

**PENENTUAN LOKASI POTENSIAL KAWASAN PERMUKIMAN  
MENGUNAKAN SISTEM INFORMASI GEOGRAFIS  
DI KABUPATEN LAMPUNG SELATAN**

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**ABSTRAK**

Peningkatan jumlah penduduk setiap tahunnya di wilayah studi berpengaruh terhadap kebutuhan tempat tinggal bagi masyarakatnya. Kebutuhan tersebut diwujudkan melalui pembangunan kawasan yang terencana dan pembangunannya mengacu pada RTRW agar terwujud daerah yang tertata rapi. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengetahui kemampuan lahan dan lokasi permukiman yang sesuai dengan RTRW. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah model deskriptif kuantitatif diharapkan mampu menentukan lokasi kawasan permukiman di Kabupaten ini. Hasil dari penelitian ini, kemampuan lahan Kabupaten Lampung Selatan dibagi menjadi 5 zona yaitu zona I, zona II, zona III, zona IV, dan zona V. Berdasarkan luasnya Kecamatan Natar, Tanjung Bintang dan Jati Agung yang berpotensi untuk menjadi lokasi kawasan permukiman, akan tetapi berdasarkan zonanya Kecamatan Candipuro, Jati Agung, Ketapang, Natar, Penengahan, dan Way Sulan yang berpotensi menjadi permukiman berdasarkan karakteristik lokasi dan kesesuaian lahan Peraturan Menteri Pekerjaan Umum No.40 tahun 2007. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa kemampuan lahan terbagi menjadi 5 yaitu zona I (114,231 Km<sup>2</sup>), zona II (130,612 Km<sup>2</sup>), zona III (498,570 Km<sup>2</sup>), zona IV (372,189 Km<sup>2</sup>), dan zona V (635,459 Km<sup>2</sup>), dan lokasi yang kawasan sesuai berada pada zona I dengan luas 19,603 Km<sup>2</sup>, yang tersebar di Kecamatan Natar (11,003 Km<sup>2</sup>), Jati Agung (4,759 Km<sup>2</sup>), Penengahan (2,230 Km<sup>2</sup>), dan Way Sulan (0,242 Km<sup>2</sup>), Ketapang (0,012 Km<sup>2</sup>).

Kata kunci: Permukiman, Kemampuan lahan, SIG, RTRW.

**DETERMINING THE POTENTIAL LOCATION OF SETTLEMENT AREAS  
USING THE GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM  
IN SOUTH LAMPUNG DISTRICT**

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**ABSTRACT**

*The number of the population increased each year in the study area affects the need for residence for society. These needs are manifested through planned regional development and the development refers to the RTRW so that a neatly arranged area is created. The purpose of this study was to determine the ability of land and location of settlements following the RTRW. The research method used is a quantitative descriptive model that is expected to be able to determine the location of residential areas in this Regency. The results of this study, the land capability of South Lampung Regency is divided into 5 zones, namely zone I, zone II, zone III, zone IV, and zone V. Based on the wide of the Natar, Tanjung Bintang and Jati Agung Districts which have the potential to become the location of settlement areas, but based on the zones of Candipuro, Jati Agung, Ketapang, Natar, Pen Tengah and Way Sulan Districts which have the potential to become settlements areas based on location characteristics and land suitability of the Minister of Public Works Regulation No.40 of 2007. It can be concluded that the land capability is divided into 5 namely zone I ( 114,231 Km<sup>2</sup>), zone II (130,612 Km<sup>2</sup>), zone III (498,570 Km<sup>2</sup>), zone IV (372,189 Km<sup>2</sup>), and zone V (635,459 Km<sup>2</sup>), and the suitable location is in zone I with a wide area 19,603 Km<sup>2</sup>, which is distributed over Natar District (11,003 Km<sup>2</sup>), Jati Agung (4,759 Km<sup>2</sup>), Penengahan (2,230 Km<sup>2</sup>), Way Sulan (0,242 Km<sup>2</sup>), and Ketapang (0.012 Km<sup>2</sup>).*

*Key word: Settlement, Land capability, GIS, RTRW.*