Concept of Interregional Sea Areas Boundary between Semarang City with Kendal Regency as an Effort of Ordering of Coastal Areas Spatial Order

Abstract

Based on the authority of local government to manage resources on the sea areas is based on Article 18 paragraph (3) of the Local Government Act Number 32, 2004 the need of region to ordering its spatial order especially coastal areas. Knowing the boundary of the coastal areas between the two regions, will be used as reference for both local government to set up the spatial ordering of adjacent coastal areas. The coastal areas spatial order arrangement include on the Management Coastal Area and Small Islands Act Number 27, 2007, spatial order include on Small Islands and Coastal Area Zona Plan (RZWP-3K) of Province and/or District/City. This RZWP-3K is then fixed and balanced with the regional spatial order plan (RTRW) Province and/or District/City. RTRW Province and/or District/City is the general implementation of spatial order arrangement based on the Spatial Ordering Act Number 26, 2007.

Referring to the restrictions on coastal areas administratively, which will likely be problems can occur is when the region will determine the areas of authority in the sea.

By using juridis-normative method, try to examine and confront concept of interregional sea areas boundary between Semarang City with Kendal Regency as an effort of ordering of coastal areas spatial order.

The results of this study are as follows; first, emphasis of Semarang with Kendal sea boundaries has not been determined, because the land boundaries has not been finished. Emphasis of the sea boundaries area is the prolongation after emphasis of land boundaries. Local government of Semarang and Kendal may emphasis the sea areas boundary by referring to the rule of Minister of Internal Affairs Number 1, 2006 about the Manual of Region Emphasis. Second, The concept of problem solving sea areas boundary known to the technical forms of terms and the setting sea boundaries. By knowing the sea areas boundary, coastal areas boundary to both regions will be very clear. The information of coastal areas boundary will be used as reference for both local government to set up the spatial ordering of adjacent coastal areas. Third, the Joint Decree on Cooperation of Development Program in Kedungsepur region can be used as juridical basis in manifesting co-operation between Semarang and Kendal.

Local government of Semarang and Kendal can implement cooperation to set up the spatial ordering of adjacent coastal areas by implementing by applying interregional co-operation (regional management).
Keywords: emphasis, sea areas boundary, coastal areas, spatial ordering, co-operation