaped by a combination of regional characteristics and the prevailing marriage system (Sjarif & Elmiyah, 2009). In accordance with Article 18B, Paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution, the state acknowledges and upholds the legitimacy of customary law communities and their traditional rights, provided that they remain pertinent and aligned with the evolving social landscape and the principles of the Unitary State of the Republic of

Indonesia, which are enshrined in legislation. The customary inheritance law establishes the procedure for the transfer of property, both tangible and intangible (immaterial), from one generation to the next.

The customary inheritance law of a given community is shaped by the specific kinship structure that exists within that community, which in turn varies from region to region. Each indigenous community possesses distinctive characteristics that differentiate customary inheritance law from other legal systems governing inheritance. These characteristics reflect traditional values and kinship relationships that have been transmitted from one generation to the next. In the words of Hilman Hadikusuma, customary inheritance law comprises a set of rules that establish systems and principles regarding inheritance, heirs, and heirs. Furthermore, this legislation also prescribes the modalities of the transfer of ownership and control of inherited property from the testator to the heirs, in accordance with the applicable provisions of local customs (Yulia, 2016).

The inheritance system in customary law is shaped by the kinship structure of the community. Each system reflects a distinctive approach to the distribution of inheritance rights and obligations, shaped by the traditions and customs of the local customary society (Pide, 2014). A number of distinct inheritance systems are observed in Indonesian society, including:

- 1) Patrilineal system is one in which descent is traced along the paternal line, with men occupying a more prominent position than women in inheritance. This system is observed in a number of Indonesian ethnic groups, including the Gayo, Alas, Batak, Nias, Lampung, Nusa Tenggara and Irian
- 2) Matrilineal system is one in which descent is traced along the maternal line, with women assuming a more prominent role than men in inheritance. This system is observed in the Minangkabau, Enggano and Timor ethnic groups
- 3) Parental or bilateral system is a descent system that is drawn according to the parental line, or the two-sided line (father-mother). This system does not distinguish the position of men and women in inheritance. Examples of this system can be found in Aceh, East Sumatra, Riau, Java, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and others (Asyrofil et al., 2023).

The codification of customary law, particularly in relation to matters of inheritance, is a challenging endeavour. Although customary law is recognised as positive law in Indonesia, it is nevertheless an unstatutory law (Nugroho, 2016). Nevertheless, the tenets of customary law remain observed and respected by the local populace, thereby conferring upon it a sustained resilience and legitimacy, notwithstanding the occasional emergence of complexities beyond the purview of customary law (Barlinti, 2014). The occurrence of family conflicts is frequently attributed to the presence of patrilineal, matrilineal, and bilateral inheritance systems. Such systems can result in unequal distribution of inheritance among offspring, particularly among those who are disadvantaged by the system, such as the youngest child or children who do not belong to the dominant lineage. When there is a discrepancy between customary law, Islamic law and civil law with regard to the distribution of inheritance, the differences in approach become even more pronounced. This has implications for the manner in which those who have received a smaller share of the inheritance receive it.

With regard to the transmission of customary law, particularly in the context of land inheritance, Indonesian legislation is notably accommodating in terms of providing legal certainty. The existence of customary law is clearly evidenced by the enactment of Law Number 5 of 1960, otherwise known as the Basic Agrarian Law. This legislation states that agrarian law has its roots in customary law, which is in turn informed by religious and national interests and the need for national unity. This is in accordance with Article 5 of the aforementioned law, which states (Undang-Undang Nomor 5 Tahun 1960 Tentang Peraturan Dasar Pokok-Pokok Agraria, n.d.): “The agrarian law applicable to the earth, water and airspace is *adat* law, insofar as it does not conflict with the national and state interests, which are based on national unity, Indonesian socialism and the regulations contained in this law and in other laws and regulations. All of these are to be considered with due regard to the elements based on religious law.”

With regard to the transfer of land rights through inheritance, the party that assumes the role of the authorised party in making the deed is the one that is given the spotlight. This party then proceeds to the notary. The term 'notary' has its etymological roots in the Latin '*nota literaria*', which signifies a signature or inscription employed to document or delineate the utterance of a sentence by a source (Tobing, 1980). These marks or characters were originally employed in the form of speed writing, or stenography, for the purpose of recording conversations or information in a concise and efficient manner. Notaries are public officials appointed by the state with specific powers and responsibilities, particularly in the field of civil law (Lediana et al., 2023). The state confers authority upon notaries

through the establishment of juridical norms, without which there would be no legal basis to support their existence. Notaries are entrusted with the responsibility of serving the public in the legal domain, providing protection and ensuring legal certainty (Putri, 2022). In their capacity as public officials, they discharge certain functions on behalf of the state, particularly in the authentication of deeds. In order to fulfil this function, notaries must be officially designated as authorised public officials.

In the context of inheritance, notaries are entrusted with specific functions and responsibilities. In accordance with Article 1907 of the Civil Code, the division of an inheritance is conducted through a written instrument executed before a notary public. The statement of inheritance made by a notary is based on the notary's assessment of the evidence presented by the parties involved, which is then corroborated by official documentation. Nevertheless, in practice, the veracity of this statement can be challenged by interested parties through legal proceedings, and it can even be revoked. It is not uncommon for a notary to be named as a defendant in a civil case or even a suspect in a criminal case related to the inheritance certificate that they have prepared.

The concept of notary as public official is distinct from those other public officials, including those within the scope of government or state administration. The primary distinction can be found in the legal product. A notary is responsible for the production of authentic deeds that have civil legal force and become strong evidence in civil matters. The authentic deed is formed based on the wishes of the parties requesting notary services, with the notary acting as a neutral witness who guarantees the legality and validity of the document creation process. The legal products produced by notaries are not administrative decisions such as those issued by state administrative officials. Rather, they are documents that have legal force and serve to protect the rights of the parties involved, as well as to ensure that the agreements that have been reached are adhered to. Notaries occupy an important position within the legal system, performing vital roles and duties that contribute to the administration of justice (Cahyadi, 2011).

It can be observed that Law No. 2/2014, which amends the Notary Position Law, does not specifically regulate the making of land inheritance deeds. Nevertheless, customary law, as a component of positive law in Indonesia, continues to be acknowledged. Notarial deeds serve to provide legal certainty with regard to the division of inheritance, thereby reducing the potential for conflict between heirs. An authentic deed made by a notary has full evidentiary power; thus, it does not require additional evidence if one party disputes it, which helps to prevent future disputes.

The role of a notary as a public official is defined by Law Number 2 Year 2014, which amends Law Number 30 Year 2004 on the Office of Notary. The role of a notary is to establish the will and actions of the parties in an authentic deed, ensuring compliance with the relevant legal provisions. In their capacity as public officials, notaries bear responsibility not only for the provision of services, but also for the legal impact of the deeds they administer (Undang-Undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2014 Tentang Jabatan Notaris, n.d.). In the event that it is demonstrated that the deed in question is not in accordance with the law and causes harm to specific parties, the notary in question may be subject to legal action or requested to provide compensation by the affected community. Furthermore, in land division systems that are governed by customary law, notaries are typically obliged by the state to perform any authentic deed in accordance with the Notarial Position Law, provided that the deed does not contravene the primary Article 1320 of the KUHP, which signifies that it is not in violation of the law, public order, or decency.

Notaries are vested with the authority to authenticate deeds pertaining to the division of inheritance in accordance with customary law. In the context of the division of inherited land, the role of the notary is analogous to that of a customary elder, acting as a neutral mediator who provides advice, legal opinions and solutions to the heirs who have reached an agreement. The initial agreement, which was drafted in accordance with customary law, must be honoured and set out in a deed that is made by a notary. Nevertheless, a notary is only able to create a deed based on existing physical evidence, including a deed that has previously been drafted by the Adat Elders with the heirs. It is not within the remit of the notary to verify the material validity of the data provided; rather, their role is limited to the preparation of a deed that complies with the relevant legal provisions. This implies that in the event of a future dispute concerning the veracity of the information contained within the deed, the notary cannot be held accountable, as their role is confined to the production of the deed in accordance with the prevailing legal framework (Markus & Purnawan, 2017).

The procedure for dividing land inheritance according to customary law, carried out before a notary, is comprised of several stages (Pakaya, 2014):

1. Deed Examination: The heirs present the document pertaining to the division of inheritance in accordance with customary law to the notary. This document must be signed by all parties and endorsed by the Adat Elders, as well as equipped with additional requirements such as a KTP and proof of land ownership.
2. Explanation of Wishes: Once a consensus has been reached, the heirs proceed to articulate their wishes to the notary. In this instance, it is imperative that the notary maintains a neutral stance.
3. Explanation of the Law: The notary provides an explanation of the legal implications of inheritance division in accordance with customary law, based on an understanding of the wishes of both parties.
4. Drafting the Deed: The notary then proceeds to draft an authentic deed, based on the existing inheritance division deed.
5. Deed finalisation: Once the deed has been approved by the heirs, it is then finalised. This deed is considered to possess perfect evidentiary power, which is expected to serve to minimise the risk of legal disputes between heirs in the future.

In the context of Indonesia's increasingly diverse society, it is crucial to recognise that the role of a notary is not the exclusive preserve of document authentication. Furthermore, the Indonesian state has the authority to determine which other parties are permitted to create such documents, in accordance with the existing population groups. As society develops, there is an increasing need for authentic evidence related to legal actions based on customary law. In this context, notaries are the most qualified to provide such services. The assumption that notaries can only serve parties subject to Western civil law must be reconsidered. With the independence of the Republic of Indonesia and the recognition of three legal systems in society, state-appointed notaries must be able to operate across all three legal systems. They are expected to provide legal services to all levels of Indonesian society without exception.

The Potential Utilisation of Artificial Intelligence in Assisting the Land Inheritance Division Process by Notaries is A Topic Worthy of Further Investigation

Following Indonesia's attainment of independence, the concept of legal pluralism began to be shaped by the active involvement of religion and the state. While customary law remains a significant element of Indonesian society, its status within the country's positive legal system is less clear. In contrast, religious law has gained greater recognition, particularly in the context of marriage law, where religious principles are integrated into the applicable regulations. This illustrates that, despite the continued relevance of customary law, its status within the formal legal framework remains unacknowledged. (Kurnia, 2024).

In the context of customary inheritance law, the term 'testator' refers to an individual who has made a will. The term 'heirs' refers to the individuals or entities designated in the will to receive the property left by the testator. The term 'customary legal system' refers to a legal system that is based on traditional practices and norms. It is used to regulate the management of property left by the testator for his heirs for generations (Maheresty & Kasmawati, 2018). The customary law of inheritance is shaped by the traditional mindset of a society, which may be patrilineal, matrilineal, parental, or bilateral in descent. However, the same kinship form does not necessarily have the same inheritance system. Consequently, the nature of customary inheritance rights is also shaped by the prevailing kinship system within the community. An heir is an individual who receives an inheritance following the death of the deceased, which may include property, assets, and other rights that are distributed to the surviving individuals. Upon the death of the testator, the testator's property is transferred to designated heirs, which may include family members or other parties. The heirs may comprise various family members, including spouses, children, parents, or even distant relatives, in accordance with the applicable legal provisions and the terms of the will (Syaifullah et al., 2020).

In everyday life, the issue of inheritance is often a crucial one that can give rise to disputes and even cause family relationships to break down. Disputes over the division of land inheritance in the context of customary law are a significant source of contention, threatening the harmonious relationship between family members (Jannah & Amri, 2019). In Indonesia, where there is a great deal of diversity in customary practices, the manner in which inherited land is divided can vary considerably from one region to another. For instance, some traditions accord greater significance to male lineage in the distribution of inherited land, whereas others may emphasise equality between men and women. Such

discrepancies frequently result in disagreements between heirs, particularly when there are conflicting claims regarding the entitlement to the inherited land.

Additionally, disputes frequently originate from individuals' aspirations to amass greater property holdings, coupled with a lack of familiarity with the legal framework governing inheritance distribution. A lack of understanding of the procedures and provisions involved can give rise to uncertainty and conflict between heirs. This situation is further compounded by the lack of access to legal professionals who possess the requisite knowledge and expertise in the field of inheritance. It is not feasible for all individuals to consult with a notary or other legal experts, which results in them becoming enmeshed in intricate legal matters without the benefit of appropriate guidance. Such actions can have fatal consequences and may even result in criminal acts, including violence and murder, in an attempt to secure inheritance rights.

Technological advances have given rise to various forms of artificial intelligence (AI) that bring significant benefits and conveniences. However, it also raises concerns about the potential marginalization of natural human intelligence (Amelia et al., 2023). The developments of technology, particularly in the field of artificial intelligence (AI), have the potential to facilitate the process of dividing inheritance, including customary inheritance, particularly in the hands of officials who play a pivotal role, namely notaries. Artificial intelligence (AI) is a computational program that enables machines to perform tasks typically associated with human intelligence, including decision-making, problem-solving, and prediction (Ramadhan & Andriani, 2018). Artificial intelligence (AI) has the potential to enhance the efficiency of notaries in verifying documents and identifying heirs, particularly in the authentication of deeds. Notarial deeds are of two distinct forms: Authorised deeds, which are made by officials, in this case, notaries, and party deeds, which are made in the presence of notaries (Pramono, 2015).

The potential of AI in assisting the process of land inheritance division can be realised through the implementation of expert systems. An expert system is an AI system that seeks to integrate human knowledge into a computer, thereby enabling the computer to solve problems in a manner analogous to experts. These systems are designed to assist individuals who lack the requisite in-depth knowledge to deal with complex problems that generally require the input of experts. Expert systems are comprised of two key elements: inference rules and a knowledge base. The knowledge base is derived from one or more experts in a specific field (Ilyas, 2016). The combination of these two elements is stored in a computer, which is then employed in the decision-making process for the resolution of specific problems (Turban & Aronzon, 2005). It is evident that AI can be integrated into customary inheritance practices. The expert system provides the requisite conditions for determining the candidate for inheritance in customary inheritance by considering specific conditions, such as the case of a man in the Batak custom who is recognised and receives a larger inheritance, either in the form of land or another asset. This can be included in the system according to the conditions that occur. In order for the expert system to describe the division of property in accordance with Batak custom, it is necessary to consider the following factors:

The utilisation of AI technologies, such as expert systems, has the potential to expedite the administrative process and mitigate the risk of disputes that may arise due to uncertainty in the distribution of inheritance. Additionally, AI can facilitate the implementation of customary laws, which are frequently intricate and challenging for individuals to comprehend. Artificial intelligence can analyse and apply relevant legal provisions with greater accuracy, thereby providing legal certainty for the heirs. Consequently, this technology not only facilitates the work of notaries but also offers enhanced legal protection for the public. Nevertheless, in order to fully realise the potential of AI in the context of inheritance distribution, it is essential to adapt the regulatory framework governing its use in a manner that minimises the possibility of errors or misuse, particularly in situations where individual rights and inheritance are concerned. Appropriate regulations can provide a clear framework for the ethical and effective utilisation of AI in legal proceedings, including the safeguarding of privacy rights, the protection of data, and the assurance of fairness in decision-making. Furthermore, enhancing the technological proficiency of notaries and the general public is of paramount importance. In the absence of a comprehensive grasp of the technology, the full potential of AI will remain untapped, and the likelihood of encountering novel challenges in its deployment is heightened.

It is imperative that the government, educational institutions and the notary profession collaborate to develop training programmes that can enhance comprehension of AI and its applications in the legal domain. Consequently, notaries will be better positioned to adopt this technology in their

practice, which will in turn contribute to a reduction in inheritance conflicts within society. The application of artificial intelligence in the process of land inheritance division by notaries has the potential to significantly enhance the legal system and provide more effective solutions for the community. It is anticipated that the implementation of appropriate regulations and enhanced technological proficiency will facilitate more efficacious and expedient resolution of the frequently intricate inheritance-related concerns.

CONCLUSION

Notaries play a crucial role in the transfer of land rights through inheritance, as they ensure the authenticity of deeds that reflect the intentions of the parties involved. They are responsible for creating a deed of inheritance that complies with both civil and customary law, reducing the risk of disputes among heirs. However, notaries are not obligated to verify the material validity of the data provided by the heirs. The implementation of artificial intelligence (AI) in inheritance division has the potential to enhance efficiency and accuracy. An expert system can expeditiously verify documents and identify heirs, facilitating the application of the law in an appropriate manner. This not only alleviates the burden on notaries but also enhances legal certainty for heirs and mitigates the risk of disputes. To fully realize the potential of AI, clear regulations and increased technological literacy among notaries and the general public are essential. Collaboration between government, educational institutions, and notaries is anticipated to facilitate a greater understanding of AI in law, enabling more effective resolution of complex inheritance issues.

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