

**THE ROLE OF “SUNTAN MARGA NGAMBUR” IN SETTLEMENT  
OF CUSTOMARY LAND DISPUTE  
(A study in Sumber Agung “Pekon” or village in Ngambur district of  
West Lampung regency)**

**By**

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Lampung society adopts patrilineal genealogy family relationship, which is divided into lineage society according to the origin “Poyang” that is called as “buay”. Every family according to the level of family has its own leader called as “*penyeimbang*” that contains of the oldest sons that inherited their fathers’ authority hereditary.

The research takes location of research purposively in Sumber Agung village of Ngambur district in West Lampung regency. The problem statement is to find out the roles of *Suntan* Marga Ngambur as custom’s “*penyeimbang*” or balancer of the families to settle the customary land dispute in their customary society. The research uses case study method with interpreting the qualitative data. The data is taken with deep interview, field, library and document studies.

The results of the research conclude that the customary land dispute settlement is conducted by the customary authorities (*Suntan*) and the local government of Sumber Agung village through customary discussion or “*himpun*” that wins the accused I, II and III by publishing the letter of land owning from the village chief

and acknowledged by “Saibatin” or “Suntan” (the customary balancer) of Ngambur families, and this becomes one of judge considerations in enforcing the accused I, II, III on their legal land owning in Liwa state court.

The conclusion shows that the winning of accused party cases emphasizes the role of customary authorities of “Suntan” is very accepted by the government and the decision of Suntan is also accepted by the state court.