

ABSTRACT

COMMUNITY LAND TENURE STATUS IN ALL COASTAL BEACH (Studies in the Coastal District Kiluan Tanggamus Lampung Province)

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Pursuant to Article 12 of Government Regulation No. 16 of 2004 that land from land reclamation arise or result from the coastal waters, tidal wetlands, lakes, rivers and the former is controlled by the state. Mastery of the tidal area of coastal areas by the public, private and government control of land is country, namely in terms of land-→ land directly controlled by the state lands that are not right, not the customary rights lands, not lands of the , nor the forest lands. Granting of land rights remains possible in coastal areas which are protected areas. However, because the main function of these areas for conservation, then → prudential caution and rigor in the granting of land rights should be further enhanced. Current land tenure and use of coastal areas almost 50% more than the existing coastal area, it is possible to continue to rise and will likely continue to increase with increasing population growth and development to take advantage of existing natural resources.

The problems studied are What is the status of land ownership by the communities along the coast of Lampung Province Kiluan Tanggamus District. What is the impact of land tenure law communities along the coast. Approach to the problem used in this study is to approach the normative and empirical approaches. The sources of data in the study are derived from primary data obtained directly from field research in the form of descriptions and explanations of the parties concerned in this study while secondary data derived from the research literature through legislation, literature, books -books and official documents.

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From the results of the research data that Kiluan coastal residents are not aware of any region in the protected area along the coast which is the coastal and border areas because of lack of socialization and supervision of the Local Government agencies. Until now, control of land by the people who build homes with the stage construction in coastal areas is not legal and not found the evidence legally mastery, even if there is only evidence of physical control in the form of a seal, the Deed of Sale and Purchase (AJB) in Under hand made by the people themselves, no papers that describe the population control over land in the coastal region which has been approved by government officials, both in letter and Certificate of the State Land Use (SKPTN) issued by the Head of Village or Head local. Physical evidence is not evidence of rights. Therefore, it can be concluded that the land ownership status Kiluan coastal residents are illegal. If the acquisition and use of land in coastal areas Kiluan beach by the community are not disciplined in accordance with the legislation in force, it is feared will add to the damage and no spatial regularity.

Advice, the District Government must change the culture Tanggamus omission and more careful in supervising the existence of communities along the coast Kiluan. Tanggamus District Government should provide guidance on the introduction of Spatial Planning District / City and the provisions of border community residents around the coast to coast a better understanding and grasp of the existence of a coastal border area of land controlled by the State and the local protected areas.