

## The position of the Nusantara Capital City from a national security perspective

### *Kedudukan Ibu Kota Nusantara dalam perspektif keamanan nasional*

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#### Abstract

The relocation of the capital city to East Kalimantan is a megaproject contained in the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) for 2020-2024. Despite the pros and cons, this megaproject is targeted to be completed in the next 15 years. This research focuses on explaining the impact of the relocation of the Nusantara Capital City from a national security perspective for Indonesia in the future, considering that Indonesia is a large country in Southeast Asia and the backbone of ASEAN. To answer the question, this research uses an explorative qualitative approach, with library research as an analysis technique. This technique collects the information by collecting and analyzing the documents, journals, books, and media information related to the object of research. The theory used in this research is national security and it is found that the policy of relocating the capital city will have a positive impact on Indonesia in the future, as seen from various national security sectors such as from the economy to the environment. On the other hand, it can also pose a new threat to Indonesia from the socio-cultural sector.

**Keyword:** capital city; Nusantara-Indonesia; East Kalimantan; national security

#### Abstrak

*Pemindahan Ibu Kota Nusantara ke Kalimantan Timur merupakan megaproyek yang tertuang dalam Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional (RPJMN) tahun 2020-2024. Meskipun terjadi pro-kontra, megaproyek ini ditargetkan rampung dalam 15 tahun mendatang. Penelitian ini berfokus untuk membahas mengenai bagaimana pemindahan Ibu Kota Nusantara dari perspektif keamanan nasional terhadap Indonesia di masa mendatang, mengingat Indonesia merupakan negara besar di Asia Tenggara dan tulang punggung ASEAN. Untuk menjawab rumusan tersebut, penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif eksploratif, dengan teknik analisis studi kepustakaan. Teknik ini dilakukan dengan mengumpulkan dan menganalisa sejumlah dokumen, jurnal, buku, maupun informasi media yang berkaitan dengan objek penelitian. Teori yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah keamanan nasional, sehingga kemudian ditemukan bahwa kebijakan pemindahan ibu kota memberikan dampak positif bagi Indonesia dilihat dari berbagai sektor keamanan nasional seperti ekonomi hingga lingkungan, meskipun disisi lain juga dapat menimbulkan ancaman baru bagi Indonesia dari sektor sosial-budaya.*

**Kata Kunci:** ibu kota; Nusantara-Indonesia; Kalimantan Timur; keamanan nasional

## Introduction

Joko Widodo's government has decided to move the capital city of Indonesia to East Kalimantan (Baniargi et al. 2022). This is a megaproject that is listed in the 2020-2024 of the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN). This idea emerged shortly after the end of the 2019 elections (Farisa, 2022), but officially the decision was only included in Law Number 3 of 2022 issued by the government on February 15, 2022 (Sutrisno 2022). Namely, *Nusantara*, the new national capital city (IKN) is an Indonesian government policy to be carried out in stages over 15 years, toward the vision of an Indonesia Emas in 2045 (Sutrisno 2022). This megaproject is estimated to cost up to IDR 466 trillion (Sari 2022). The budget is not only sourced from the state budget, but the government also opens opportunities for foreign and private investment in cooperation schemes (Azmy 2021).

The relocation plan has emerged since President Soekarno's administration era. In the era of President Soeharto, the discourse was strengthened but was halted by the monetary crisis that hit Asia in 1998 (Farisa 2022). At that time, Soekarno asked Sjafrudin Prawiranegara to establish the capital city in Bukit Tinggi (Prattama 2019, Hidayat 2022). The periodic discourse on moving the capital city is motivated by different motives and interests. The discourse even inspired Sutiyoso, the governor of DKI Jakarta at that time, to initiate the concept of Megapolitan Jabodetabekjur. Megapolitan City is an integrated city development concept between Jakarta as the center with satellite areas that become buffers, namely Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, Bekasi, and Cianjur (Maksum 2009). However, the realization of modern development based on this megapolitan concept only applies to Jakarta, leaving other satellite cities (Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, and Bekasi) behind.

The discourse on relocating was reinvigorated in Joko Widodo's administration era, motivated by the realization of Jakarta's burden not only as the capital of government but also increasingly as a political, economic, social, and cultural 'capital.' Although Regional Autonomy has been in place since 2002, the decentralization policy is not effective enough for Jakarta to reduce its burden. It is the motive that encourages the thought of re-enforcing the option of moving 'massively' outside Java (Taufiq 2020, Purnama & Chotib 2022). The background of moving also reflects from other countries' success in relocating their capital city (Herdiana 2022).

The success of other countries in moving their capital cities has been discussed by Rini Rachmawati et al. in their article entitled "*Best Practices of Capital City Relocation in Various Countries: Literature Review*." The article discusses the examples of capital city relocation carried out by Myanmar and Malaysia, so that they can be used as examples by Indonesia, especially regarding the information and communication technology (ICT) developments that are important for Nusantara (Rachmawati et al. 2021).

However, the 'bold' policy from Joko Widodo's movement to move the capital out of Java has also attracted debate and criticism from many parties (Risdiyanto et al. 2022). Some are pro the policy, but many are against it. The critical groups stated that the relocation is full of pragmatic and group political interests. A few of the state civil apparatus (ASN) in ministries and state institutions (K/L) also object to the relocation, because it causes them to also move their socio-cultural life. Meanwhile, the pro groups agreed because the relocation can remove the complexity of DKI Jakarta's burden due to the growing population and potential environmental threats in the future (Setiawan 2022).

From the point of view of international relations, the location selection of the new capital city contains dimensions of national interest and security. The policy cannot be viewed solely as a domestic policy, but also a foreign policy, because a capital city is a strategic area, the center of diplomacy, and the heart of the government. Based on that background, this research aims to discuss the relocation of the capital city to East Kalimantan from the national security perspective and its impact on Indonesia in the future.

## Research Method

This research uses a qualitative method with exploratory technique. Exploratory research in this study is used to study something that has not previously been researched in depth, so this research is usually used as a basis for analyzing the future. Considering that moving the capital city is still in its early stages, this research aims to analyze the impact of such a move based on a national security perspective for Indonesia in the future.

Several questions were prepared as a guide for obtaining primary data in the form of knowledge and information, as the initial data required. The research was conducted from May to October 2023, with a focus on collecting information regarding the research topic through literature study. The collected data were then analyzed based on data sources in the form of official documents, books, journals, press releases and information presented by the media, related to the relocation of the country's capital based on a national security perspective (Somantri 2005).

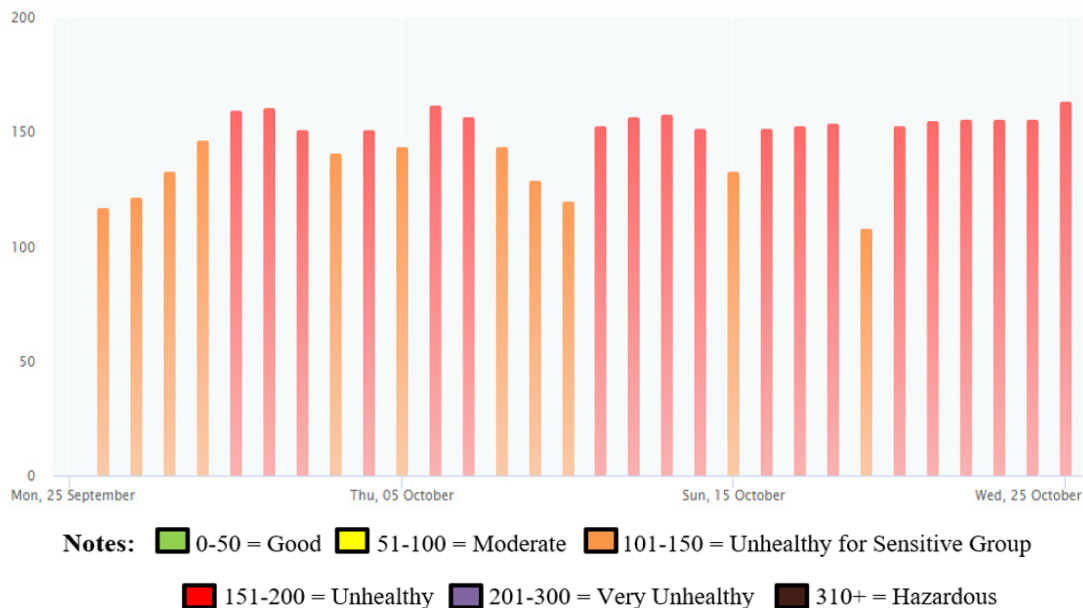
## Results And Discussion

In the context of national security, the location of the country's capital is very important. Therefore, planning the relocation of Indonesia's capital city is not something that is done without careful consideration. Various factors that have occurred or are predicted, including the different impacts that occur, become the basis for decisions. This chapter tries to answer thoroughly, starting from the urgency of moving the national capital, lessons from other countries that have implemented relocation, the position of the Nusantara from the perspective of national security, and its impact on Indonesia in the future.

### The urgency of moving the capital city

As the capital city, Jakarta, as one of the metropolitan cities, has a very central role because, besides as a center of government, Jakarta is also a center of economy, business, politics, and culture in Indonesia. This has led to tremendous migration and urbanization from all over Indonesia to Jakarta, causing it to become the most populous city in Indonesia, as well as causing various major problems in the capital city (Bulgini & Sugiharto 2022).

The moving of the capital city is inseparable from the role of Jakarta as the current capital city of Indonesia, which leaves problems due to the limited carrying capacity of Jakarta in accommodating the demands and needs of governance. According to the 2015 Inter-Censal Population Surveys (SUPAS) data states that 56.56 percent of the total population in Indonesia is concentrated on the island of Java. Meanwhile, the total population in Kalimantan is only 6.1 percent (Shaïd 2022). Population density makes it difficult to improve the welfare of the population because, in reality, the available jobs are often not proportional to the number of job seekers. According to the data about crime rates and the risk of crime, the population density affects the high crime rate (Sabiq & Nurwati 2021).



**Figure 1.**  
Air Quality in Jakarta  
Source: IQAir.com

Other than that, the condition that made Jakarta no longer suitable to be the capital also arose from long-standing environment and geological aspects. One of the biggest environmental problems that appeared in Jakarta was large-scale severe flooding, and land subsidence which resulted in the Jakarta area being below sea level (Ayundari 2022). A consulting firm from Verisk Maplecroft in 2021 reported the 100 cities with the highest risk of environmental hazards including extreme heat, climate change, and natural disasters. Among the lists, the majority are cities on the Asian continent, with Jakarta taking first place as the most dangerous city in the world with the greatest environmental threat (Wareza 2021).

Then, according to the air quality measurement (IQAir), it was found that the air in Jakarta was in the bad category because the air pollution index in Jakarta on October 24, 2023 was 168 and ranked seventh in the country with the worst air quality in the world. Even earlier, in August 2023, Jakarta's air quality and pollution ranked first as the worst air quality in the world (IQAir.com).

As can be seen in Figure 1, the air quality in Jakarta from September 25<sup>th</sup> – October 25<sup>th</sup> is in bad quality and the majority of air quality falls into the category of unhealthy. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), air pollution causes and exacerbates several diseases, both chronic and acute respiratory diseases, including asthma, heart disease, and cancer (Syuhada et al. 2023).

Other problems that appear in the capital city are such as massive traffic congestion, informal settlements, lack of clean water and solid waste management services, poor and unreliable condition of public transportation, and unstable energy and electricity supplies, which have not been resolved to date (Edelman & Gunawan 2020).

These problems not only disrupt the government's performance but also provide uncertainty about Jakarta's future and reduce the quality of Jakarta as the capital city. Therefore, moving to East Kalimantan is a major strategic action needed to reduce the burden on Jakarta in accommodating the functions of the center of government. In addition, the transfer is also carried out to realize a new paradigm of development that until now has only been a hanging discourse, because it has a clear and sustainable estimate of long-term effects (Saputra et al. 2021).

### **The Relocation of the Capital City**

Several countries already experienced the relocation of their capital city for various reasons, including the United States, Turkey, Brazil, Australia, South Korea, and, a country in Southeast Asia, Malaysia. These countries have moved their capital city (Baharuddin et al. 2022).

#### *Relocation of the capital city of Malaysia*

Malaysia relocated its capital in 1999, due to the chaos in Kuala Lumpur, so they moved the capital to Putrajaya. The main reason behind moving the administrative center from Kuala Lumpur was to have a more planned city center with advanced infrastructure and technology, in order to improve the government's performance and productivity (Manan & Suprayitno 2020). For defining the country's identity as a Moslem state, the development in Putrajaya applied a modern Islamic architectural nuance with technological advances.

Different from Indonesia, the funding sources for this relocation utilized a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) scheme by partnering with the private sector through Putrajaya Holdings Sdn Bhd. The huge cost did not affect the state budget because at that time the state had high earnings from oil production (Macedo & Tran 2013). Using Vision 2020 as the main foundation, Malaysia has successfully moved its capital and has experienced significant economic development (Mubaroq & Solikin 2019). The funding system and the desire to keep the national identity with Putrajaya's relocation can be a lesson for Indonesia when moving its capital city.

#### *Relocation of the capital city of Brazil*

Brazil also had its capital moved in 1956 from Rio de Janeiro to Brasilia. The motivation for this move was that the previous state capital was no longer suitable for further development and as one of the efforts to strengthen the unity of the Brazilian nation because Brasilia was a new city built specifically to become the capital that has a more dominant historical or cultural background compared to other cities in Brazil. Moving the capital city involved building new infrastructure and government buildings in Brasilia have cost a lot of money. So, although relocating the capital was considered successful, the decision to relocate the capital also drew criticism from several parties, especially regarding the cost and environmental impact (Wulandari & Koestoer 2023).

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Brazil's relocation is similar to Indonesia, which also needs large funds and uses the same funding sources, which are from the state treasury and foreign investment (Schatz 2003). However, there is a difference with the relocation of the capital in Brazil, which is that Indonesia pays more attention to the environmental impact of relocating the capital. The new Indonesian capital will be built with a smart, green, and beautiful city concept. And will also maximize the use of new renewable energy.

### *Relocation of the capital city of South Korea*

Starting in 2012, South Korea's major government institutions started to relocate outside the capital city of Seoul to Sejong City. The primary reason behind this relocation was to re-centralize authority in Seoul and distribute development possibilities outside the capital. This is because the majority of South Korea's population lives and produces in the capital city. There is also nearly half of the national GDP is from the Seoul, Incheon, and Gyeonggi provinces, which is the capital city with its surrounding areas (Asia Media Centre 2019).

The construction of development for this new capital city began in 2007. The economic development of Sejong City is expected to be completed by 2030. It is believed that, to complete this plan, it will cost at least 1.43 trillion won (\$1.21 billion) in total (Tawil et al. 2022). However, the initial project has encountered a series of obstacles that have delayed its progress (The Korean Peninsula 2022). Although the central government's administrative offices and agencies are gradually moving from Seoul to Sejong, the process is only halfway complete due to the Constitutional Court's previous ruling that Seoul as the nation's capital falls under the 'Customary Constitution.' Officials of the ministry expressed their concerns about time inefficiencies, as many important meetings are still held in Seoul, causing them to waste their time commuting to Seoul. They also stated about every possibility to move more functions to Sejong for decentralization. Parliamentarians are also considering the possibility of moving their whole National Assembly (Jun-tae 2021).

Indonesia can learn a lesson from the several countries above when relocating its capital to East Kalimantan. Although each country's relocation is based on different reasons, and Indonesia can't exactly copy-paste every process that is carried out by other countries, due to the differences in backgrounds and situations; nevertheless, Indonesia can use other countries' experiences as a lesson to moving its capital. Such as the lesson that can be taken from Malaysia's relocation that, although Malaysia's new capital city was built as a modern city, it still maintains its Malaysian identity in its architecture. The things that Indonesia should emulate are to not forget our national identity. Meanwhile, the lesson that can be learned from Brazil is about the failure of Brazil to prevent the environmental impact of developing a new building. Given Indonesia's commitment to make Nusantara as a green city, it is hoped that, in the process of its development, Indonesia can continue to uphold this commitment to prevent the environmental disasters.

Lastly, from South Korea's relocation, despite it still being in the process, just like Indonesia, Indonesia still can learn a lesson from their experiences. Indonesia can see that relocating is not an easy task, it requires a strong commitment and careful readiness. In the process, there will be many plans that will not run according to the predetermined schedule, so it is hoped that Indonesia can anticipate all the possibilities that can occur in the future.

### **Nusantara from the perspective of national security**

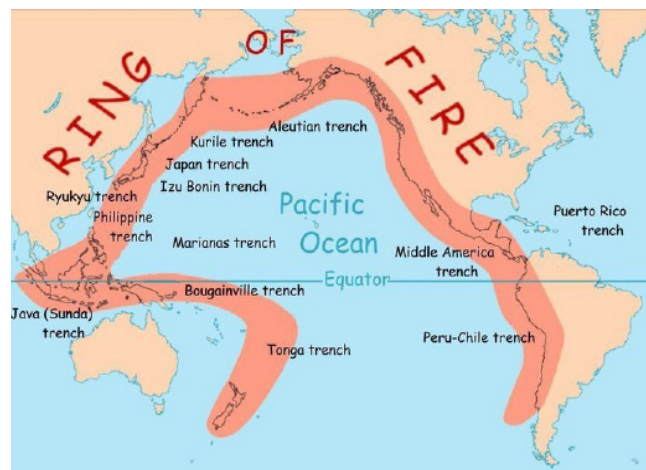
The word security derives from the Latin word securus which refers to freedom from danger and freedom from fear. Securus is a combination of two words, se and cura, where se means without and cura means discomfort. So securus can also be interpreted as a condition that is free from discomfort, or a peaceful situation without any danger or threat (Praditya 2016).

Meanwhile, national security is defined as the fundamental need of a country to protect and maintain its national interests as a nation-state by maximizing its political, economic, and military power to face various threats, both from within and outside the country (Azizah 2020). In addition, national security is essential to maintaining the country's presence in international affair (Amaritasari 2015). It can be concluded that national security is the ability of the state as derived from various sectors such as political, military, economic, socio-cultural, and environmental. In order to maintain the integrity of the state and society within it against all threats that arise both from within and outside the country, a national security perspective also needs to see the readiness of the geographic and disaster management sectors. To simplify the discussion, the following is an explanation of the impact of moving its capital city from a national security perspective in each sector.

#### *Geographic aspect and disaster management*

According to President Joko Widodo, the reason for choosing Penajam Paser Utara and parts of Kutai Kartanegara as the official location of the new capital city is because the region has minimal risk of natural disasters; the region is also in a very strategic location within Indonesia, near already developed urban cities like Balikpapan and Samarinda, has sufficient infrastructure, and has 180,000 hectares of government-controlled land (Salya 2022).

Based on its geography, the East Kalimantan region has approximately 256,142 hectares of land area and approximately 68,189 hectares of seawater area with boundaries, in the west bounded by Sumatra Island, the south is bounded by Java Island, while the east is bounded by Sulawesi Island. With these conditions, East Kalimantan is ideal to be used as a new Indonesian capital city.



**Figure 2.**

The Map of Ring of Fire

Source: National Geographic (n.d.)

As can be seen in Figure 2, East Kalimantan is an area outside the Ring of Fire, which means it has no active mountains and hills, making it generally protected from natural disasters and ideal for regional development. According to the United States Geological Survey (USGS), the Ring of Fire is the Pacific Ring of Fire, which is the place where tectonic plates meet, which often makes the areas through which it passes vulnerable to earthquakes and volcanic eruptions (Wibawana 2022).

Furthermore, astronomically, the region also horizontally shows that, although it is in the center of Indonesia, the area between Kutai Kartanegara Regency and Penajam Paser Utara Regency is not located in the center of the vertical axis. This will ease the defense fleet mobilization and defense assistance coverage to maintain Indonesia's national security (Mardhani et al. 2020). From this, it can be concluded that relocating the capital city will bring positive outcomes for Indonesia in the future because, in terms of geography and disaster management, it will fulfill the security requirements of a capital city.

*The position of the Nusantara as seen from the political sector*

Nusantara is bordered by international boundary lines, where the western border is only about 2,062 km with Malaysia, and by sea it is directly bordered by Malaysia and the Philippines. This is what usually triggers territorial disputes (Harruma 2022). Therefore, the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2022 regarding the Nusantara as the National Capital stated that the construction of a resilient Nusantara as a capital needs a deterrence capability in a layered defense system and strategy by adopting smart defense and dual strategy. This means that the defense system in the capital city of the Nusantara will synergize two forces, namely hard defense (military defense) with soft defense (non-military defense) which is then aligned with diplomacy as a form of dual strategy from an integrated and coordinated defense system to be able to ward off any incoming threats and be able to fight any incoming threats efficiently and effectively (Kementerian Pendayagunaan Aparatur Negara & Reformasi Birokrasi 2022).

So it can be concluded that, from the political sector, although the island of Kalimantan has a history of a territorial dispute with the neighboring countries, this can be avoided by the layered defense carried out by Indonesia. In addition, the successful relocation of the national capital can also have a positive impact on Indonesia because it can provide a positive image for Indonesia in the future so that it can facilitate Indonesia when conducting diplomacy in international forums later.

*The position of the Nusantara as seen from the military sector*

The determination of Nusantara as new national capital city raises challenges in defense strategy planning because East Kalimantan has geographic characteristics with physical factors, namely spatial relations, landscapes and coastal and marine characteristics, that are different from the previous capital city, Jakarta. Therefore, an evaluation is needed for the suitability of the national defense strategy and the ongoing degree of strength in accordance with the protection needs of the new national capital city (Maharani et al. 2022).

In the tactical defense of Indonesia, the dense forest conditions and the various natural barriers in the form of big mountains and rivers across the Indonesia-Malaysia land border can be advantageous because they can facilitate the concentration of Indonesian military forces (Abdurachman 2022). The position of the archipelago itself coincides with the Indonesian Archipelago Sea Route (ALKI) II, namely the Sunda Strait - Java Sea - Karimata Strait - Natuna Sea and South China Sea. This area is relatively safe for shipping, but there are potential dangers as a result of the conflict over the Ambalat Block, namely concerns that the area might be exploited for military purposes by other countries' armies (Hermawan et al. 2020).

From an air aspect, the capital city is near the Flight Information Region (FIR) of the neighboring countries (Anam 2022). According to the Indonesian Minister of Transportation Regulation Number 55 of 2016 regarding the National Flight Order, the Flight Information Region (FIR) is an area with certain dimensions where flight information and warning services are provided. This FIR is also related to sovereignty, where national defense is also included in the airspace area which is also called as Air Defence Identification Zone (ADIZ).

However, Bogat Widyatmoko, the Director of Defense and Security of Bappenas, stated that although the IKN region is surrounded by international defense alliances, the possibility of the open warfare until 2045 is still small, and the possibility of attacks concerns CBRNe (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defence) (Anam 2021). Even so, it is necessary to form strategies and tactics in the new national capital city to prepare early vigilance from threats, it is also necessary to prepare adequate facilities and infrastructure so that Indonesia can survive in the international system (Editha et al. 2023). Defense is the main instrument for every country in maintaining its national security, where determining the location of a country's capital city requires careful consideration, because geography is a fundamental issue for defense tactics and strategies (Mardhani et al. 2020).

A capital relocation requires the addition of five military regional commands (Kodam) and naval bases in each province in Kalimantan. The Indonesian National Army, Pusjianstra, sees that the addition of these special commands is done to support the TNI's strength. Furthermore, Hadi Tjahjanto, the former TNI Commander who currently serves as Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning, revealed in a meeting with Commission I of the House of Representatives that the TNI will plan to equip its weapons system in Kalimantan with a missile deterrent system, air defense identification area system, cyber sabotage deterrent system, nuclear attack deterrent system, as well as biological and chemical weapons (Persatuan Pelajar Indonesia Kyoto Shiga Jepang 2020).

Danlantamal XIII TRK Admiral TNI, Fauzi, has also just inaugurated an additional of the Indonesian Navy defense equipment which is domestically produced to strengthen the security of the sea logistics route to the national capital. The new capital also provides the new defense equipment which is a D-18 combat boat named Patkamla Posa which is capable of carrying 18 troops at a rate of 50 knots. This defense equipment will later operate in the Balikpapan canal along the coast of East Kalimantan (Ulil 2023).

Despite the challenges to planning defense strategy in the national capital, the possibility of open warfare until 2045 is still small, and the government has already formed strategies and tactics in the new national capital city to prepare early vigilance from threats. The government has also already prepared adequate facilities and infrastructure for Indonesia to survive in the international system.

#### *The position of the Nusantara as seen from the economic sector*

The capital move to East Kalimantan is one of the efforts of President Joko Widodo to encourage equitable development, spur new economic growth, and economic justice outside Java. This will encourage the government's commitment through its policy instruments to support the realization of equitable development which will also be followed by economic growth in the development area. In addition, the existence of equitable development will encourage the surrounding areas to be able to increase the acceleration of growth in their respective regions (Kamal 2022).

As seen in Table 1, the growth rate GRDP in East Kalimantan is better than Jakarta in Quarter I of 2023. It has reached the target of the government work plan. This is a good signal for the new national capital that has a 0 percent target poverty by 2035 with a high income per capita (Nurosalina 2022).

**Table 1.**  
The Current Economic Growth Rates Between DKI Jakarta and East Kalimantan

Province	Growth rate GRDP on the basis of constant prices in base year of 2010 (%)				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 (Quarter I)
DKI Jakarta	5.82	-2.39	3.56	5.25	4.95
East Kalimantan	4.70	-2.90	2.55	4.48	6.95

**Notes** = ■ Still far from the target of Government Work Plan  
■ Near from the target of Government Work Plan  
■ Reached the target of Government Work Plan (>= or <=)

Source: Bappenas (2023)

The Minister of Finance, Sri Mulyani, revealed that the capital's relocation to East Kalimantan was an important necessity as part of the government's efforts to increase growth and equitable development in Indonesia. Sri Mulyani revealed that this step is a transformation of all policymakers and society so that development is not centralized in Jakarta alone. Additionally, it was also conveyed that the Ministry of Finance will conduct a series of monetization and optimization of state property such as buildings and government offices in Jakarta because some state property will continue to be used by Ministries/



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Institutions located in Jakarta. State property is all goods obtained from the state revenue and expenditure budget or derived from other legal acquisition of goods purchased or obtained. Administration of state property consists of bookkeeping, inventory, and report of state property (Saputra 2022).

Nawacita Study Institute (Lembaga Kajian Nawacita – LKN) also launched a company called PT. Inti Kreasindo Nusantara in order to support and accelerate Nusantara's development as the nation's capital. The company's main vision is to become a national company as an active prime mover in accelerating sustainable infrastructure development to improve the quality of Indonesian society, especially the people of East Kalimantan (Media Indonesia 2022). In a study conducted by Hasibuan & Aisa (2020), it was mentioned that Bappenas stated that the positive impact of the capital city relocation toward the national economy is an increase of GRDP by 0.1 percent. In the Bappenas study, it was also stated that the labor wages would increase in the area of the new capital city and its surroundings by 1.37 percent (Hasibuan & Aisa 2020).

The increase in wages will be followed by an increase in the price of basic commodities in Nusantara and surrounding areas by 0.2 percent during the transfer process. Although the increase in inflation is not felt nationally, the increase in trade flows is estimated to increase by 50 percent as a result of economic growth in IKN which is connected to other regions in Indonesia. So it is necessary to issue policies that prioritize downstream industries, which will also have an impact on the availability of jobs and increase local GRDP.

The positive impact of capital relocation is felt mostly by the economic sector. This is because capital city relocation also has a main goal for equal distribution of development in areas outside Java. With strong commitment and preparation, it is expected to become a new center of economic activity for Indonesia in the future.

### *The position of the Nusantara as seen from the socio-cultural sector*

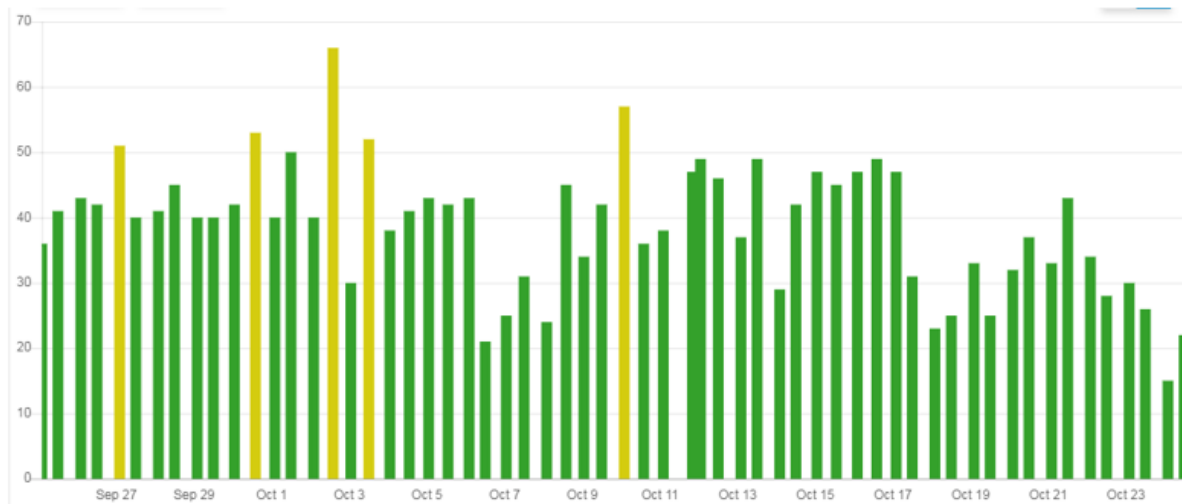
In order to improve human resources quality in East Kalimantan, the government has started to provide a series of trainings for local communities to improve their ability to compete with other communities. The government has also provided training to village officials throughout Sepaku sub-district, Penajam Paser Utara in the context of special training for the Desa Cinta Statistik (Cantik) program. This training was held from August 29-30, 2023. The purpose of this training is to provide guidance, development and increase the competence of village officials to be able to understand statistics (Robbi 2023).

On other hand, moving the capital city also has the potential to cause social inequality because the majority of people who migrate to East Kalimantan are State Civil Apparatus (ASN). This social gap will potentially lead to social conflict with local communities there (Yunos & Ya'akob 2023). Even though the local community of East Kalimantan is a heterogeneous society that has different customs and cultures, this region is an area with a low rate of social conflict in Indonesia. So, it is necessary to socialize with traditional leaders and group leaders to local Kalimantan communities about the Nusantara.

Concerns about the loss of local identity and culture were also expressed by local communities and traditional leaders in a study conducted by Djayanti et al. (2022) in their article entitled "The Potential for Social Conflict in the Relocation of the Capital City in Indonesia." Here, they discussed that these concerns are caused by modernity, which is likely to erode the cultural values and traditions of local communities. In addition, the possibility of loss of resources for their livelihoods and rapid changes are also reasons for their concerns. So, it is necessary to prevent conflict in accordance with the priority needs of the community with the use of stages so that adaptation can occur naturally and take place gradually so that local people can interact with migrant communities and build understanding of each other (Djayanti et al. 2022). In the socio-cultural context, it can be concluded that capital relocation will pose a new threat, but this can be avoided by taking precautions as early as possible.

*The position of the Nusantara as seen from the environmental sector*

Apart from being a symbol of national identity, the capital's relocation to East Kalimantan is also expected to become a representation of the nation's progress because the development is using the smart, green, and beautiful city as the concept, where, in the implementation of its development, IKN will maximize the use of new renewable energy, so that it will not depend on fossil energy resources (Komfino 2019). In this way, the country's new capital will emphasize social inclusion and modernity while taking into account environmental sustainability. This will enhance people's quality of life in the world as it will encourage the creation of an interconnected city atmosphere through the support of technology (Hardianingsih 2022).



**Figure 3.**  
Air Quality in East Kalimantan since September 27th – October 23th  
Source: IQAir.com

As can be seen in Figure 3, the air quality in East Kalimantan from September 27th – October 23rd is in good quality, with the majority falling into the category of good until moderate. This is in line with the new capital city's vision to become the world's first forest city, with 65 million hectares of land to be used as protected forests.

Forest city is urban development with the concept of managing and maintaining forest ecosystems in order to anticipate environmental problems such as climate change, disasters, biodiversity and, in the long term, can reduce pollution (Susanto 2023). Furthermore, 75 percent of the capital will be built with greenery and trees while prioritizing the use of environmentally friendly electric vehicles. Nusantara will be an open, inclusive and welcoming city for all communities to coexist. So the target for energy improvement in new buildings by 2045 is 60 percent with zero emission value in the same year.

Following the concept, where 10 percent of the capital's area will be used for food production. The government also plans by 2045 to recycle 60 percent of waste and will be 100 percent able to treat wastewater with specialized systems in 2035 (Nurosalina 2022). In addition, Nusantara will implement an environmentally friendly public transportation system, and the use of advanced technology is planned to overcome the problems of water shortage, geological lability, security, beauty and comfort (Imandiar 2022).

So, it can be concluded that, in the environmental sector, relocating the capital city can provide a new freshness for the Indonesian government because the Kalimantan region has better air quality compared to Jakarta. Moreover, moving the capital city to an area that has a more beautiful natural environment can be a new opportunity for Indonesia to maintain its beauty so that it can provide a new image of Indonesia in the eyes of the world as a country with a green and beautiful capital city.

## **Conclusion**

Based on the research conducted, it can be concluded that there is an urgency to move the capital city of Indonesia because of the many problems that occur in Jakarta today, making it no longer suitable as the capital city. The study hopes and suggests that the experience of Jakarta as the capital of Indonesia can be a lesson for the government and the people of Indonesia to subsequently protect the new capital city better.

This study suggests that the government can maximize the development in the new capital city area and the surrounding areas of the capital city. Because, based on the experience in Jakarta, development that is only centered in the capital city, leaving the surrounding area, ultimately creates an excessive burden on Jakarta, because it is the center of the economy and government. Meanwhile, for the people of Indonesia, the experience in Jakarta can be a lesson to do better to protect the environment so as not to cause damage and disasters in the future. Besides that, the experience of other countries when moving its capital city can also be used as valuable lessons for Indonesia to imitate every good thing they do, and not make every mistake that other countries have made.

Based on the national security perspective, it can be concluded that the relocation of the capital city will have a positive effect on Indonesia in the future. In addition, the relocation has a hugely positive impact on Indonesia's economic equity and environmental sector. Although it cannot be denied that there are problems that are prone to occur from the political, military, and socio-cultural aspects, the government has already prepared some solutions for every threat possibility in every sector. From the socio-cultural sector, the government can start socializing with elders around the capital city and surrounding areas so the local people's concerns about the possibility of erosion of their local culture can be reduced or even disappear. The government also can provide special quotas for every national vacancy that is placed in the new capital city for the local people, so that social inequality can be avoided.

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