

## **Mapping Of Condition Region and Building Areas as Basic Materials Technical Regulations for Buildings District Of Muaro Jambi, Jambi Province, Sumatra, Indonesia\***

Bayu Arieffirsandy<sup>1</sup>, Heepy Hariyadi Harahap<sup>2</sup>, Zulkifli Lubis<sup>3</sup>,  
Kalimanya Experd Consultants, PT

\*Research funded by the Regional Government of Muaro Jambi  
Jambi Province - Sumatra.

---

**Abstract:** *Entering the era of regional autonomy, the construction activities on buildings in the district/city continues to increase. District/city government should be ready to control such development. For that, we need adequate legislation that the pace of construction of buildings in the area under control. The goal for the development and use of buildings can be orderly so manifest building reliable, and in harmony with the environment. Based on that Muaro Jambi need to draft an Regional Regulation on Building, which can be used as a reference for the people in the administration building. This research uses a survey method that leads to the base of which is based on existing "sosiolegal" territory conditions, local community, and the fact the area of existing buildings in the district of Muaro Jambi. The purpose of this study are: (1) Identification of the condition of the area Muaro Jambi, and (2) The conditions and character of buildings in the neighborhood Muaro Jambi. The data collection was done by using a search of documentation, interviews, and surveys. The data were analyzed using percentage table, mapping, and a meaningful narrative. The results showed that: First, Muaro Jambi is an important regional Gross Domestic Product dominant agricultural and mining sectors are developing in the direction of the industry. Secondly, the condition and character of the building covers an area of settlement of rural areas where farmers and fishermen. The heritage area of the temple complex of archaeological sites Muaro Hindu-Buddhist heritage. Regional port and industrial buildings "Talang Duku" a transit point for agricultural products and mining. Places docking ship industry, steel mills and fish processing. Regional road corridors Primary Arterial East Sumatera and Hiking Trails Connecting East and Central Sumatra.*

**Key Words:** *the condition and character of the community, regional building regulations, buildings, districts Muaro Jambi.*

---

### **I. Background**

In line with the enactment of Law No. 28/2002 on Building (*UU-BG*) and Government Regulation No. 36-005 concerning the Implementing Regulations of Law No. 28 of 2002 on Building-Government Regulation (*PP-BG*), it is necessary followed by Regional Regulation on Building at district/city level. Required local regulations on buildings, which charge substantially adapted to the *UU-BG* and *PP-BG*. This was in line with the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works No. 45/PRT/M/2007 on Technical Guidelines Development State Building.

Entering the era of regional autonomy, the construction activities on buildings in the district/city continue to increase both the quantity, quality and complexity. Local businesses to attract investors as much as possible is a phenomenon that takes place in line with the regional autonomy policy to improve the original income. In line with this policy, the growth of the amount of investment in the area has intensified the increase in development activities. District/city government should be ready to control such development. However, without adequate regulation supported feared it would be difficult to control the speed of construction of buildings in the area. These conditions will result in a growing number of buildings that do not meet the requirements of the administrative and technical requirements.

In line with the increase in building activities at the district/city it should be anticipated with administrative and technical arrangements. This must be done so that the process of development and utilization of buildings can be orderly so manifest building reliable, and in harmony with the environment. Based on the district/city should immediately undertake Drafting Regional Regulation on Building, which can be used as a reference for the people in the administration building, so that the intent and purpose of the construction of buildings in the area can be realized well.

Associated with the presence of the Building Regulation, each region in Indonesia has a different status. Found six groups: (1) Areas that do not have a draft Regulation of the Regional Building, (2) The new regional preparing draft Regional Regulation of the Building, (3) The area is now preparing the draft local Regulation Building, (4) Areas that have been a draft Building Regulations, but has not been discussed in legal,

(5) Areas that already have a draft Regional Building Regulations are being discussed in the Legislative Council, and (6) Areas that already has a Regional Building Regulations.

In order to have a Local Regulation on Building, then each district/city in Indonesia assembles the local regulation, including Muaro Jambi in Sumatra. In accordance with the duties and functions, work unit Building and Environmental Planning at District Muaro Jambi doing preparation and legalization Regional Regulation on Building. The activity was facilitated by the central government. This was in line with the mandate in article 106 paragraph 3 of the Government Regulation No. 36-2005 which reads: "The Government can provide technical assistance in the preparation of local regulations and policies in the field of building conducted by the local government". Based on Law No. 12-2011 concerning the establishment of legislation are listed as follows: each establishment of Regional Regulation at both provincial and district/city accompanied by the information or explanations referred to an academic paper.

Academic paper is the text of the research or study law on an issue. Which results can be justified scientifically. Which is used as a draft law or draft local regulations. The draft local regulations as a solution to the problems and needs of the legal community. The existence of an academic paper useful as a reference and guidance in shaping legislation. For that, we need research that aims: (1) Identification of the condition of the area Muaro Jambi, and (2) The conditions and character of buildings in the neighborhood Muaro Jambi. That, as a first step and the basis for the drafting of local regulations about "building" and academic paper.

## II. Method

The method used for mapping the condition of the area and the building area is survey. Survey was linked to identify the condition and character of the people in the district of Muaro Jambi. So, identify the area where the building and implementation issues at Muaro Jambi building. Results of identification that will be used as an ingredient in academic papers *PP-BG* in Muaro Jambi. The location of this research in Muaro Jambi. The object of this study is the condition of the area where the existing buildings in the district of Muara Jambi. The research instrument was a questionnaire lead to the identification of state/potential of the region, the condition of the building area, and problems in the implementation of the Building in Muaro Jambi. The data were analyzed using a single tabulation, mapping, or maps of the area, and a meaningful narrative description consistent with the presence of field data found.

## III. Research Result

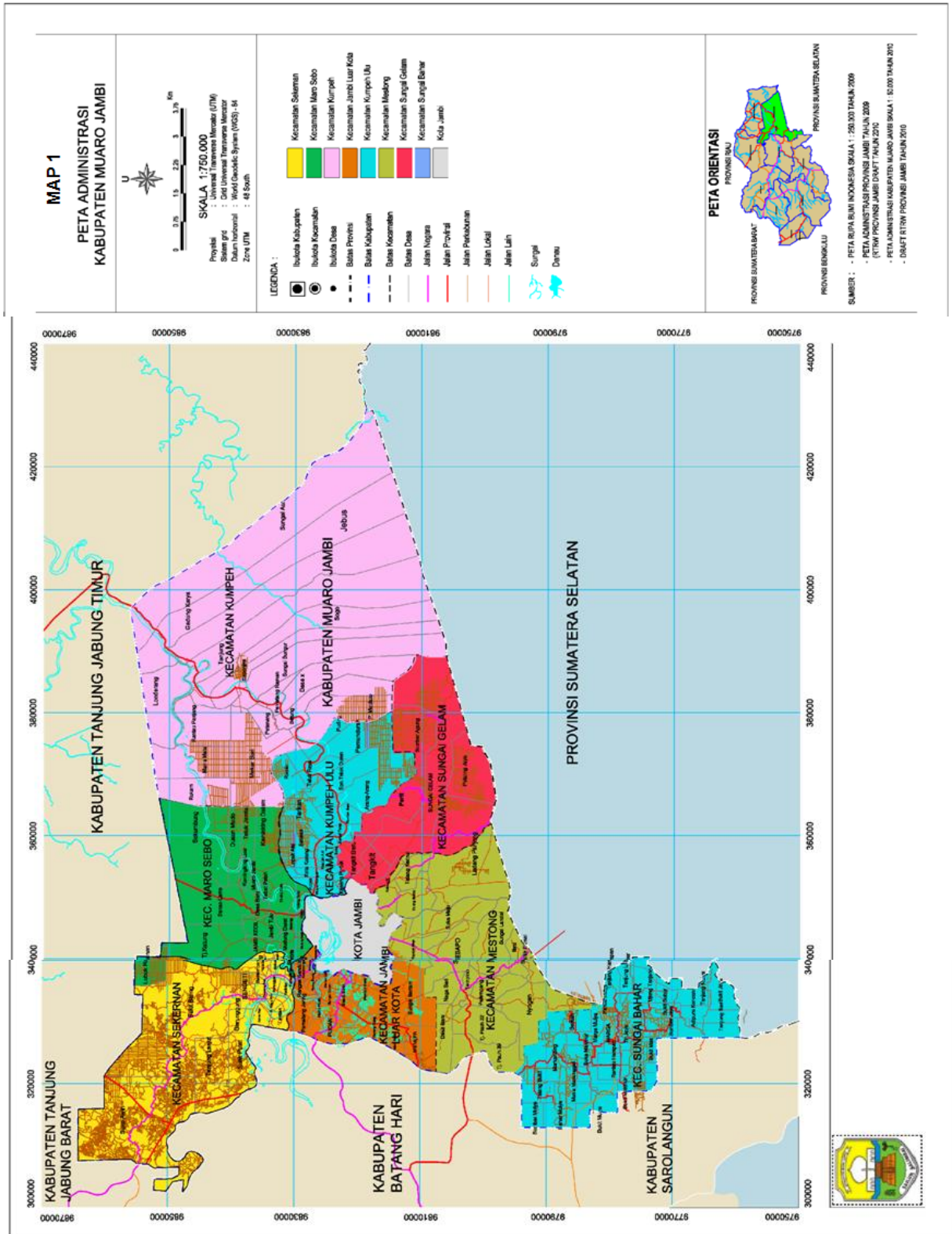
### 1. Conditions of Muaro JambiRegency

Muaro Jambi is located at 1°15'- 2°20' south latitude and 103°10'-104°20' east longitude. The total area of 5.246 square kilometers. Administrative boundaries: North: East Tanjung Jabung; East: East Tanjung Jabung; South: South Sumatra Province and; West: Batang Regency and west Tanjung Jabung. Muaro Jambi were established under Law No. 54-1999 and was inaugurated on October 1999. It is an area of expansion of Batang Regency. Consists of sub-districts: Jambi Outer City, Mestong, Sekernan, Kumpeh Ulu, Maro Sebo, Kumpeh, Sungai Bahar, and Sungai Gelam. Has an area of 524 600 hectares or 10.29% of the area of Jambi Province (covering an area of 5.1 million hectare). The land area as shown in Table 1. The map of the district Muaro Jambi can be seen in Map 1.

**Table 1:**Size Administrative Region Muaro Jambi

Districts	Square Kilometers	Amount	
		Village	Sub-district
Jambi Luar Kota	335,11	17	1
Mestong	474,70	14	1
Sekernan	671,60	15	1
Maro Sebo	261,47	11	1
Kumpeh	1.658,93	16	1
Kumpeh Ulu	386,65	17	-
Sungai Bahar	160,60	11	-
Sungai Gelam	654,41	13	-
Taman Rajo	352,67	10	-
Sungai Bahar Utara	167,26	11	-
Sungai Bahar Selatan	165,59	10	-
<b>Amount</b>	<b>5.246,200</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>5</b>

**Source:**Plan of Regional Medium-Term Development Plan Muaro Jambi, 2011-2016



Based on the interpretation maps from satellite imagery can be explained that: land use Muaro Jambi can be identified as shown in Table 2 below.

**Table 2:**Pattern of Land Use in the district of Muara Jambi

No.	Land Use	Hectares	%
1	The areas managed	711	0,13
2	Large Scale Plantation Industries	141.561	25,72
3	Secondary Forest	32.217	5,85
4	Small Scale Plantation Industries	138.217	25,11
5	Forest Thicket	43.054	7,82
6	Horticultural Crops	32.097	5,83
7	Settlement	4.924	0,89
8	Peat Degraded Forests	54.143	9,84
9	Forest Peat	68.373	12,42
10	Land Open	26.955	4,90
11	Vegetation Swamp	1.282	0,23
12	Rice	6.915	1,26

District residents Muaro Jambi conditions indicate that the population many as 363.994 peoples. Consisting of 188.236 men and 175.758 women. The distribution and number of inhabitants in each districts in Muaro Jambi can be seen in Table 3.

**Table 3:**Number and Distribution of Population at Muaro Jambi

Districts	Mens	Womens	Amount	Sex Ratio
Mestong	20.532	19.258	39.790	107
Sungai Bahar	13.396	11.969	25.365	112
Bahar Selatan	7.408	6.828	14.236	109
Bahar Utara	7.822	6.884	14.706	114
Kumpeh Ulu	25.123	23.691	48.814	106
Sungai Gelam	31.893	28.895	60.788	110
Kumpeh	12.492	11.919	24.412	105
Maro Sebo	9.967	9.592	19.559	104
Taman Rajo	6.219	5.948	12.167	105
Jambi Luar Kota	31.609	30.355	61.964	104
Sekernan	21.774	20.419	42.193	107
<b>Amount/Rates</b>	<b>188.236</b>	<b>175.758</b>	<b>363.994</b>	<b>107</b>

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics Muaro Jambi (2013)

When viewed from the population density by area districts. Districts have the lowest population density is the District Rajo Park, which is about 3.34%. The District has the highest population density is the District of "Jambi Luar Kota", which amounted to 17.02%. In detail the deployment of overcrowding in every district in the district of Muara Jambi, as shown in Table 4.

**Table 4:**Population Density and Distribution at Muaro Jambi

Districts	Square Kilometers	%	Amount	%	Density
Mestong	447,70	9,05	39.790	10,93	83,82
Sungai Bahar	160,50	3,06	25.365	6,97	158,04
Bahar Selatan	195,69	3,73	14.236	3,91	72,75
Bahar Utara	167,26	3,19	14.706	4,04	87,92
Kumpeh Ulu	386,65	7,37	48.814	13,41	126,25
Sungai Gelam	654,41	12,47	60.788	16,70	92,89
Kumpeh	1.658,93	31,62	24.412	6,71	14,72
Maro Sebo	261,47	4,98	19.559	5,37	74,80
Taman Rajo	352,67	6,72	12.167	3,34	34,50
Jambi Luar Kota	280,12	5,34	61.964	17,02	221,21
Sekernan	671,60	12,80	42.193	11,59	62,82
<b>Amount</b>	<b>5.264,00</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>363.994</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>69,39</b>

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics Muaro Jambi District (2013)

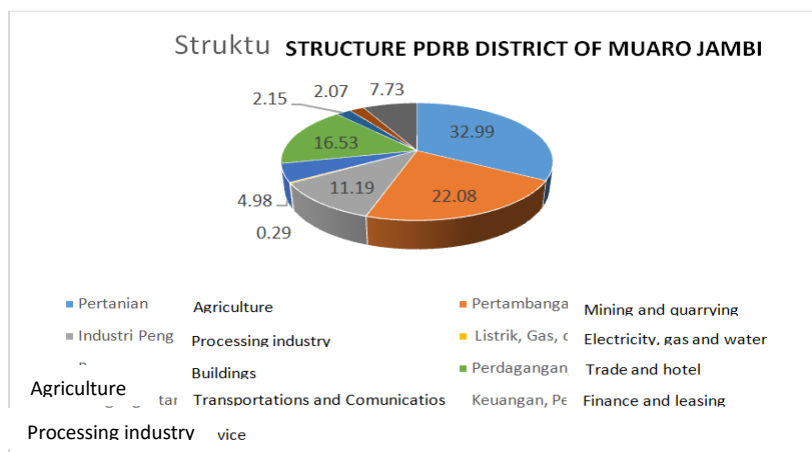


Figure 1: Gross Domestic Product at Muara Jambi Regency

Economic conditions in Muaro Jambi shows that the average is still dominated by the agricultural sector. Subsequently, followed by mining and quarrying, and manufacturing. Figures Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) in the district of Muara Jambi showed an increase from year to year. The biggest contribution of agriculture and mining. The smallest contribution of the business sector of electricity, gas, and clean water. In detail and percentage contribution of each sector in the Gross Domestic Product at Muara Jambi Regency can be seen in Figure 1.

Based Image or Figure1 above shows that support sector Gross Domestic Product in the District of Muaro Jambi quite varied. The most dominant influence is shown by the primary sector, especially agriculture. The support given by the primary sector in agriculture amounted to 32.99%. Furthermore, the mining and quarrying sector amounted to 22.08%. However, the construction sector contributed only 4.98%.

## 2. Conditions and Characteristics of Building Zone at Muaro Jambi

Muaro Jambi regional hierarchy is intended to determine a central system of the central region or a particular settlement. It was necessary to know the progress between the residential area, functional descriptions, and the role of urban centers of interest. Each locality has the function and role of each line with the infrastructure and facilities owned. Each locality as a center of support can be seen in Table 6.

Table 6: System Activity Center at Muaro Jambi

No.	Central or a particular settlement	Hierarchy of services	Role and Function Activity Center
1.	Sengeti	Regional Activity Center of Sale	1. Central district administration 2. Trade and services 3. Transportation 4. Health.
2.	Sebapo	Local Activity Center	1. Trade and services 2. Health 3. Recreation 4. Sports 5. Education 6. Industry
3.	Pijoan	Local Activity Center	1. Trade and Services 2. Health 3. Education 4. Recreation and sport 5. Transport Node
4.	Tanjung	Local Activity Center	1. Transport Node 2. Trade and services 3. Health 4. Recreation and sport
5.	Marga	Local Activity Center	1. Transport Node 2. Trade and services 3. Health 4. Education 5. Recreation and sport
6.	Arang-Arang	Local Activity Center of Sale	1. Trade and services 2. Health 3. Recreation and sport

7.	Tempino	Local Activity Center of Sale	1. Trade and services 2. Transport Node 3. Health 4. Recreation and Sports
8.	Petaling Jaya	Local Activity Center of Sale	1. Trade and services 2. Health 3. Recreation and sport

For the development of rural areas geared towards growth centers, local transmigration settlement, maintain, and improve the productivity of the primary sector. However, in its development, taking into account the capacity of the environment as well as promote the development of the secondary sector. The goal is to produce value added, employment, improving the quality of human resources, developing rural areas, develop the fishing villages and farming village. Efforts to improve accessibility to rural areas with the aim to support the marketing of rural production, both in the primary and secondary sectors. Furthermore, the provision of facilities and infrastructure in rural areas is adequate, in order to: (1) facilitate the activities and rural communities, (2) encourage the development of local industrial raw material local, (3) encourage the formation of markets and trade center of agricultural production and rural industries.

Region archaeological site or temple complex Muaro Jambi. This region as a temple complex Hindu-Buddhist heritage. The existence of this temple complex is the largest in Indonesia. The complex was supposed to be relics of the kingdom of Srivijaya and Royal Malay. The complex is located in the district of Muara Sebo, District of Muaro Jambi. It is located on the banks of the Batang Hari River, about 26 kilometers east of the city of Jambi. Muaro Jambi temple complex is a site of the best preserved on the island of Sumatra. Since 2009 Muaro Temple Complex has been nominated to UNESCO's World Heritage Sites.



Picture 1: Profile of temple complex in Muaro Jambi

This site has an area of 260 hectares that extends in the direction of the river channels. This site consists of 61 Hindu temples in the feel of the building. Inside the complex, there is not only the temple, but also found an ancient moat, a pond of water reception, and bumps in the ancient brick structures. The compound is also found in various types of statues, such as the statue of "Prajnaparamita", "dwarapala", "gajahsimha", and "stone base". Found also: "Gong" made of bronze with Chinese writing, "the Buddhist mantra", ceramics, pottery, "pot" of bronze, china currency, precious stones, as well as "fragmenbesi". Profile Muaro temple complex can be seen in the Picture 1.

The port area and industrial Talang Duku. This region is a complex area that is very important for Muaro Jambi. This port generally as shelters or transit result of mining and plantation commodities, such as

stockpile and CPO. Nevertheless, the region also found docking ship industry, steel mills and fish processing. In detail, as can be seen in Table 7.

**Table 7:** Type and Number Activity Evolving

No	Type of activity	Amaunt
1	Stockpile	3
2	Shelter sand for building	3
3	CPO	5
4	Docking Kapal	6
5	Steel factory	3
6	Fish processing	1

The distribution pattern of the location of various industries that tend to be linear with respect to the flow of Batang Hari River. Furthermore, a linear road artery Simpang Pudak-Port Talang Duku. Based on the distribution pattern, can also illustrated that the distribution of industrial activities are not only located in the region of Port Talang Duku, but also spread to the region Batang Hari river. At least two regions found mostly related to the presence of existing buildings in the area of Muaro Jambi regency.

#### **IV. Discussion**

The Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia 1945, Article 28 H paragraph (1) states that every person has the right to live physical and spiritual prosperity, reside, and get a good environment and healthy. Related to this, the building can be a home, a place to move, and the environment to move. Building as well as forming part of a neighborhood that has a very strategic role in the formation of character and personality of the nation. Thus, he was voted one of the components to build complete Indonesian. Therefore, the requirement for residence (building) is a basic need for every human being who continues to grow and evolve with the times. This was in line with Law No. 26-2007 on Spatial Planning and Studies of existing legislation in an area or country (Maria, 2007).

State responsible for the realization of a balanced environment between the natural environment and the built environment. One manifestation of that responsibility is to set one of the functions of the environment both natural environment and the built environment. The natural environment has been formed in advance, while the artificial environment tends to threaten the existence of the natural environment. Setting an artificial environment that considers the natural environment can be achieved by regulating the functions of the built environment, one of the others which is the building. In other words, people should take action by using the mind that is critical in developing the natural environment (Crow, 1989; Soedjatmoko, 1984).

The setting of the building are applied to both external and internal environment of the building. Implementation of building in harmony with the environment is an integral functional (in the form of spatial, economic life, and social and cultural) that include public participation (Khaerul, 2007). The goal is to be able to guarantee environmental sustainability in line with the spirit of democracy, autonomy, and openness in the order of society, nation, and state (Surbakti, 2001; Bhenyamin, 2002; Karim, 2003). Therefore, it takes a grand design for the setting of the building. As in the Province such as North Borneo has prepared a "grand design" of education. "Grand design" was based on an inventory and mapping of all the components axle context of demographic, geographic, geocentric and social culture, a culture that is dominant in the relevant area (Fatchan, Amin, Ellia, and Iman, 2015).

Implementation of building that rests to the community and provide an opportunity to participate, is a must. In line with the community's role in the operation of buildings, the government is obliged to carry out research and development covering various aspects. Aspects of it such as spatial planning, land, environmental infrastructure, services, construction and engineering, financial, institutional, human resources, local knowledge as well as legislation. This was in line with the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works No. 17/PRT/M/2010 on Technical Guidelines for Data Collection Building.

As we know that the administration, district administration surround the city of Muaro Jambi. These conditions led to the development oriented to the city of Muaro Jambi. Muaro Jambi city which is the main center of the Jambi Province accelerated physical development (especially construction) that tend to be faster. Accelerating the development of the city of Jambi has implications for the development of land needs that exist in the region Muaro Jambi. Currently the development of physical development in the city of Jambi increasingly spreading outwards, except the north. That's because the northern part of his physical condition is very susceptible to waterlogging.

The pattern of developments taking place in the city of Jambi The impact on hinterland region, namely Muaro Jambi district that borders the city. Muaro Jambi region bordering Jambi city is basically rural areas a growing urban widened. Characteristics common development of settlements tend to be more rapid than in the other Jambi Muaro. In this region also has begun to develop a luxury residential complex.

The transport system is regulated in Law Number 38-2004 on the road. In Muaro Jambi transport is strongly influenced by the presence of a primary arterial road. East Cross Road is a connecting road Cross Sumatera and Central Sumatra. The high volume of vehicle traffic through both of these roads, has increased the strategic value and provide growth stimulants at some point region traversed. Some point growing region in the corridors of these roads include "Mendalo-Jaluko Region". In addition to support primary arterial road, this road corridor is also supported by the influence of the city of Jambi, as described previously. The development trend of the primary arterial road corridors that may affect the provision will be on the local regulation about the Building, especially those associated with building intensity as well as the regulation of building public functions. This needs to be anticipated, because previous studies in North Borneo find problems that are similar, if not set early on. Other problems in urban areas in the province of North Borneo is the development of new classrooms began difficult, because of limited land, so that the construction of classrooms to be built in stages (Fatchan, Amin, Ellia, and Iman, 2015).

Urban systems in Muaro Jambi showed that the character of the buildings in urban areas generally have differences with the rural areas. The difference was, among others, about the density of residential, architectural patterns, and building construction. Therefore, the area that characterized and predicted to be characterized by urban Muaro Jambi need to be assessed as one of the considerations formulation "Building Local Regulations" as mandated by Law No. 28-2002 on Building. Prediction urban area characterized by can refer to the spatial structure plan area and the area of the region: the main support of the provincial capital of Jambi; trade and regional services; processing industry; metropolitan settlements Jambi; plantation; livestock and fisheries; mining and tourism

Law Number 26-2007 on Spatial Planning application in "Spatial Plan" Muaro Jambi (District Regulation No. 02-2014 about the Spatial Plan Muaro Jambi 2014-2034). In Muaro Jambi region is divided into two parts namely industrial areas: *First*, the industrial area on the eastern region and the part of the Batang Hari River. The area is at 103°37'41,018" "East until 1°29'9,053" - 1°33'40,424" south latitude with an area of approximately 2508.7 hectares. This area covers the industry in the district and sub-district Rajo Park Maro Sebo. District of Taman Rajo as villages: Kunangan, Talang Duku, and Tebat Patah; while Maro Sebo Sub District as villages: New Village and the Village of Lake Lamo. These research findings consistent with previous research that analyzes potential is very be required "Manufacturing Sector" for the development of the region based on regional potential and condition centers industrial growth in the area concerned (Ida, 2007; Mulyadi, 2013).

*Second*, the region Talang Duku in the beginning is a character of the rural area that is constantly changing so the regional industry. It is a region dominated by industrial activities and results shelters primary sector commodities. Structurally, the development of space utilization patterns strongly influenced by the existence of transportation infrastructure system. The main infrastructure to trigger growth and development of the region's land use affected the existence of Port Talang Duku. Port Talang Duku existence as a "trigger" is supported by a network of arterial and collector roads in the region itself. Thus, growth and development of industrial activities have a higher intensity than the other parts of the region. This was in line with the content of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3/2014 about Industry.

In addition to the two regions, in the district of Muaro Jambi, there is a special limited area. The region is Shultan Taha Saifuddin Airport. In this area related to physical building limitations at around airports. This is related to the Operational Flight Safety Zone in service Shulthan Saifuddin Taha at Jambi. It is known that Taha Saifuddin Shulthan Airport in Jambi is the main airport at Jambi province. The airport is in the future will be upgraded to a larger airport. The existence of the airport is located in the administrative area Muaro Jambi, which is in the village of "Kebon IX Sungai Gelam". Thus, the existence of the airport related to the building department in Muaro Jambi. The above description is in line with Law No. 1/2011 on Housing and Settlement Region. The existence of such a development of airport terminals will be able to increase revenue in line with the new infrastructure airport (Lutfi, 2006).

## **V. Conclusion**

*First*, Muaro Jambi is an important area because of its position on the support and affluent city of Jambi, Jambi Province. Sector Gross Regional Domestic Product support is quite varied. The most dominant influence is shown by the primary sector, especially agriculture and mining. The general condition of the District of Muaro Jambi showed that the total population is quite dense. Economic conditions in Muaro Jambi shows that the average is still dominated by the agricultural sector that is now evolving towards industry especially in the area bordering the city of Jambi. *Secondly*, the condition and character of buildings in the neighborhood Muaro Jambi is a rural area as a residential community of farmers and fishermen village area that is being done to encourage efforts to improve accessibility in the production of primary and secondary sector. Region archaeological site or temple complex of Hindu-Buddhist heritage. This area is a heritage site and the Kingdom of Malay and Kingdom of Srivijaya, as a heritage area. Regional port and industrial buildings Talang



Duku is a transit point for agricultural products, plantation, and mining. Places docking ship industry, steel mills and fish processing. Regional road corridors Primary Arterial East Sumatera and Hiking Trails Connecting East and Central Sumatera, which tend to grow faster.

### References

- [1]. Bhenyamin Hossein, 2002, the Decentralization Policy, Journal of Public Administration, (Vol, II, 2, March, 2002).
- [2]. Central Bureau of Statistics of Muaro. 2013. Muaro Jambi in Figures. Statistical Office Muaro Jambi.
- [3]. Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945
- [4]. Crow. I. W. 1989. The Nature of Critical Thinking. Journal of College Science Teaching. November: 114-116.
- [5]. Fatchan, Ach; Amin, Muhammad; Ellia, Frederick Gugkang; and Iman, Datuk. 2015. Mapping of Conditions 9 Years Basic Education Based Natural Diversity of North Borneo Province Republic of Indonesia. Journal of Research on Humanities and Social Sciences. ISSN (Paper) ISSN 2224-5766 (Online) 2225-0484 (Online) Vol.5, No.22, 2015. www.iiste.org
- [6]. Ida Nuraini, (2007), Analysis of Potential Manufacturing Sector In Sidoarjo <https://www.google.com/search?q=data+industri+kabupaten+malang&ie=utf-8&oe=utf-8&aq=t&rls=org.mozilla:en-US:official&client=firefox-a&channel=np&source=hp>
- [7]. Karim, Abdul Gaffar, 2003. The complexity of the issue of regional autonomy in Indonesia, Reader Student, Yogyakarta.
- [8]. Khaerul, Muluk, 2007. Suing Public Participation in Local Government, Bayu Media and Publishing and Documentation FIA Institute UNIBRAW, Malang.
- [9]. Law Number 26/2007 on Spatial Planning is 20 years with a 5-year planning phase
- [10]. Regional Autonomy Law No. 32/2004, concerning the governance and development programs rely on the creativity of local policy makers respectively.
- [11]. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3/2014 About Industry
- [12]. Law No. 28-2002 on Building (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2002 Number 134, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4247).
- [13]. Law No. 38/2004 concerning Road (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2004 Number 132, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4441).
- [14]. Law Number 26/2007 on Spatial Planning (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2007 Number 68, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4725).
- [15]. Law No. 1/2011 on Housing and Settlement Region (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2011 Number 7, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5188).
- [16]. Lutfi, Achmad. 2006. Administration of Local Taxes and Levies: An Effort In PAD Revenue Optimization, Journal of Administration and Organization: Business and Bureaucracy Vol. XIV, January 1, 2006, Social UI, Jakarta, in 2006.
- [17]. Maria Farida Indrati. 2007. Science Legislation: Types, Functions, and Material Content, Canisius, Yogyakarta, 2007.
- [18]. Muaro Jambi District Regulation No. 02 Year 2014 About the Spatial Plan Muaro Jambi Year 2014-2034.
- [19]. [19]. Mulyadi, Smith (2013), Improving Competitiveness of Regional Industrial Development Through Industrial Growth Centrel, the Directorate General for Development of Industrial zoning, Presented at the Meeting of the Ministry of Industry Jakarta, May 22, 2013, hlm.5-20.
- [20]. Plan of Regional Medium-Term Development Plan Muaro Jambi. 2011-2016. Sengeti. Office Muaro Jambi.
- [21]. Regulation of the Minister of Public Works No. 45/PRT/M/2007 on Technical Guidelines Development State Building.
- [22]. Regulation of the Minister of Public Works No. 17/PRT/M/2010 on Guidelines Technical Guidelines for Data Collection Building.
- [23]. Surbakti, Ramlan. 2001. Covering an area as possible and Social Welfare, in Rizal Alfian Malarangeng, et al., Autonomous Region of Theoretical and Practical Perspectives, BIGRAF Publishing, Yogyakarta.
- [24]. Soedjatmoko, 1984. Human Dimension in Development, LP3ES, Jakarta.