**1**

**Geografi dan Iklim**

*Geography and Climate*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **PENJELASAN TEKNIS** | ***TECHNICAL NOTES*** |
| 1. Secara astronomis, Provinsi DKI Jakarta terletak antara 6o12’ Lintang Selatan dan 106o48’ Bujur Timur. Kota Jakarta merupakan dataran rendah dengan ketinggian rata-rata +- 7 meter diatas permukaan laut. Luas wilayah diatas permukaan laut. Luas wilayah Provinsi DKI Jakarta, berdasarkan SK Gubernur Nomor 171 tahun 2007, adalah berupa daratan seluas 662, 33 km3 dan berupa lautan seluas 6977,5 km3. Wilayah DKI memiliki tidak kurang 110 buah pulau yang ersebuar di Kepulauan Seribu, dan sekitar 27 buah sungai/saluran/kanal yang digunakan sebagai sumber air minum, usaha prikanan dan usaha perkotaan. Berdasarkan posisi geografisnya, Provinsi DKI Jakarta memliki batas-batas: di sebelah utara membentang pantai dari barat sampai ke Timur sepanjang +- 35 km yang menjadi tempat bermuaranya 9 buah sungai dan 2 buah kanal, yang berbatasan dengan Laut Jawa, sementara di sebelah selatan dan timmr berbatasan dengan wilayah Provinsi Jawa barat, sebelah barat dengan Provinsi Banten. | 1. *Astronomically, Province of DKI Jakarta lies between 6o2’ South latitude and 106o48’ East longitude. City of Jakarta is a lowland area with an average altitude of +- 7 meter above sea level. The total area of Jakarta according to Governor Decree No. 171 of 2007, is a land area of 662.33 km2 and a sea area of 6,977.5 km2. Area of the Jakarta 5 Special Region Industry area Territory of Kepulauan Seribu that has no less than 110 islands scattered in the Kepulauan Seribu, and there are about 27 river/waterway/canal which are used as a source of drinking water, fisheries, and urban businesses. Based on its geographical position, Province of DKI Jakarta has boundaries to the north extends a 35 km costline into which nine rivers and two canal discharge. The sath and east is west Java Province on the north stretches a coast form West to East along the +-35 km of the estuary of the 9 rivers and 2 channels, border on the Java sea, while to the south and eastern is bordering with West Java Province, on the west is bounded by Province of Banten.* |

${nama\_sub} ${sub\_name}

Kota Jakarta merupakan dataran rendah dengan ketinggian rata-rata +- meter diatas permukaan laut. DKI Jakarta merupakan wilayah dengan jumlah waduk/situ yang relative banyak dengan total luas sebesar 372,92 Ha. Sungai atau kanal yang melewati wilayah DKI Jakarta sebanyak 19 sungai. City of Jakara is a lowland area with an average altitude of +- 7 meter above sea level. Jakarta is a region with a number of dams/canals that are relatively large with a total area 372.92 Ha. Besides, rivers or canals that pass through areas of Jakarta as many as 119 rivers Jakarta is a region with a number of dams / there are relatively large with a total area of Ha. Rivers a canals that pass through areas of Jakarta as many as 19 rivers.

${nama\_sub} ${sub\_name}

Temperatur Provinsi DKI Jakarta pada tahun 2014 tertinggi di bulan September (37,0 oC) dan terendah di bulan Februari (22,8oC), dengan kelembaban 40 sampai 100 persen. Tekanan udara tertinggi dib lan September 1.011,4 miliar. Curah hujan teringgi di bulan Januari (1 075 mm2) dan terendah di bulan September (0 mm2). The highest temperature of DKI Jakarta Province 2014 was on September (37,0 oC) and the lowes one was on February (22,8oC), with the rate of humidity was ranging from 40 to 100 percent. The highest rainfall was on January (1075 mm2) and the lowest one was on September (0 mm2).

**2**

**Pemerintahan**

*Government*

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| --- | --- |
| **PENJELASAN TEKNIS** | ***TECHNICAL NOTES*** |
| 1. Pada saat pendudukan Jepang, yakni semenjak 8 Agustus 1942, kota Jakarta diubah namanya dari Jayakarta menjadi Djayakarta Toku-Betsu Shi. Kemudian sejak September 1945, pemerintah kota Jakarta berganti menjadi Pemerintah Nasional Kota Djakarta, dan permerintaan dipegang oleh seorang Walikota sampai akhir tahun 1960. | 1. *During the Japanese occupation, which was began since August 8, 1942, the city was renamed from the Jayakarta to Djakarta Toku-Betsu Shi. Then since September 1945, the city government changed into National Governemnt of Jakarta City, and the government held by a Mayor until the end of 1960.* |

${nama\_sub} ${sub\_name}

Secara administrasi, Provinsi DKI Jakarta terbagi menjadi 5 wilayah kota administrasi dan 1 kabupaten administrasi. Wilayah administrasi di bawahnya terbagi menjadi 44 kecamatan dan 267 kelurahan. Administratively, the area of Jakarta is divided into five municipalities and one district adminsitration. Administrative regions below is divided into 44 sub distrit and 267 administrative village.

${nama\_sub} ${sub\_name}

Persentase 4 (empat) besar partai pemenang pemilihan legislatif DKI Jakarta yaitu Partai Demokrat (36,40%), Partai Keadilan Sejahtera (19,11%), Partai Demokrasi Indonesia perjuangan (11,63%) dan Partai Golongan Karya (6,46%). The percentage of 4 (four) mjor party winning the legislative electionin Jakarta were the Demokarat Party (36,40%), Kedilan Sejahtera Party (19,11%), Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan Party (11,63%) and Golongan Karya Party (6,46%).

**3**

**Penduduk dan Ketenagakerjaan**

*Population and Employment*

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| --- | --- |
| **PENJELASAN TEKNIS** | ***TECHNICAL NOTES*** |
| 1. ${narasi} | 1. *${narration}* |

${nama\_sub} ${sub\_name}

Jumlah pegawi negeri sipil di lingkungan pemerintah Provinsi DKI Jakarta tahun 2014 sebanyak 69.613 orang. The number of civil servants in te government of Jakarta in 2014 was 69.613 people.

${nama\_sub} ${sub\_name}

${teks} ${text}

**4**

**Sosial dan Kesejahteraan Rakyat**

*Social and Welfare*

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| **PENJELASAN TEKNIS** | ***TECHNICAL NOTES*** |
| 1. ${narasi} | 1. *${narration}* |

${nama\_sub} ${sub\_name}

${teks} ${text}

${nama\_sub} ${sub\_name}

${teks} ${text}

**5**

**Industri, Pertambangan, Energi, dan Konstruksi**

*Industry, Energy, and Construction*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **PENJELASAN TEKNIS** | ***TECHNICAL NOTES*** |
| 1. ${narasi} | 1. *${narration}* |

${nama\_sub} ${sub\_name}

${teks} ${text}

${nama\_sub} ${sub\_name}

${teks} ${text}

**6**

**Hotel dan Pariwisata**

*Hotel and Tourism*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **PENJELASAN TEKNIS** | ***TECHNICAL NOTES*** |
| 1. ${narasi} | 1. *${narration}* |

${nama\_sub} ${sub\_name}

${teks} ${text}

**7**

**Transportasi dan Komunikasi**

*Transportation and Communication*

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| --- | --- |
| **PENJELASAN TEKNIS** | ***TECHNICAL NOTES*** |
| 1. ${narasi} | 1. *${narration}* |

${nama\_sub} ${sub\_name}

${teks} ${text}

${nama\_sub} ${sub\_name}

${teks} ${text}

**8**

**Keuangan Daerah dan Harga**

*Finance and Prices*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **PENJELASAN TEKNIS** | ***TECHNICAL NOTES*** |
| 1. ${narasi} | 1. *${narration}* |

${nama\_sub} ${sub\_name}

${teks} ${text}

${nama\_sub} ${sub\_name}

${teks} ${text}

**9**

**Pengeluaran, Penduduk, dan Konsumsi Makanan**

*Expenditure, Population, and Provision Consumptions*

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| --- | --- |
| **PENJELASAN TEKNIS** | ***TECHNICAL NOTES*** |
| 1. ${narasi} | 1. *${narration}* |

${nama\_sub} ${sub\_name}

${teks} ${text}

${nama\_sub} ${sub\_name}

${teks} ${text}

**10**

**Pendapatan Regional**

*Regional Income*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **PENJELASAN TEKNIS** | ***TECHNICAL NOTES*** |
| 1. ${narasi} | 1. *${narration}* |

${nama\_sub} ${sub\_name}

${teks} ${text}

${nama\_sub} ${sub\_name}

${teks} ${text}

**11**

**Perbandingan Regional**

*Regional Comparison*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **PENJELASAN TEKNIS** | ***TECHNICAL NOTES*** |
| 1. ${narasi} | 1. *${narration}* |

${nama\_sub} ${sub\_name}

${teks} ${text}

${nama\_sub} ${sub\_name}

${teks} ${text}

**12**

**Pertanian**

*Agriculture*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **PENJELASAN TEKNIS** | ***TECHNICAL NOTES*** |
| 1. ${narasi} | 1. *${narration}* |

${nama\_sub} ${sub\_name}

${teks} ${text}

${nama\_sub} ${sub\_name}

${teks} ${text}

**13**

**Perdagangan**

*Trading*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **PENJELASAN TEKNIS** | ***TECHNICAL NOTES*** |
| 1. ${narasi} | 1. *${narration}* |