

JURIDICAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE UTILIZATION OF COASTAL BOUNDARIES BY TOURISM ENTREPRENEURS IN TANJUNG BIAS WEST LOMBOK

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Abstract

This study aims to find out and analyse the use and impact of beach areas that are not in accordance with laws and regulations as tourism support. The methods used in this study are normative and empirical legal methods with legislative, conceptual, case, and sociological approaches. The results of this research show that the act of privatization and the use of beach areas in West Lombok, especially in Tanjung Bias Beach, where culinary entrepreneurs in the form of cafes, restaurants and hotels tend to have an impact that results in a decrease in the function of coastal boundaries, which is characterized by the narrowing and pollution of the beach. This is certainly contrary to Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2011 concerning the Regional Spatial Plan of West Lombok Regency, that the spatial pattern plan has been determined as a tourism strategic area and an economic strategic area.

Keywords: Juridical implications; Coastal Borders; Utilization, Tourism

I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is an archipelagic country consisting of about 17,500 large and small islands and has a coastline that stretches for approximately 81,000 km.¹ This fact shows that Indonesia is a country with geographical conditions where most of its territory is coastal areas. Indonesia has abundant marine resources, both in terms of quantity and quality. In addition, various kinds of services

that support the marine business, such as marine tourism, maritime industry, transportation services and so on, make coastal areas so important but also vulnerable to natural damage.²

Coastal areas are generally very attractive to investors to carry out development because the opportunities that can be provided by coastal areas have high attractiveness. Around 80% of the coastal area has been

¹ Nanin Trianawati Sugito & Dede Sugandi, *Urgensi Penentuan Dan Penegakan Hukum Kawasan Sempadan Pantai, Jurnal Geografi Gea, Vol 8, No 2 (2008)*.

² Endang Retnowati, *Nelayan Indonesia Dalam Pusaran Kemiskinan Struktural (Perspektif Sosial, Ekonomi Dan Hukum). Jurnal Perspektif; Kajian Masalah Hukum dan Pembangunan*, Vol. 16. No. 3; 2011.

controlled by the private sector, including entrepreneurs.³ Beaches throughout Indonesia should be open for public interest. However, when hotels, *resorts*, *cottages* and luxury settlements are increasingly mushrooming along the coast, the beach is no longer a public space and free from the monopoly of various parties.

Coastal areas are generally land with state-owned status or controlled by the state and only physically controlled by the community around the coast without any basis of rights. The proper use of environmental coastal areas, including the use of coastal boundary space for economic purposes, must also be systematically and responsibly arranged by the government by involving the community to realize environmental sustainability. Pollution and destruction of the environment will not only have an impact on the lives of people today but will also threaten the survival of future generations. Therefore, both the community and the government have the right and obligation to protect the environment.⁴ Tourism has been proven to encourage economic growth through investment opportunities, job opportunities, business opportunities and ultimately can improve people's welfare. The facilities and

infrastructure that support tourism continue to be built.⁵

The fever of privatization of the coastal border on the island of Lombok is occurring. The privatization is carried out by tourism investors/entrepreneurs engaged in the tourism business. Businesses providing accommodation such as villa owners, star hotels and jasmine hotels, businesses providing food and beverage services such as restaurants and *beach clubs*. The form of privatization is in the form of private ownership of virgin beach boundaries and beach boundaries that become public facilities. Coastal boundaries are natural resources that are categorized as not being controlled by individuals but directly controlled by the state. Therefore, all matters related to the management and utilization of coastal boundaries for any purpose in the coastal border area must obtain approval from the state as the right holder.

Various development activities that take place in coastal and coastal areas such as port development, industry, housing, tourism, mining and fisheries give rise to various issues and problems as a result of their use and utilization as well as conflicts of interest between various parties.⁶ Buildings or

³ Mashari dan Sri Mulyani, Model Pengelolaan Terpadu Pembangunan Wilayah Pesisir Berbasis Masyarakat di Jawa Tengah, *Jurnal Hukum dan Dinamika Masyarakat*, Vol. 5 No. 2 April 2018.

⁴ RR Harun, Y Erwin, N Septyanun, A Supryadi, B Yamin, F Fahrurrozi, et. all. (2023). *Pencegahan dan Pembalakan Hutan Berbasis Masyarakat Menuju Hutan Lestari dan Kehidupan Berkelanjutan*, JCES (Journal of Character Education Society), 6(4), 785-796.

⁵ Erwin, Y. "Implementasi Penegakan Hukum Lingkungan Pada Pengembangan Sektor Pariwisata di Kawasan Ekonomi Khusus (KEK) Kuta Mandalika", *Jurnal IUS kajian hukum dan keadilan*, 9(2), (2022): 518-532.

⁶ Erwin, Y., Harun R., & Septyanun, N. Penyuluhan Hukum Pentingnya Perlindungan Lingkungan Melalui Penanaman Mangrove di

properties that should be built at least 20 m away from the tide boundary line, turn out to stand and have sturdy fences and are so tight with the beach that they even jut out into the sea. These conditions have an impact on the preservation of the coastal environment and the life of traditional fishermen. Another impact is that small or traditional fishermen feel that their rights are being ignored, because the existence of such buildings along the coast has clearly closed small or traditional fishermen's access to marine space.

The phenomenon of many buildings along the coast and the destruction of the coastal environment as well as the interests of marginalized traditional fishermen must immediately receive serious attention and handling. To prevent further damage to the beach, it is necessary to have a coastal border area. Often the use of the term "beach and coast" is not clearly and definitely defined. When reviewed juridically, it seems that the two terms must be clearly understood.⁷

In the Tanjung Bias Beach area, Batu Layar District, West Lombok. Bumdes manages the land leased for the use of coastal border areas. With the aim of building the economy in the community around Tanjung Bias Beach, most of whom are fishermen and want to boost the quality of human resources in the area. Therefore, Bumdes Senteluk has

the initiative to build a tourism infrastructure that can become an economic center in Senteluk. The effort carried out by the Senteluk bumdes is to build a beachfront restaurant with a *semi-permanent* building. The building is managed and handled directly by Bumdes because the area is a coastal border area where permanent buildings are not allowed.

The privatization of coastal borders has inflicted its own trauma on local communities, the privatization has taken away people's rights and freedoms to benefit from natural resources. The community is the first layer to feel the impact of the privatization of coastal borders. The local community is used as a spectator by investors who are underlined as tourism entrepreneurs, the local community does not get the full benefits of a tourism because the space for movement of the local community is increasingly forcibly limited. Gradually, local communities in coastal areas who depend on marine wealth will lose access to their jobs to meet their daily needs and inadvertently break the chain of trade at the level of the local people's life cycle.⁸

Privatization practices in West Lombok can be seen in the Tanjung Bias Beach Tourism Area. There are many accommodation providers in the beach area, if you pay attention to the many additional

Kawasan Pesisir dan Pantai, *Community Engagement & Emergence Journal*, 2(2), (2021): 163-171.

⁷ Hasil wawancara dengan Munajap, Ketua BUMDES, 10 Agustus 2024, Kantor Desa Senteluk.

⁸ Ni Luh Indah Pradnyani & I Ketut Sudiarta, Legal Implementation of Violations in the Use of Coastal Boundaries for Private Enterprises in the Province Government Area of Bali, *Journal of Kertha Desa*, Vol.10 No 6, (2022): 393-402

facilities installed by business actors in the area. The form of privatization carried out by this accommodation provider is to build several hotel facilities in the coastal border area. As well as a sign was installed stating that the area was reserved for hotel visitors. This certainly causes limited movement space for the general public who visit Tanjung Bias Beach. Another impact is also the threat of ecosystems from environmental pollution.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this study is a normative-empirical legal research method. The normative legal research method is used as a tool to analyze various regulations related⁹ to the use of coastal boundaries, while empirical legal research is used to describe the reality of the practice¹⁰ and use of coastal boundary land by investors. The source and type of data used are primary data, namely data directly obtained from the community related to coastal border land utilization practices and secondary data/legal materials in the form of primary, secondary and tertiary legal materials related to the regulation of the use of coastal boundaries in the form of laws and Regional Regulations.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Tanjung Bias Beach is a Beach Area which is one of the tourist destinations in West

Lombok Regency. As a marine tourism destination area, Tanjung Bias Tengah Beach has undergone development and improvement, especially tourism supporting facilities and infrastructure. One of them is the construction of cafes, restaurants and even hotels in the area which is the border of the coast. The Beach Area that is a strategic location for entrepreneurs, especially culinary and accommodation entrepreneurs is currently the Beach Border Area which is directly adjacent to the coastline and the sea. As a result, the construction of facilities carried out by entrepreneurs and investors along the Coastal Border Area is increasingly unstoppable and tends to violate the rules, both the rules regarding the boundaries and conditions of Development on the Coastal Border and the rules on regional spatial planning.

Regarding coastal boundaries, the regulations governing coastal boundaries are regulated in Presidential Regulation No. 51 of 2016 concerning Coastal Boundaries. The beach is a shared resource that is freely enjoyed by everyone and there is no prohibition for anyone to come and take advantage of the attraction of the beach. Therefore, a more specific land policy is needed related to land tenure in coastal areas so that the legal status of the land controlled by the coast is clear and has legality.¹¹ One of the

⁹ Muhaimin, *Legal Research Methods*, 2020.

¹⁰ David Tan, "LEGAL RESEARCH METHODS: EXPLORING AND REVIEWING METHODOLOGIES IN CONDUCTING LEGAL

RESEARCH," *Nusantara: Journal of Social Sciences* 9, no. 4 (2022): 1483–90.

¹¹ La Sara, *Pengelolaan Wilayah Pesisir*, Cet. 2, Ed. 1, Alfabeta, Bandung, 2014, Hlm. 4.

natural resources that can be directly controlled by the state is the coastal border. Coastal Boundary is land along the coastline which according to Law Number 27 of 2007 concerning the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands has an area of at least 100 meters.¹² This coastal border is categorized as a coastal area because it is in the transition area between land and marine ecosystems. The Regional Government determines the boundary of the coast based on the characteristics of topography, biophysical, coastal hydrooceanography, economic and cultural needs, and other provisions.

Law 27 of 2007 concerning the management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands, in Article 1 number 21 essentially states that the coastal boundary is land along the edge whose width is proportional to the shape and physical condition of the beach, at least 100 (one hundred) meters from the highest tide point towards land. Meanwhile, in the Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 51 of 2016 concerning Coastal Boundary Boundaries, it is stated that the coastal boundary is land along the shoreline, whose width is proportional to the shape and physical condition of the beach, at least 100 (one hundred) meters from the highest tide point towards land.

3.1 The use of coastal boundary land in the Tanjung Bias tourism area is not in accordance with laws and regulations.

The impact of rapid population growth and growing needs have demanded that the government improve its services to the community. This is also a challenge for the government in fulfilling the wishes of the community. The rapid population with various needs that vary in an effort to meet basic needs, find job opportunities, open and develop businesses is currently very draining of government services. One of them is the provision of land and the granting of permits for applicants who want to open new businesses in tourism locations, especially in coastal border areas.

The use of coastal borders in the context of tourism development is currently rampant. Of course, this can also support the economy and people's welfare. In the formation of laws, both land law and tourism law can provide a guarantee of rights for the community. The regulation of national tourism law is also essentially based on the principle of the Welfare State. This can be proven, for example in the content of the preamble to the Tourism Law.¹³

Tanjung Bias Beach has a long coastline so that it is a strategic place to build tourism support facilities such as food stalls, cafes,

¹² Flora Pricilla Kalalo, *Environmental Law and Policy in Coastal Areas*, PT Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta, 2016, p. 6.

¹³ Violetta Simatupang, *Tourism Law Based on Traditional Cultural Expressions*, PT. Alumni, Bandung, 2015. Thing. Sec. 71.

restaurants and others. Along with the increase in tourist visits, of course, the need for the development of infrastructure facilities in the coastal border area is increasing. Meanwhile, the land in the area is certainly getting narrower. This condition can cause new problems in terms of land grabs and applications for new entrepreneurs. So that in the end it triggers conflicts, both vertical and horizontal conflicts.

On the other hand, the use of land around the coastal border by human activities in the form of culinary, sports and other businesses tends to result in a decrease in the function of the coastal border, which is characterized by the narrowing and pollution of the beach. Therefore, for the sustainability of the function of the Coastal Boundary, it is necessary to control it so that a good state can be achieved between the function of the Coastal Boundary, life and environmental sustainability.

In addition to regulations on coastal boundaries with ideal boundaries, local governments have also regulated regional spatial planning, including tourism strategic areas. In Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2011 concerning the Regional Spatial Plan of West Lombok Regency, the spatial pattern plan has been determined as a tourism strategic area and an economic strategic area. Tanjung Bias Beach which is included in the West Lombok tourism area has also been designated as a strategic area for tourism, industry and fisheries of the Province for economic interests in the Regency area as referred to in Article 29

paragraph (2) which states that the provincial strategic area is in the Regency Area.

As a further arrangement for the determination of Coastal Boundary Boundaries, Presidential Regulation Number 51 of 2016 concerning Coastal Boundary Boundaries was issued. Article 1 number 1 states that the Coastal Boundary Boundary, Coastal Boundary Line or Coastal Boundary Boundary is a coastal boundary space determined based on a certain method. Therefore, before determining the coastal boundary line, the coastline is first determined as a reference for the withdrawal of the boundary boundary boundaries. Furthermore, Article 2 concerning Coastal Boundaries stipulates that every provincial local government that has a coastal boundary is obliged to establish its coastal boundary directions in the Regional Regulation on Provincial Spatial Planning.

Meanwhile, Regency/City Regional Governments that have coastal boundaries are required to determine their coastal boundaries in the Regional Regulation on Regency/City Regional Spatial Planning. This is emphasized in Article 25 of Presidential Regulation Number 51 of 2016 which stipulates that local governments are obliged to set coastal boundaries no later than 5 (five) years from the date of promulgation of the Presidential Regulation. Regarding the procedure for calculating coastal boundaries, local governments can be guided by the Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and

Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia Number 21/PERMEN-KP/2018 concerning Procedures for Calculating Coastal Boundary Boundaries, as mentioned in Article 2 paragraph 2 of the Ministerial Regulation, which aims as a guideline for provincial local governments in determining the direction of coastal boundaries in the spatial plan of the provincial area, and guidelines for regency/city local governments in determining coastal boundaries in the regency/city spatial plan.¹⁴

The zoning regulations for coastal boundaries in Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2011 are directed to:

1. Green Open Space

Green open space is an area where plants grow, both naturally grown and deliberately planted, have an elongated shape and are located along the shoreline, whose use is more open and can be enjoyed by the general public.

2. Development of natural structures and artificial structures to prevent coastal disasters.

This natural structure includes two things, namely coastal vegetation and coastal ecosystem management, where:

a. Beach Vegetation

Coastal vegetation is coastal forests or plants that grow and develop naturally on sandy beaches above the highest tides.

b. Coastal Ecosystem Management.

Coastal areas have diverse coastal ecosystems that must be protected and maintained, such as mangrove forests and coral reefs.

Meanwhile, artificial structures in mitigation efforts or efforts to reduce disaster risk include several things, namely:

- a. Provision of logistics places
- b. Provision of an early warning system
- c. Use of tsunami dampers.
- d. Provision of self-rescue facilities.
- e. The use of earthquake and tsunami disaster-friendly building construction.
- f. Provision of health infrastructure and facilities.

3. Activities to utilize coastal boundary areas are directed to maintain the protective function of conservation areas.

4. The erection of buildings is limited only to support beach recreation and research activities.

- a. Provisions prohibiting all types of activities that can reduce the area, ecological value, and aesthetics of the area.
- b. Protection of coastal border areas of 30-250 meters from the highest tide is prohibited from holding a transfer of functions that cause damage to the quality of the beach.

¹⁴ Aghazsi, S. R., *Land Tenure in Coastal Border Areas and Coastal Areas*. Law Lantern, (2015). 2, 117.

- c. On the coast border and part of the coastal border area which is coastal there is a mangrove ecosystem and coral reefs must be protected from damage.
5. Installing early warning tools against the possibility of disasters.
6. Strengthening protected areas on land to support the preservation of coastal protected areas.
7. Buildings on the beach are directed outside the coastal boundary, except for buildings that must be on the beach boundary, for example such as piers, towers that guard the safety of beach visitors.

From the interview with Mr. Munajap, starting in 2018 the beach area in Tanjung Bias was still relatively quiet and there were only activities from fishermen and agriculture of the local community, although there were several buildings that already existed but the number was very small. As time goes by, in 2022 the buildings along the coast border such as stalls, cafes and restaurants are increasing. This happens because the community does not know and does not understand the boundaries of the beach that can be used by the community. According to munajap, this happened due to the lack of control and supervision of the West Lombok government in granting development permits. As a result, the community and entrepreneurs are increasingly free to erect buildings without

paying attention to the rules about the boundaries of the Coast.¹⁵

Furthermore, Munajap said that since 2022, the condition of the beach and the beach to the sand line has been filled with stalls, cafes and restaurants. These buildings clearly do not meet the requirements for the coastal boundary limit, which is at least 100 meters from the beach at the highest tide. In 2018, the boundary of the beach at the location of one particular location was 27.02 meters. In 2020 the buildings around the coast of Tanjung Bias have grown rapidly and violations of the coastal boundary are increasingly rampant, the distance of the buildings of the Tanjung Bias community to the beach is 22.55 meters.

Referring to Presidential Regulation Number 51 of 2016 which emphasizes that each region that has a coastline is obliged to determine its own coastal boundary boundaries, the West Lombok Regency Government has set the coastal boundary boundary contained in the West Lombok Regent Regulation Number 28 of 2020 which is the foothold in controlling the coastal boundary area, where in Article 3 paragraph 1 states that the Coastal Boundary Line (GSP) is set with a distance of at least 30 meters from the point Install the highest tide towards land in each zone of the region. Of course, this aims to preserve the environment and overcome disasters in coastal areas. Likewise, in Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2011

¹⁵ Wawancara dengan Bapak Munajap, Ketua BUMDES Desa Senteluk pada Tanggal 2 Maret 2025.

concerning the Spatial Plan of the Regency, it has been determined that the boundary line of the Coast from the highest tide point towards land is 30-250 meters towards land. In this Regional Regulation, it has also been explained that coastal boundaries are directed to Green Open Space, and the development of natural structures and artificial structures to prevent coastal disasters.

The coastal area is an area where various interests meet, both government, entrepreneurs and the community in order to utilize the coastal area and the natural resources contained in it. In this regard, the use of coastal resources and their ecosystems through laws and regulations has an important position in efforts to minimize, prevent, or even avoid the occurrence of overlapping authority and clashes between interests. Coastal areas and small islands are indeed unique areas but are vulnerable to conflicts of interest, economic and social as well as various environmental problems due to utilization that is not based on ecological principles which are the basis for sustainable resource management.¹⁶

Basically, in various related laws and regulations, there is no specific mechanism for how coastal boundaries are used. Laws and regulations only state that coastal boundaries can be used as long as they do not violate certain prohibitions, especially things that can

cause environmental damage around coastal boundaries. According to Rizky Syahrial, this principle is the basis for the issuance of incidental policies to the needs of the community in coastal areas to open and create businesses in coastal border areas. In addition, there is protection and defense by several Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to the community by stating that the Coast border is state land that is open to every citizen, that is, everyone can benefit from the land together as long as it is not destructive and on the land there are no individual or group rights, but of course the area must be maintained.¹⁷

Furthermore, Rizky said that actually the Senteluk Village Government also does not have written documents in determining the type of permit in the use of coastal borders. This was also responded to by the Batulayar District, that in the effort to utilize and manage the coastal border by the Senteluk village government, special permits are not required as long as they do not erect permanent buildings. This was also strengthened by the support of the Regent of West Lombok, Fauzan Khalid, through the inauguration of this location in 2022. Development activities at Tanjung Bias Beach began around 2010 and until now continue to continue. At first glance, the existence of stalls, cafes and hotels in the coastal border area does look normal. Even the

¹⁶ Tuwo, A. T., *Ecological Approach in Coastal and Marine Resources Management in the book Building Indonesian Marine Resources*, IPB Press, Bogor, 2013.

¹⁷ Wawancara dengan Rizky Syahrial, tokoh pemuda dan pemerhati pariwisata Lombok Barat, pada tanggal 5 Maret 2025

Village Government has actually known about this conflict between residents, but the Village Government is unable to do much because these cafes and hotels are village assets that provide a lot of income. Likewise, the local government seems to allow without providing a fair solution for the residents in conflict.

By upholding the principle of justice, the utilization and management of the Coastal Border Area must be a top priority, while still maintaining the principle of environmental sustainability. The principle of justice means equal access to opportunities between people and groups. Justice can be achieved when smallholder fishers have equal access to existing opportunities for coastal resource development, protection, and management.¹⁸

Seeing this reality, it is clear that what happened in the Tanjung Bias Beach border area is a violation of the law. The existence of stalls, cafes and hotels that violate the boundaries of the Coast is contrary to Law No. 1 of 2014 concerning amendments to Law No. 27 of 2007 concerning the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands, Presidential Regulation Number 51 of 2016 concerning Coastal Boundaries, Regional Regulation of West Lombok Regency Number 11 of 2011 concerning the Regional Spatial Plan of West Lombok Regency for 2011-2031, and West Lombok Regent Regulation Number 28 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for the Issuance of

Building Permits for Buildings Within Beach, Road, River, and/or Irrigation Boundaries.

Laws and Regulations that contain provisions on the width of the coastal boundary area are calculated from the coastline. Therefore, the ownership status of the coastal border area is an area controlled by the State whose existence is protected because it functions as a protector of the preservation of the coastal environment. So that the coastal border area becomes a public space with open access to anyone (*public domain*). But on the other hand, the government also seems to provide a way for every citizen to take advantage of the coastal border by issuing requirements for residents who want to apply for a business license at the border of West Lombok Beach. The granting of stall business licenses on the coast border in West Lombok must follow laws and regulations, including the West Lombok Regent Regulation Number 28 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for the Issuance of Building Permits for Buildings within the Borders of Beaches, Roads, Rivers, and/or Irrigation Borders.

The requirements for applying for a permit to erect the building are as follows:

1. Fill out the application form
2. Photocopy of the owner, responsible person, or director Identity Card
3. Copy of Taxpayer Identification Number of owner, person in charge, or director

¹⁸ Sadyohutomo, M., *Land Use and Spatial Harmony*. Student Library, 2016.

4. Photocopy of the deed of incorporation for the company
5. Photocopy of endorsement from the Minister of Law and Human Rights
6. Certificate or proof of land ownership
7. Proof of Land and Building Tax Payment
8. Village and sub-district certificate
9. Statement letter of not objecting to the neighbor next door
10. Drawing of the building construction plan and cost budget plan.

Coastal boundary zoning provisions:

1. Do not interfere with public activities within the coastal boundary zone
2. Does not damage and affect the quality of the environment around the beach
3. Have UKL/UPL, AMDAL documents as required by licensing
4. Adjust the shape of the supporting buildings in accordance with the boundaries of the Coastal boundary zone.

With this Regent regulation, every resident has the same opportunity to take care of business licenses at the Coastal border. However, in reality, there are also several community groups who feel that they have lost their rights with the existence of stalls and cafes on the coast border. These groups are fishermen who find it difficult to lean on boats that are obstructed by buildings and facilities of stalls and cafes. Fishermen, who are the majority of users of the coastal border as a place to lean on boats and fishing activities, are

now experiencing difficulties in places. This triggered conflicts between local residents. Mutual claims that the coastal boundary is common property and can be used together but on the other hand causes losses for the parties. The stall and café entrepreneurs feel that the existence of fishing boats parked in front of stalls and cafes is very disturbing to the scenery and activities of visitors. Meanwhile, fishermen also cannot lean on their boats due to the existence of stalls, cafes and restaurants with facilities such as chairs, tables, photo spots and others that fill along the beach.

The above reality shows that the policy of officials who grant business licenses at the Coast border is not in line with the expectations of people who work as fishermen who have lost their rights. In addition to the rights of fishermen who are lost, there are also the rights of local people who work as itinerant traders or masseuses, where they are always limited by cafes, restaurants and hotels. This certainly raises serious questions and has the potential to cause conflict. On the one hand, the government gives business licenses on the Coastal border, but on the other hand, there are people who feel disadvantaged. Likewise, there are horizontal conflicts between residents with different professions in utilizing the coastal border. This phenomenon is now happening due to the lack of clarity of regulations that overlap each other in their implementation.

3.2 The Impact of the Utilization of Coastal Boundaries in the Tanjung Bias Tourism Area That Is Not in Accordance with Laws and Regulations

The central and local governments were responsible for sustainable tourism. Manufacturers and industries are urged to direct their clean production programs towards sustainability in the long term. It must implement the principle of a circular economy, where the value of products and materials is maintained and utilized as long as possible, and also limiting the waste produced. The circular economy aims to sustainably balance the environment and economic aspects¹⁹.

a) Positive impact

The existence of stalls, cafes, and restaurants along the border of Tanjung Bias Beach as a tourism business, has had a positive impact in the form of economic benefits and as the Regional Original Income of West Lombok Regency. Through an interview conducted with Mr. Heri, in addition to hotels, the existence of stalls, cafes and restaurants in the Tanjung Bias Beach Area also contributes greatly to the Original Income sector of West Lombok Regency. Furthermore, Heri said that the existence of these culinary businesses provides economic benefits for the people

of Tanjung such as the availability of jobs, opportunities to open other tourism businesses and being able to raise the existence of the village in the eyes of the community and tourists.²⁰

b) Negative impact

In addition to having a positive impact, the existence of the culinary business also has a negative impact, because the location of the construction of stalls, cafes and restaurants is mostly carried out in the coastal border area which is a protected area. Even hotels on average build their restaurants until they jut over the beach. Other negative impacts felt by the community include road access to the beach being closed, traditional fishermen of the local community have difficulty leaning their boats. In addition, environmental damage to the beach has also begun to occur in the form of beach abrasion and uncontrolled accumulation of garbage. As a result, this also has an impact on regional spatial plans that have been outlined in laws and regulations becoming difficult to realize.

The negative impact of the use of coastal boundaries that are not in accordance with this rule was also stated by Mr. Siswandi who said that massive and uncontrolled land use and tourism

¹⁹ Nurjannah Septyanun et al., "The Implementation of Regional Waste Policies and the Improvement of Public Health," *Open Access Macedonian Journal of Medical Sciences* 10, no. E

(2022): 406–10, <https://doi.org/10.3889/oamjms.2022.8143>.

²⁰ Interview with Mr. Heri, West Lombok Tourism Business Actor, on March 8, 2025.

development, especially at strategic points of conservation areas, can result in pollution and environmental degradation such as the loss of various types of animals, vegetation and coastal ecological damage.²¹

IV. CONCLUSION

The utilization and management of coastal border areas must be a top priority, with the principle of environmental sustainability without abandoning the principle of justice. The existence of a coastal border area will prevent coastal abrasion and protect the beach from activities that can interfere with and/or damage its function and sustainability. However, in practice, the use of the beach border as a location for culinary entrepreneurs in the form of cafes, restaurants and hotels tends to have an impact that results in a decrease in the function of the coastal border, which is characterized by the narrowing and pollution of the beach. One of them occurred in the Tanjung Bias tourist area, West Lombok, where the coastal area and coastal borders are now full of buildings that fill the beach. This happens because the community does not know and does not understand the boundaries of the beach that the community can use. One of the factors causing it is the negligence and lack of control and supervision of the West Lombok government in granting the development permits. As a result, the community and entrepreneurs are increasingly

free to erect buildings without paying attention to the rules about the boundaries of the Coast. As a result, it has an impact on the dysfunction of the Coast border and causes conflicts, both vertical conflicts with the government that has the authority to issue permits illegally, and horizontal conflicts between fellow citizens and entrepreneurs who have different interests. This is certainly contrary to Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2011 concerning the Regional Spatial Plan of West Lombok Regency, that the spatial pattern plan has been determined as a tourism strategic area and an economic strategic area.

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²¹ Wawancara dengan Bapak Siswandi, Pegawai BUMDES Desa Senteluk. Pada Tanggal 10 April 2025.

Violetta Simatupang, *Hukum Kepariwisata Berbasis Ekspresi Budaya Tradisional*, PT. Alumni, Bandung, 2015.

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