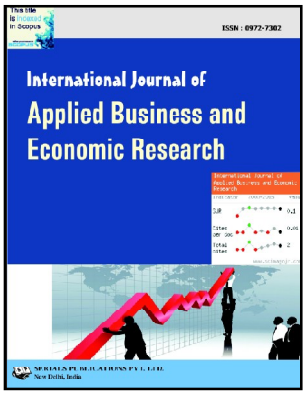

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Impact Analysis of Development Implementation Resource Planning Based Jakarta Reclamation Bay Viewed from Political Economy and Development

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Abstract: The impact analysis of the implementation of resource development planning Jakarta Bay Reclamation era of Asian Economic Community (AEC) and free trade are designed to improve the performance of the implementation of the plan to fit the Medium Term Development Plan and Long Term oriented community welfare. The purpose of this study are: analyze the Jakarta Bay Reclamation Plan; evaluating the implementation of the planning document resource development, especially the development plan of North Jakarta reclamation bay with variable the effect of human resources (HR), natural resources (NR) and artificial resources(AR) whether the results could have an impact on the welfare of society; analyze alternative reclamation facility ownership of property based partly utilized as a residential community, in part to tourism, and partly for the industry in accordance with standard functions and the facility property.

The method used is the historical analysis of projective, Structural Equation Modeling (SEM), and Analysis Hierarchy Process (AHP) of the questionnaire and interview guides that have been filled by the sample group is equipped with the interview in order to complete the required data classification.

The results of the analysis of the development planning of Jakarta Bay Reclamation become property is divided into (residential community, tourism, industry) The main effect of variable HR, NR, and AR Planning development and its impact on the welfare of the structural model. The analysis showed proof variable influence HR, NR, and resource-made proven to significantly influence the variable development planning, and variable impact of development planning on NR is not significant to the variable welfare, as well as the impact of the planning of the variable HR and AR significant to variable welfare.

The results of priority weight comparison matrix partner in development planning reclamation Jakarta bay, criteria for licensing is the most important criterion or 1st priority, the 2nd priority was reclaimed from the sea into an increase in land area (5100 ha) is converted of sea into land is the more important the 2nd criterion, the 3th priority is the deepening of the river, the 4th priority is integrated water set, and the 5th priorities is breakwater

/ jetty or giant sea wall which will be integrated with the reclamation of 17 artificial islands, the 6th priority is public facilities / public access (40%) of the carrying capacity of ecosystems and socio-economic fisherman, the 7th priority is a means of marketing the property, the 8th priority is the completion of infrastructure, the 9th or the last priority is the development of the industry.

The results of the priority weight comparison matrix of a couple of alternative global development planning reclamation in Jakarta bay, that the more desirable designation reclamation in Jakarta bay into a residential community in comprehensive, the first priority designation is for the property is private, the second priority designation is for the development of the National Capital Integrated Costal Development (NCICD), the third priority designation for the development of the Port Transport, and most undesirable designation is for industrial development.

In conclusion, Natural resources proximated human perceptions have an indicator biology, geology, and physics. Therefore, resulting from the conversion of sea into land reclamation and the location, was not significant to the welfare, then the existing natural resources should be managed optimally in order to be able to influence the welfare of society. Proximated development planning with human perception have an indicator of institutional, economic, social, cultural, infrastructure, and investment funds, were not significant to the welfare, the development plan to be drawn up in order to meet the needs and welfare of the community. Results weights development planning priorities reclamation in Jakarta bay, criteria for licensing is the more important criteria which is followed by the conversion of sea into land (land area), the deepening of the river, integrated water set, break water / jetty / sea dike giant (giant sea wall) is integrated with 17 artificial islands, public facilities / public access (40%), property marketing tool for the welfare of migrant communities, the completeness of infrastructure and industrial development. The results of priority weight comparison matrix of a couple of alternative global development planning reclamation Jakarta bay, that the most desirable designation reclamation in Jakarta bay into a residential community in komprehenship, the first priority designation is for the property is private, the second priority designation is for coastal development or NCICD, the third priority designation for transport port, and the most undesirable designation is for industrial development.

Key words: The impact of planning, human resources (HR), natural resources (NR) and artificial resources(AR), and prosperity (welfare), development priorities, NCICD, SEM, AHP.

PRELIMINARY

Background

Political economy has existed since the 17th century it was originally called its economic motive is the urge to take action in order to achieve economic prosperity. Political Economy according to Adam Smith (1723-1790) in the book Bambang Cahyono Tri (2001) menthioned that contains a planning and strategy in running the economy, and views economic development as the process of economic growth and economic development by utilizing market mechanisms. The goal of the economic policy in fact to fix the ongoing economic evils.

Political Economy of Adam Smith in the development of the next century is called the Economic Development means that economic development as a process of economic growth based on the market mechanism with the constituents based production system of a country that is there are three, namely: natural resources (NR) available, and human resources (HR), accumulation of capital held to support the artificial resources (AR).

Agrawal, R. C. and E.O. Heady. (1972) mentioned that the Theory of Structural Change or often called Palau Chenery Development describes the discussion of the mechanism of economic transformation experienced by developing countries, firstly subsistence and focused on the agricultural sector towards a more modern economic structure and is dominated by the industry and services sectors.

Neoclassical theory Solow-Swan (1956) in the book Aroef, Mathias, (1967) menthioned that considers that economic growth depends on the availability of production factors (population, labor and capital accumulation) and the rate of technological progress.

Management development is the study of the way the organization that manages the construction, so that the use of development resources, can run effectively and achieve goals (Limblom, 2002). The importance of economic policies in the management of development in the management of the state is to maintain the growth of the economy to continue to increase and facilitate the management of development through the power so that the use of development resources, can run effectively and achieve goals, and can be used in a common life (Jenkin, 2001).

Jakarta Bay Reclamation Development Planning is the study of methods and means to be employed to achieve the desired goals. The way of achieving that goal bureaucratic form is activity both public and bureaucratic red tape private (Buchana, 2001). The importance of planning reclamation Jakarta bay, is a tool, which is a way that must be taken to achieve the desired goals.

Tools in the form of methods, which crystallized in the administration building with sub management by promoting political and economic development, and more specifically related to planning elaborated on the vision, mission, direction, goals, objectives included also methods or means to be employed to achieve it. demand planning is to promote the free trade era preparation of human resources (HR), natural resources (NR) and artificial resources(AR) to address the problem of development (co-fish project ADB, 2001).

Problems of empirical Reclamation Gulf jakarta related to planning, one of which is the designation reclamation Jakarta bay into residential communities in comprehensive, the first priority designation is for the property is private, the second priority designation is for the central government, the third priority designation for large enterprises in the country and state and least desirable allocation is sold to big foreign companies. Of the problems that would make the designation of a public debate on this research specifically related to the analysis of the impact of the reclamation plan and analyze the priority development of infrastructure to support the country's economic policy in order to grow as the set target (Rothschild, 1989).

The Jakarta bay reclamation development also refers to the development of national, regional and local as well as involving community participation in the development process, with the goal of public welfare (Rodinelli, 1978). If it runs, then foreign investment, national, regional and community participation will increase. But since the 1997 economic crisis planning priority rests on a micro scale that impact stagnation scale mezzo, and macro and multidimensional, so that the planning of Reclamation is already in initiation since the New Order era, and other strategic industry gridlocked (Ruddle, 1996).

Facts about the marine reclamation planning sector, which is defined as the science associated with das Salem (desired) is still a gap. The desired condition is associated with the fact that no gaps are still too wide, that has not been used optimally and sustained. This is apparent from the "contribution to the

development of the maritime sector from 2001 to 2015 which is still small in GDB (Gross Domestic Gross) nationwide in 2001 rose to 3.12%, and the average increase of 5% over the next 15 years, the GDP national (Ajit Ghose and Keit Griffin, 2015).

Political Economy in Jakarta Bay Reclamation planning integrated with NCICD is a strategy to achieve the purposes of the planned objectives of the grand strategy of Jakarta Bay Reclamation. Stratagem that there should be a rule to be light the lamp and signpost along the direction of the planned objectives in order to minimize the risk of failure (Ancarani and Capaldo, 2012). The planning became necessary political and economic policies in order legalization of the system of government in the form of legislation.

In the system of government has a close relationship management organizations and regularly, therefore multidisciplinary assistance, according to the policy (Auguste Comte, and E. Durkheim. 1989) is very important and necessary. This is because it supports the study of science bureaucracy of public and private who prefers the study of "behavior", the institutions and philosophy (concepts, theories and paradigms), while matters of a technical nature by (Albert E. H, 1996) although there but not too many portions, depending on the priorities of state officials, during the campaign the delivery of the vision, mission.

The demands of the free trade era plan are designed to create a knowledge-based human resource that promotes the preparation of human resources, natural resources and resource-made to address the problem of development. This happens because the era of globalization leads to the fierce competition in various fields in the scale of domestic, regional and global, (Barlow, R. 1972).

Actually, the fierce competition that has not been matched by adequate preparedness of human resources, development of natural resources that are not environmentally friendly, and man-made resources do not match the needs of development. Therefore, this gap must be understood by planners, because to win the global competition required qualified human resources, creative and innovative ways to develop natural resources and the existing artificial Resources (Co-fish Project, 2003).

Formulation of Research Problems

This research problem formulation verbally as follows:

(1) How is the impact of resource development planning Jakarta Bay Reclamation (human resources, influence, natural resources and artificial resources) that affect the welfare of the community?

(2) How Description of Jakarta Bay Reclamation Planning?

(3) What are the factors most dominant of the variables HR, natural resources and artificial research in influencing the Jakarta bay reclamation planning that affect the welfare of society?

(4) How alternative facility, priority development Jakarta Bay, including National Capital Integrated Costal Development (NCICD) incorporated in the Industrial area, Port Transport integrated and residential community property.

Research Purposes

The general purpose of this study is as follows:

(1) Analyzing the impact of resource development planning Jakarta Bay Reclamation (human resources, natural resources and artificial resources) that affect the welfare of the community;

(2) Describing the development planning of Jakarta Bay Reclamation;

(3) Explaining the most dominant factor and significant human resource planning, natural resources and artificial resources in Jakarta Bay Reclamation affect the welfare of the community;

(4) Analyze alternative facility, priority development Jakarta Bay, including National Capital Integrated Costal Development (NCICD) incorperated in the Industrial area, Port Transport integrated and residential community property

LITERATURE REVIEW

Results Accomplished

1. Artificial Resource Planning (ARP)

Resource Planning made in the previous study, entitled Coastal Marine Resource Management Planning (CMRM Plan) is planning resource management made in marine and coastal areas, in terms of the existing infrastructure includes: the state residential, office facilities, educational facilities, trade facilities, market facilities, places worship, grave sites, other social facilities (Cattheryn Seckler – Hudson, 2000)

2. Human Resource Management (HRM) in Coastal and Marine

Human Resources Management Coastal and marine based in a previous study, entitled Social Economic Assessment (SEA II) with the conclusion of a human resources management system in the sea and coastal view through a socio-economic assessment with three approach called interaction three wheels. Such approaches are: (a) man; (B) the manpower; and (c) the use of human resources policy.

3. Management of Natural Resources (Biodiversity)

Management of natural resources (biodiversity) is one of the project "development of coastal communities and the management of marine and coastal resources" with the main purpose of biodiversity management are: (i) to improve management of marine and coastal resources. (Ii) to reduce the level of poverty of coastal communities by providing employment and improves the living standards of coastal communities (Charles, W.H. 1979)

Theoretical Basis

1. Reclamation

Reclamation is the activity carried out by people in order to increase the benefits of land resources and the terms of the socio-economic environment by way of the backfill, land drainage or drainage (Law No. 27 Year 2007).

2. Reclamation Bay

Reclamation bay by Supratikta, (2004), in his dissertation, which is located on the bay reclamation Prigi mentioned an effort to form a new good landfall in coastal areas or on the sea. The main purpose of reclamation of the bay is to make the region an aqueous damaged or untapped become a new area that is

better and more useful for various economic purposes or for other strategic purposes (Brian J, Galpin, 2000).

Areas of new land that can be utilized for residential areas, industrial, business and shopping center, airport and harbor, transport, urban areas, agriculture, transportation alternatives, reservoir of fresh water on the beach, the area of waste management and integrated environment, and as embankment protection mainland longer than the threat of abrasion as well as to become an integrated tourism area (Baliga & Baker, 1985).

3. The Importance of Reclaiming The Bay Jakarta

Importance of Jakarta Bay Reclamation by (Wilson and H.C. Carey, 1879) is a derived demand or "derived demand". This phrase is the motto which is very well known by the experts of transport which means the movement of goods and services around the Bay of Jakarta are done with the motive broader than just travel.

4. Political Economy In Jakarta Bay Reclamation

Political Economy in Jakarta Bay Reclamation is "to enable the Jakarta Bay Reclamation as a center of economic growth and development of integrated". The integration is primarily pay attention to the strategic environment, constraints and opportunities based on a vision statement as a commitment with the whole staff, private sector, stakeholders and relevant institutions (Beckmann, M., McGuire, C. and Winsten, C. 1956).

Economic Development in the Reclamation of Jakarta Bay, mainly in an effort to realize the construction of Jakarta Bay, which includes: (1) providing goods and services that are oriented on the growth rate, (2) increase the production and quality of reclaimed, (3) improve the control, monitoring and supervision of marine resources and fisheries, (4) improve the coordination of services and the implementation of operational tasks, (5) promote employment and business opportunities, (6) increase non-tax revenues (non-tax) and income of regional gross domestic (GDP), (7) creating a conducive business climate (Charles, W.H. 1979).

5. Development Planing

Development planning is prioritizing the use of development resources to prosper. Resource use include: (1) the presence of guidelines for implementation in order to achieve objectives; (2) made a prediction (forecasting) of the potential, development prospects, constraints, risks that may be encountered, the uncertainty is restricted as little as possible; (3) gives a chance to choose various alternatives (the best alternative) or the chance to choose the combination (the best combination); (4) preparation of priorities, goal, objectives and business activities; and (5) there is a measuring device for evaluation (Conyers and Hills, 1994).

6. Implementation Development Jakarta Bay

Jakarta Bay Reclamation development implementation by (H.B. Fisher. 1977); is a process the stages of the implementation of human resource development, natural resources and resource-made, which refers to the input (inputs), step / process (process), outputs (outputs), results (outcomes), and impact (impacts), according to the time which has set and the budget has been allocated at the time of planning activities.

7. Implementation Development Jakarta Bay

Jakarta bay reclamation development impact by (Email Salim, 1986); an activity program monitoring and evaluation of programs of each component of the implementation of existing programs, for example, a component (1) the availability of resources; (2) their goals and objectives; (3) the existence of alternative policies; (4) the business activities in the concrete; (5) the scedul time; (6) the scale of priorities; and (7) the effective and efficient.

Of the seven components, the sources of information about the data compiled during the program implementation, to be projected from short-term development needs for the next 5 years, 10-15 years mid-term, and long term 25 years and older.

8. Development Impact Indicators

The main indicators of development impact is the result of the implementation of the performance of the physical infrastructure and non-physical, with the indicator being used, namely: (a). physical infrastructure (artificial Resources) and non-physical (Human Resources), and its impact on the natural environment (natural resources). (b). Project physical quantitity (artificial Resources) and non-physical (human resources) are built in accordance with the existing natural resources; (c). Planning coverage of physical infrastructure (artificial Resources) and non-physical (artificial Resources); (d). Reliability of services Provided that measured the impact of the program on public welfare; (e). sustainability services. (Behrens dan Hawranek. 1991).

The concept of Impact Planning Framework Jakarta Bay Reclamation

The conceptual framework of development planning impact the Gulf Reclamation Jakarta is Jakarta Bay Reclamation strategic evaluation by comparing the execution plan, and a standard predetermined plan (Isard, *et al.* 1969).

Analysis of Impact Assessment according to (Thomas L. Saaty, 2003) include: (1). Connecting the influence of existing resources to the standard size end of the aims, objectives in the form of public welfare. (2). Comparing the criteria set by the alternative results to be achieved,

1. Concept Development Planning Impact Jakarta Bay Reclamation

The concept of the impact of development planning Jakarta Bay Reclamation is the impact of the implementation of the Jakarta Bay by comparing the execution plan, and a standard predetermined plan (Isard, *et al.* 1969). Study priority according to (Thomas L. Saaty, 2003) include: (1) measurement of performance results have been achieved from increasing existing resources; (2) comparing the standard of goals and objectives, with the results achieved.

Measurement of organizational performance results in moderating the existing resources of its forms is planning the construction of which include: institutional, economic, social, cultural, infrastructure and investment funds (Co-Fish Project, ADB, 2013).

2. Impact of Development Planning Function Jakarta Bay Reclamation

The function of the impact of development planning Reclamation Jakarta Bay is an assessment of the real against the performance of the organization on the plan that has been set before, and see the effect of

input of development in the form of resources (human resources, natural resources and resource-made) to influence the process of moderation and facilitation of development of planning, as well as the influence construction output in the form of public welfare (Peter F. Drucker, 2000).

3. The Concept of Human Resources

The concept of human resources is the frame of mind the increase in the carrying capacity of the human development that consists of labor, skills / expertise, actor government agencies / private, or community participation in development (Hartanto, B. and Hasanuddin, 1995). Indicators of human resources in Jakarta bay reclamation development planning includes: demographics, motivations society, public personality, public personality, classification and compensation, social, economic, organizational culture, performance and needs of the community (Barnett and Chandler Morse. 1963)

4. The concept of Natural Resources

The concept of Natural Resources The concept of Natural Resources is an increase in the carrying capacity of the frame of mind in the form of development of natural potential, which includes: land, sea water, river water, minerals, forests and climate (Chenery, H.B. and P.G. Clark,. 1962).

Development of Natural Resources are useful in enhancing the effectiveness of nature conservation management and rehabilitation (Bruzelius, Fisher, H. B. 2002).. Natural Resource Indicators in Jakarta Bay Reclamation Development plans include: biology, geology, physics, catches and location.

5. The concept of Artificial Resources

The concept of artificial resources is an increase in the carrying capacity of the frame of mind in the form of technological development, utilization support the welfare of society, such as production equipment, facilities, infrastructure, agro-industry, etc. (Hoover, Edgard M, 1948)

Artificial Resource Indicators in Jakarta Bay Reclamation Development planning includes: resource management, equipment, infrastructure capacity, Breakwater / jetty.

6. The Concept of Wealth

The concept of welfare is the goal of every development and goals of each individual who blends into the objectives of the group are jointly strive for the welfare of both physical and non physical or needs their spiritual (Ruddle, 1978; Warsito D, 2001).

Welfare Indicators in Jakarta Bay Reclamation Development planning includes: income, education, security and order, law enforcement, defense and survival, health and tourism (Bruzelius, Fisher, H. B. 2002).

7. Priority Concept Planning Seen From Political Economy and Development

Priority Planning base on criteria planning concept in terms of economic policy and development with the following criteria:

Criteria 1 → Licensing

Criteria 2 → Area Reclamed From The Sea

Criteria 3 → integrated water set

Criteria 4 → break water /jetty/giant sea wall

Criteria 5 → Deepening River

Criteria 6 → Public fasility /acces public

Criteria 7 → The Carrying Capacity of Marine Ecosystem

Criteria 8 → Completennes Infrastruccture

Criteria 8 → Sosio Economic

Political priorities in terms of economic planning and development with the following criteria:

Priority 1 → Development Property Residental Community ;

Priority 2 → National Capital Integrated Costal Development (NCICD)

Priority 3 → Industry Development

Priority 4 → Transport Port Development

(Sumber : Conceptual Analysis, 2015)

8. Conceptual framework

An Impact Analysis measurement model is presented with the following notations:

ξ1 = Ksi, Latent variable exogenous X, for construction human resources,

ξ2 = Ksi, Latent variable exogenous X, for constrction natural resources

ξ3 = Ksi, Latent variable exogenous X, , for constrction Artificial Resources

η1 = Eta, Endogenous latent variables Y , for constrction Planning

η2 = Eta, Endogenous latent variables Y, for constrction Welfare

In the matrix model of alternative couples and weighting of these criteria must be consistent because if not consistently repeated in determining a couple of alternative and harbor criteria for the number of criteria there are 9 units and the number of alternate four then they made a couple of criteria and alternative matrices (Sogiyono. 2011).

Once known (W) of alternative pairs each criterion with the following equation:

$Wn = (\Sigma b1j)/n\ (ai1) + (\Sigma b2j)/n\ (ai2) + (\Sigma b3j)/n\ (ai3) + \ldots + (\Sigma bij)/n\ (aij)$

and local priorities $= (\Sigma bij)/n$ then sought $Cn = Wn/(\Sigma bij)/n$

$\lambda = (C1+C2+C3+\ldots+Cn)/n$

$CI = (\lambda - n) / (n - 1)$

$CR = CI / RI$

Relatively consistent if $CR \leq 0.1$

The conceptual framework of Impact Planning and Priorities planning after merged into a single frame of thought is as follows:

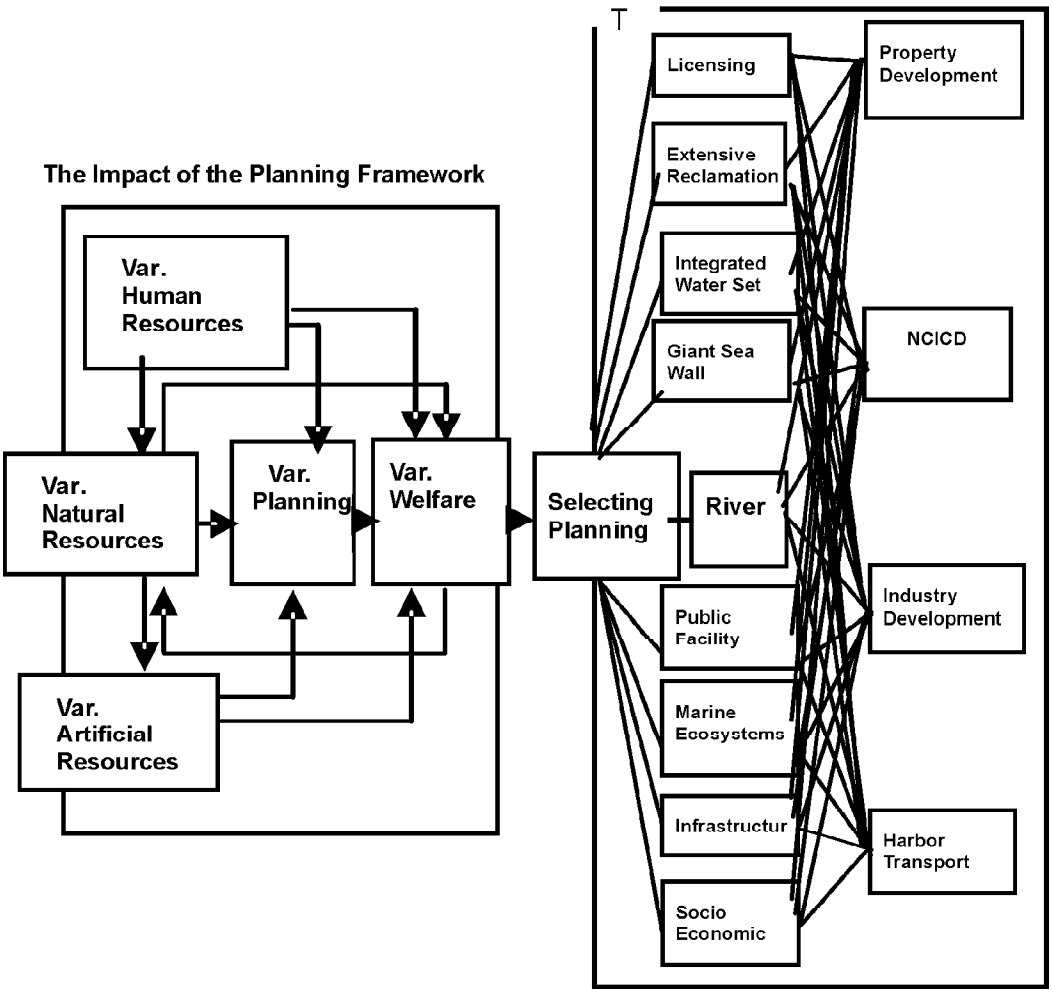

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

Source: Analysis of Concept and Synthesis, 2015

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Design

The design of this study using survey and using explorations for new findings in the development of Jakarta Bay Reclamation. In the evaluation of the development of Jakarta Bay Reclamation using analytical tools, structutal equation modeling (SEM).

For the determination of development priorities by weighting each criterion contained in the AHP (analytic hierarchy process), that the reason that policy makers can be used for consistency and compliance with existing theories.

Population and Sample Research

The population of this research is all Jakarta Bay Reclamation facilities that will be developed, and samples were taken based on the opinions (Slovin, 1960) with a precision level of 10% - 15% of the population.

Table 1
Population and sample research

Populasi	*Jumlah Sampel*
- Policy makers in Jakarta Bay Reclamation	20 people comprising 7 policymakers in the Ministry for Maritim, 5 officials at the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, 2 Department of Marine Jakarta, 1 Dept. of Marine Jakarta, 1 developer, 1 water police, two academics and one org community.
- Communities affected	290 people consisting of 235 community groups, the fishery around 25 people and fish traders from several cities in Jakarta 30 people.

Source: Slovin, 1960

Measurement technique

The measurement technique variables or constructs in this study of three exogenous variables (human resources, natural resources and artificial Resources) and two endogenous variables (Planning and Welfare), which after translating into 29 operational items. For the third latent variable exogenous and endogenous latent variable 2 items are the dimensions of the question, including the question items included in the welfare of the dimension as well.

Data Analysis

Analysis of the data used in this study in addition to using quantitative methods is also supported using descriptive qualitative primary and secondary data. The descriptive qualitative analysis in this study is needed to supplement the information used to support the description and quantitative analysis. The quantitative analysis used is using SEM (structural equation model) followed up with AHP (Analytical Hierarchy Process). In quantitative research conducted by using statistical techniques, appropriate to the problem and research objectives as well as the type of data being analyzed, so in accordance with the problems and the information needed to solve the problem of the gap empirical research and science.

The results of the analysis of data derived from observations of a sample of estimator samples that serve as the suspect value or price parameters and test hypothesis is based on the theory of probability is based on the confidence level (confidence level) or the level of significance (of the level of significance) with a certain degree of error or a = 0.05.

Equation model of multivariate or structural equation modeling (SEM), in principle, according to (Ferdinand, 2002) is a multivariate analysis that illustrates the application of some models are compact, the model factor analysis (factor analysis), a model of path analysis (path analysis) and regression analysis model (regression analysis). structural equation modeling (SEM) to test a series of interdependence between variables simultaneously.

Priority Planning Reclamation With Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP)

Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) by (Thomas L. Saaty, 2003) is a functional hierarchy of human perception with its main inputs for decision making by choosing an alternative. Basically the steps in the method of AHP include: defining the problem and determine the solution, determine the hierarchical structure starting

from a common, followed by sub-objectives (criteria) and the alternative as a solution, create a matrix of pairwise comparison that illustrates the relative contribution of each element of the purpose or criteria.

The comparison is based on the "judgment" of the decision to judge the importance of an element than the other elements, perform pairwise comparisons in order to obtain judgment entirely as n x [(n-1) / 2] fruit, where n is the number of elements being compared, calculating eigenvalues and tested for consistency, if not inconsistent, then the data retrieval is repeated, repeated elements compared and compute eigenvalues for all levels of hierarchy, calculate the vector eigen each pairwise comparison matrix that is the weight of each element, to synthesize the judgment of priority elements on the level of the lowest hierarchy until they reach the destination , by checking the consistency of the hierarchy. If the value is more than 10% of the votes juggment the data must be improved.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result Analysis Resource Planning Evaluation (Effect of human resources, natural resources and artificial Resource) for the Welfare Impact

1. Testing Structural Model

Testing of structural models in this research is a measurement of the effect of variable human resources, natural resources, and artificial Resources for the planning and welfare. Measurements were made with Confirmatory Factor Analysis through software AMOS 4:01. To determine the influence of each variable in the structural model, it can be observed from the path coefficients (α and β) of the development model.

Table 2
Path Coefficient Measurements Structural Model Variables Influence HR, NR, And AR for Planning and Welfare

Path Coeffcient			*Loading Factor*	*t- count*	*p-value*	*Information*
Plan	←	HR	0.610	6.703	0.000	Significant
Plan	←	NR	0.285	3.640	0.000	Significant
Plan	←	AR	0.626	6.593	0.000	Significant
Welfare	←	Plan	0.142	0.489	0.625	Not Significant
Welfare	←	HR	0.689	3.400	0.001	Significant
Welfare	←	NR	0.185	1.815	0.069	Not Significant
Welfare	←	AR	0.741	3.356	0.001	Significant

Source: Processed, 2015

Alternative hypothesis testing can be done by basing on the path coefficients and p-value (probability). If probability <0.05 then a significant relationship between variables.

The direct effect is the coefficient of all stripes coefficient with arrows, one end, a direct influence on human resources for the welfare variable has a value of 0689, the Natural Resources and Resource variable artificial against welfare has a value of 0185, the artificial Resource variable has a value on the welfare of 0.741.

The indirect effect is the effect that emerges through intervening variables. Indirect effect on variable human resources to the wellbeing has a value of 0.087, the natural resources for the welfare variable has a

value of 0.040, the variable has a value on the welfare to artificial resources 0089. Effect of total (total effect) according to (Ferdinand, 2000: 139) is the effect of the various relationships, and the total effect between variables in the model, used to compare the effect of each variable constructs. The result of the influence of direct, indirect and total presented the following table:

Table 3
Examination Direct, Indirect, Total between Variable

Variable Independent	*Variable Dependent*	*Effect Direct*	*Indirect*	*Total*	*Comparison Effect*
HR	Plan	0.610	0.000	0.610	DE = TE
NR	Plan	0.285	0.000	0.285	DE = TE
AR	Plan	0.626	0.000	0.626	DE = TE
HR	Welfare	0.689	0.087	0.776	DE < TE
NR	Welfare	0.185	0.040	0.226	DE < TE
AR	Welfare	0.741	0.089	0.830	DE < TE

Source: Processed, 2015

The table shows that the total effect is greater than the effect on the direct variable human resources, natural resources, artificial resources towards prosperity. This means intervening variables, namely strengthening the influence of planning variables independent of the dependent variable.

2. Consistency Ratio Jakarta Bay Reclamation Planning Priorities

Consistency Ratio Jakarta Bay Reclamation planning priorities of this research are obtained from the combination of facilitators and participants are presented in the table below:

Table 4
Consistency Ratio

Substance	*Consitency Index (CI)*	*Ratio Index (RI)*	*Consistency Ratio (CR)*
Matrix Comparison Criteria	0.00	1.45	0 %
Matrix Comparison Alternaves Based On Criteria			
Licensing	0.02	0.90	1.8 %
Land Area (5100 Ha)	0.02	0.90	1.8 %
Deepening River,	0.02	0.90	1.8 %
integrated water set,	0.03	0.90	2.7 %
break water/t (giant sea wall)	0.02	0.90	1.8 %
the carrying capacity of ecosystems	0.01	0.90	0.9 %
socioeconomic fishermen,	0.02	0.90	1.8 %
property marketing tools,	0.01	0.90	0.9 %
completeness infrastructure	0.01	0.90	0.9 %

Source: Processed, 2015

From the calculations above consistency ratio that ranges from 0% to 2.7% shows that the CR value is below the required value CR which should not be more than 10%. This means that calculations performed are qualified consistency, and the calculation does not need to be repeated or revised.

DISCUSSION

Impact of the Resourch Development Planning Variable

(Impact of Variables Human Resources (HR), Natural Resources (NR), Artificial Resources (AR) Based on Planing the Welfare Through the Structural Model)

1. Impact Against Human Resources Planning

Human resource (HR) variable impact on the planning (Plan) variables yielded significant results, which means that the variable human resource (HR) significantly affect the planning (plan) variables for p-value of the path coefficients human resource (HR) planning to have a value of 0 is less than 0.05. Appropriate alternative hypothesis of this study that there is significant influence between the variety of human resources planning to variable accepted.

2. Impact Against Natural Resource Planning

Variable impact of natural resources (NR) the variable Planning (Plan) "on research singer gives the findings significantly, which means variable natural resources (NR) influence the real against the variable planning (plan) Because p-value of the coefficient Trails natural resources (NR) to planning (plan) has a value of 0 less than 0, 05. Under the alternative hypothesis that the research there is significant influence between the variables of natural resources (NR) the variable Planning (Plan) was accepted.

3. Impact Against Natural Resource Planning

Variable impact resource-made (AR) to variable plan (plan) to yield significant results, which means that the variable artificial resource (AR) has a significant effect on the variable plan (plan) for p-value of the path coefficient artificial resource (AR) to planning (plan) has a value of 0 is less than 0.05. Appropriate alternative hypothesis of this study found no significant effect of variable artificial resources (AR) to variable plan (plan) is received.

4. Impact Against Welfare Planning

Impact of the variable plan (plan) to variable well-being (welfare) is not significant, which means that the variable plan (plan) in this study had no significant effect on the variable being (welfare) for p-value of the path coefficient planning (plan) to the well-being (welfare) 0,625 has a value of more than 0.05.

Corresponding research hypothesis, no significant effect variable plan (plan) Reclamation of Jakarta Bay is supported variables (HR, NR and AR) affect the well-being (welfare), which means that the study cannot accept (reject) the alternative hypothesis that the variable plan (plan) effect significantly to the welfare variable (welfare).

5. Impact of Human Resources Against Welfare

Variable impact of human resources (HR) to variable well-being (welfare) in this study provide significant results, which means that the variable of human resources (HR) significantly affected the variables welfare (welfare) for p-value of the coefficient paths of human resources (HR) to welfare (welfare) has a value of 0.001 is less than 0.05. Appropriate alternative hypothesis of this study that there is significant influence between the variables of human resources (HR) to variable well-being (welfare) is received.

6. Impact of Natural Resources Against Welfare

Variable impact of natural resources (NR) to variable well-being (welfare) did not yield significant results, which means that the variable natural resources (NR) did not significantly affect the variables being (welfare) for p-value of the path coefficient of natural resources (NR) against welfare (welfare) has a value of 0.069 is more than 0.05.

Corresponding research hypothesis, no significant effect variable plan (plan) Reclamation of Jakarta Bay is supported variables (HR, NR and AR) affect the well-being (welfare), which means that this study reject the alternative hypothesis that the variable natural resources (NR) significantly affects the variable welfare (welfare).

7. Impact of artificial Resources Against Welfare

Variable impact resource-made (AR) to variable well-being (welfare) in this study provide significant results, which means that the variable resource artificial (AR) has significant effect on the variable being (welfare) for the p-value (the value of the possibility of the actual error) of coefficients lane artificial resources (AR) to welfare (welfare) has a value of 0.001 is less than 0.05. Appropriate alternative hypothesis of this study found no significant effect of variable artificial resources (AR) to variable well-being (welfare) is received.

Describtion the Development Planning of Reclamation Jakarta Bay

1. The concept of Jakarta Bay Reclamation Planning

The concept of planning Reclamation Jakarta Bay were used as the basis for this, his form strategic planning (strategic planning spatial planning) with the conceptual framework is integrated development and development of strategic areas, spurring industrial development in the system of production structure, namely input, process and output (Isard, *et al.* 1969).

2. Political Economy Jakarta Bay Reclamation

Political Economy Jakarta Bay Reclamation is "to enable the Jakarta Bay Reclamation as a center of economic growth and development of integrated".

3. Economic Development Jakarta Bay Reclamation

Economic development is carried Reclamation Jakarta Bay, in an effort to realize the economic policy that has been the commitment together is: (1) to provide facilities and services, reclamation, (2) increase the production and quality of the results, (3) improve supervision of the reclamation, (4) increase coordination of operational services, (5) promote employment, (6) increase non-tax revenues (non-tax) and gross regional domestic product (GRDP), (7) create a conducive business climate.

4. Planning Jakarta Bay Reclamation

Planning Reclamation Jakarta Bay is economic development itself, include: 1) the manufacture layout Reclamation Jakarta Bay as a center of economic growth (growth center) and the center housing (2) Improvement of supporting facilities and operations, (3) improve the supervision and control of resource reclamation, (4) improve the provision of data and information on fisheries, (5) promote economic growth and the absorption of the labor force, through the central offices, (6) increase non-tax revenues (non-tax)

and income of regional gross domestic (GDP), through an integrated program in the order priority needs, (7) the manufacture of Jakarta bay Reclamation master plan in order to create a conducive business climate (D. Zafar A. Malik, 2003)

5. Planning Approach

Approach Development Planning Reclamation Jakarta Bay is a system of integrated development with the priority development of strategic areas, spurring the development of the industry, which in the system of production structure, called input, process and output in order to achieve the target.

6. Implementation Planning

Implementation planning is the selection of relevant methods from several options, whose output is a program of the action plan, the implementation of a development plan, in order to achieve common goals (D. Warsito, 2001).

The goal is the development of industry in the system of production structure, which is oriented to the integration of development for the development of strategic areas, with the stages of planning include 5 stages, namely: (1) perform data validation, (2) to crystallize issues in order to define the scope of project activities, (3) formulation (formulation), (4) a conclusion (conclusion), (5) socialization (action program).

7. History and Projections Planning Jakarta Bay Reclamation

Kapil, (1980) mentions that the planning Ancol planned and projected up to 28 years in the future and to complete the first fase 10 years Ancol and further developed for the reclamation of the bay Jakarta.The concept is history Planning Reclamation Jakarta Bay is a historical analysis of a set of facts, in the form of an action programme on the implementation of the plan, a period of 28 years beginning in 1980 "Era Planning Taman Mini Indonesia Indah (Ancol)", as the material projection analysis program of action Development bay Since planning Reclamation Jakarta Bay years 2014-2024, in the form of the Spatial Plan and Reclamation planning priorities Jakarta bay. History of Jakarta Bay Reclamation Plan was first designed in the 1980s, which is an integral part of the development plan is to realize Ancol, Jakarta Bay Reclamation activities include :

a) Historical Analysis of Jakarta Bay Reclamation Development assembled in the action program in the form of planning which includes an impact analysis program of activities started in the 1980s to the present;

b) Projection Analysis of Development of Jakarta Bay Reclamation Reclamation includes projections, projections based on Facilities Development Impact Analysis of evaluation results;

c) Projective Scale historical and planning phase of Jakarta Bay Reclamation, include:

   1) The minimum scale technical requirements that must be met according to the function of the facility;

   2) Stages short term, the realization of the plan for 5 years building his form backfill from the sea towards the mainland land (1981 s / d 1986);

   3) Stages of the medium-term, the realization of the plan for 10 years, the minimum target achievement of his form, with the reclamation of achieving development results with minimum standards (1981 s / d 1991);

4) Stages of a long-term, the development stages of drying land reclaimed second period after Ancol feasibility study of the second phase is the development of phase two of the development Ancol, with a period of 8 years after the medium-term realized plus the time the first 20 years (1999 s / d 2019),

5) Long-term Development Stages First Stage, are a stage towards the development of Development Ancol, Jakarta Bay Reclamation (Giant Sea Wall), which will be integrated with artificial islands reclaimed 17 maximum standard (2019 until 2024).

d) Scale and projection towards the development Ancol, Jakarta Bay Reclamation, which include:

1) The technical requirements in the form of licensing started the center of to the city government (2015-2016);

2) Realization of the First Year for short, is a realization of planning Jakarta Bay Reclamation (2016 s / d 2019);

3) Realization of Year Two to 4 years for short-term planning „ is the realization that his form Jakarta Bay Reclamation to their minimal standards (2019 s / d 2024);

e) Development Strategy and Policy Measures, which include:

1) The development strategy includes: strategies to involve all economic actors in an integrated manner, through traditional fishing lines and lines in support state enterprises and property developers;

2) Policy measures, which include: development (human resources, production, agribisnis and physical infrastructure) an increase in marketing, quality coaching, investment, and manufacturing support facilities.

f) Requirements Planning Facility, which include:

1) Jakarta Bay Reclamation Operating System, which consists of activities in inland waters and activities;

2) Fish Handling, which consists of the handling of fish in the sea to fish in packaging;

3) Facility needs analysis;

g) Planning Master Plan

Planning Master Plan, to understand the duties and functions of a Jakarta Bay Reclamation, the existing condition as a technical physical carrying capacity, namely:

1) Planning criteria include: basic tasks, functions and the existing condition of Jakarta Bay Reclamation, general criteria, rules and regulations;

2) Site planning, which includes: zonifikation activities and management;

3) Planning Jakarta Bay Reclamation facilities, which include: standard and settings, image planning, construction land and sea, as well as onshore facilities;

4) Stages in the form of implementation of the Development;

5) Financing plans.

h) Implementation of Holistic Planning of the Bay Reclamation Jakarta
Jakarta bay reclamation planning, implementation, his form is heading the development Ancol, Jakarta Bay Reclamation (starting from planning Ancol 1980, which was developed with the model cluster or region, or model-making 17 islands reclaimed.

Figure 2: Implementation of Holistic Planning of the Bay Reclamation Jakarta

Sumber: Analisys DED, 2015

Reclamation Center Jakarta Bay spur national economic growth and the region to support the development of export and the local market as well as the development of industrial activities, tourism, trade and services in Jakarta with one infrastructure Reclamation Jakarta Bay as a center of new growth, while the buffer zone consists of: 4 area mainstay includes: area of Semarang - Cirebon - Merak - Cilegon. To buffer the eastern region includes: Cirebon-Indramayu District, Sukabumi outside the Jakarta Gulf region which acts as a support in the effort to equitable development.

Implementation planning Jakarta Bay Reclamation, the reality is all the infrastructure in key regions that have featured the fisheries sector, industrial sector, tourism, trade and services as well as residential areas.

Description and Location Condition Jakarta Bay Reclamation Planning

Condition 17 island locations reclamation planning undertaken Jakarta Provincial Government will be integrated with the Jakarta Bay reclamation project or the National Capital Integrated Costal Development (NCICD) Capital or coastal development that has long been initiated since the 1980s.

Jakarta Bay Reclamation will be the new growth centers that integrate the management of water, sanitation, development of fishing ports and harbor, transport, airports, highways, mass transportation, all of which should be well integrated.

There are three important things that have to be met in the construction of the coastal or the National Capital Integrated Costal Development (NCICD) in Jakarta. First, from the aspect of the environment, both marine bio and magrove. Second, legal aspects, follow the rules and regulations applicable law. Third, the social aspects, particularly with regard to fishermen's life.

NCICD in it including sea dike construction giant (Giant Sea Wall) hereinafter referred to as Project Garuda. This project is different from the reclamation of 17 islands where the giant dike project would Taken Jakarta Central Government is not private.

Garuda Project Completion great plan that is integrated with 17 reclaimed islands, where this great design can be completed at least six month moratorium period reclamation project. Settlement master plan (grand design) was followed by improving the reclamation project is already running.

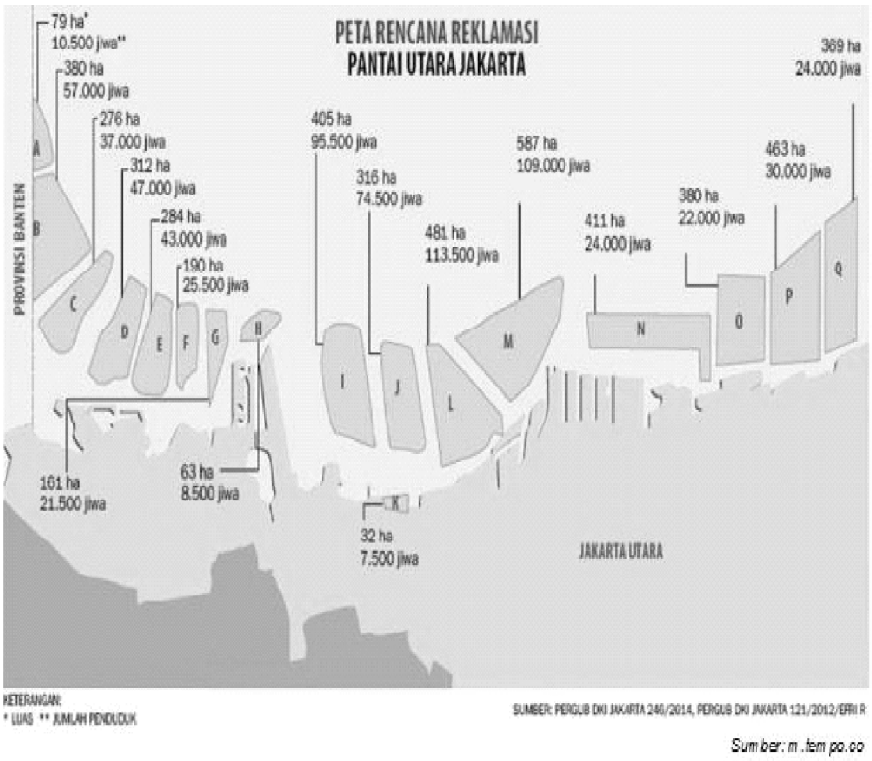

Figure 3: Location Condition Jakarta Bay Reclamation Planning

*Sources:*Jakarta Bay Design Details (DED), 2015

a) Basic facilities: The main facilities main facilities in the implementation and operation of Jakarta Bay Reclamation. This facility is used to ensure the safety of the public, including the development of the fishing port and harbor, transport, airports, highways, mass transit and integrated well with coastal development or the National Capital Integrated Costal Development (NCICD).

The main facilities are integrated include: land, a Jakarta Bay Reclamation, breakwater, jetty, complex street, revetment.

b) Functional facilities: Functional facility is a facility that functioned in the implementation of the operations. This facility is directly used for its own purposes as well as cultivated by the state, enterprises, and individuals Indonesian Legal Entity.

Functional facilities integrated with Reclamation of Jakarta Bay and NCICD among others: Place the fish auction, ice plants, installation of fuel oil in the form of solar packed dealer fishermen installation of fresh water, workshop, electrical networks Power Country, Outdoor Bathing Washing and toilet, security post, means of communication, and beacons, which are generally integrated with the management of water, sanitation, development of fishing ports and harbor, transport, airports, highways, mass transportation, all of which should be well integrated.

c) Supporting facilities

Is a complementary means of supporting facilities that support the existence and use of the basic and functional facilities. This facility may indirectly improve the welfare of fishermen and makes it easy for stakeholders and the general public.

Supporting facilities owned by land ports, sea ports (Port fisheries and harbor sea transport) and airports include: the home office and dormitory operators, meeting fishermen, capture tool and means of integrated transport (land transport, sea transport and transportation air).

THE MOST DOMINANT FACTORS IN PRIORITY DEVELOPMENT RESOURCES

(The Most Dominant Factors in Priority Development Resources Including Planning "NCICD" in Reclamation Jakarta Bay Affect the Welfare of the Community)

1. Most Dominant Influence Factors between the variety of human resources (HR), natural resources (NR), resource Sbuatan (AR) of the Planning (Plan)

The most dominant factor of the variables of human resources (HR), natural resources (NR), and resource-made (AR) in influencing planning can be seen from the loading factor, where the value loading biggest factor among human resources (HR), natural resources (NR), and artificial resources (AR) in influencing planning is the most dominant factor, followed by a smaller value as the dominant factor of the order of the second and smaller as the dominant factor of the order of three.

The most dominant factor first order is a variable artificial resource (AR) for planning with the value laden factor of 0.626, followed by human resources (HR) to planning (Plan) is the dominant factor second with a loading factor of 0.610, followed by natural resources (NR) against planning (Plan) is the dominant factor with the value of the third loading factor of 0.285.

2. Factors Most Dominant Influence of Variable human resources (HR), natural resources (NR), and artificial resources (AR) to Welfare (welfare)

The most dominant factor of the variable human resources (HR), natural resources (NR), and artificial resources (AR) in influencing welfare can be seen from the leading factor, which is the largest factor

loading value among human resources (HR), natural resources (NR), and artificial resources (AR) in influencing welfare.

The most dominant factor first order is a variable resource artificial (AR) on the welfare of the value of the loading factor of 0.741, followed by human resources (HR) for the welfare of the dominant factor in the second with a value of loading factor of 0.689, followed by natural resources (NR) against welfare which is the dominant factor third, with loading factor of 0.185.

ALTERNATIVE FACILITY PRIORITY DEVELOPMENT JAKARTA BAY

(Alternative Facility Priority Development Jakarta Bay Including "NCICD" Incorperated In The Industrial Area, Port Transport Integrated and Residential Community Property)

1. Results Weight Priority Criteria Matrix Comparison Couples

The results of priority weight comparison matrix partner in development planning reclamation Jakarta bay, criteria for licensing is the most important criterion or the 1st to priority weight of 0.191, the next priority is reclaimed from the sea into an increase in land area (5100 ha) conversion of sea into land is the most important the 2nd criteria to with priority weight 0.156, the 3th priority to be is the deepening of the river, with a priority weight 0128, and the 4th to priority to the 4th is integrated water set by the priority weight of 0.125, the 5th priority to is breakwater / jetty or sea giant (giant sea wall) with priority weight 0.092 which will be integrated with the reclamation of 17 artificial islands, the 6th priority to are public facilities / public access (40%) of the carrying capacity of ecosystems and socioeconomic fisherman with priority weight 0.081, the 7th priority is a man's property, residential community with priority weight of 0.080, 8th a priority to complete infrastructure with priority weight 0.074, the 9 th the priority is the development of industrial weighing 0.072 priorities.

2. Results of Priority Weights Matrix Alternative Globally

The results of priority weight comparison matrix of a couple of alternative global development planning reclamation in Jakarta bay, that the most desirable designation Reclamation Jakarta Bay into a residential community in comprehensive, the 1st priority designation is for property, residential community is private with priority weight of 0.369, the 2nd priority designation is to port with integrated transport priority weight of 0.296, the 3th priority designation for the construction and development of coastal or National Capital Untegrated Costal development (NCICD) with a weight of 0207 priorities, and the 4th priority most undesirable designation is the Industrial development weighing 0.128 priorities.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

1. Impact Resource Planning (impact of human resources (HR), natural resources (NR), and artificial resources (AR) To Influential Against Welfare

1) The resources that exist around (human resources (HR), natural resources (NR), and resource-made (AR)) provide real support to the planning, but the planning of natural resources (NR) in not giving real support to welfare;

2) Planning as a means of processing / liaison / intervening, apparently to strengthen the resources are in (human resources (HR), natural resources (NR), and artificial resources (AR)) to improve their welfare;

3) Planning can facilitate / moderate the human resources (HR) towards welfare. Indirectly, human resources (HR), which is a real positive support towards welfare (better planning, increased welfare).

2. Description of Jakarta Bay Reclamation Planning

1) Plan Description

Planning is the selection of relevant methods from several options, which phases of the process is how to analyze, and outputs an action program planning. Implementation of the plan is the development, the planning phase includes five stages, namely:

a) Perform data validation;
b) crystallization issues in order to define the scope of project activities;
c) formulation (formulation);
d) Conclusion (Conclusion);
e) Socialization (Programme of Action).

2) History and Projections Planning Jakarta Bay Reclamation

History Planning Reclamation Jakarta Bay is a historical analysis of a set of facts, in the form of an action programme on the implementation of the plan, the period of 30 years at the start when planning Ancol In the 1980s, as a projection analysis program of action, in the form of predictive planning Reclamation Jakarta Bay in integrate with coastal development or the National Capital Integrated Costal development (NCICD).

Jakarta Bay Reclamation Plan was first designed in the 1980s with the goal of achieving what is now his form Reclamation Jakarta Dream Park "Jaya Ancol", and its development in the form of Jakarta Bay Reclamation started in 2016 whose activities include:

a) Analysis of Development;
b) Projected Development;
c) The scale and the planning stages;
d) The scale and stage of development;
e) Development Strategy and Policy Measures;
f) Requirements Planning Facility;
g) Planning Master Plan

3) Planning approach

Approach Jakarta Bay Reclamation Development Planning is an integrated development system with coastal development or the National Capital Integrated Costal Development (NCICD).

4) Jakarta Bay Reclamation Planning Implementation

Implementation planning Reclamation Jakarta Bay was developed with the model cluster or area, or the integrated model between planning reclamation Jakarta bay in the mix with coastal development

or the National Capital Integrated Costal Development (NCICD) model integrates the management of water, sanitation, development of fishing ports and harbor transport, airports, highways, mass transportation.

Everything should be well integrated, including supporting facilities such as fish auctions, ice plants, installation of fuel such as diesel packed dealer fishermen, installation of fresh water, workshop, electrical grid electricity company or a steam power plant, bathing, washing and toilet, postal security, means of communication, and the lighthouse, which is in general.

3. The Most Dominant Factors In Priority Development Resources Including Planning "NCICD" In Reclamation Jakarta Bay Affect The Welfare Of The Community

   1) Of the three resources (human resources (HR), natural resources (NR), and artificial resource (AR), the most dominant factor in need of real support of the plan is the artificial resource (AR);

   2) Of the three resources (human resources (HR), natural resources (NR), and resource-made (AR)), the most dominant factors give real support to the well-being is the artificial resource (AR).

4. Alternative Facility Priority Development Jakarta Bay Including "NCICD" Incorperated In The Industrial Area, Port Transport Integrated And Residential Community Property

   1) The results of the priority weight comparison matrix couples in planning Reclamation Jakarta Bay, the 1st priority the criteria for licensing, the 2nd priority was reclaimed from the sea into an increase in land area (5100 ha) conversion of sea into land, the 3th priority is the deepening of the river, the priority 4th is integrated water set priorities to 5th is breakwater / jetty or sea dikes giant (giant sea wall) which will be integrated with the reclamation of 17 artificial islands, the 6th priority are public facilities / public access (40%) of the carrying capacity of ecosystems and socioeconomic fishermen, the 7th priority is a means of marketing the property, the 8th, priority is the completion of infrastructure in 8, and the 9th to the priority is the development of the industry.

   2) The results of the priority weight comparison matrix of a couple of alternative global development planning reclamation Jakarta bay, that the most desirable designation reclamation Jakarta bay into a residential community with comprehensive, the first priority designation is for the property is private, the second priority designation is for the construction of NCICD, the third priority designation for the development of the Port Transport, and most undesirable designation is for industrial development.

Recommendations

1. Advice for the development of science and technology, especially in the field of development planning Jakarta Bay Reclamation Judging Political Economy

1) Due to natural resources (NR) no significant effect on well-being, it should natural resources (NR) in Jakarta Bay should be managed optimally in order to affect the welfare of the community.

2) Because the plan is not significant to the welfare, it is time for resource planning in Jakarta Bay had to be reformed refers to a conclusion on this research, by promoting public interests so that development

planning Jakrta bay belonging to the National Capital Integrated National Development "NCICD" can have an impact on the welfare of the community.

2. Recommendations for public policy formulation and formulation development of Jakarta Bay Reclamation Based Political Economy:

   1) The 1st Priority planning Reclamation Jakarta Bay integrated with NCICD recommended criteria for licensing is the most important criterion, the 2nd priority is the area of land reclamation, the 3th manufacture of priority river, the 5th integrated water set priorities, the 6th giant sea wall priorities to prioritis 5, public access priority 6, the carrying capacity of the ecosystem to the 7th priority, medium the priority 8th are property, the 9th priority completeness of infrastructure and industrial development.

   2) Priority alternative to global development planning reclamation Jakarta bay is recommended, that the most desirable designation reclamation Jakarta bay into a residential community 1st priority, the 2nd priority designation is for the construction of NCICD, the 3th priority designation for the development of the Port Transport, and most unwelcome designation is for industrial development.

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