

The Impact of IKN on Socio-Economic Development in Penajem Paser Utara (PPU) and Kutai Kartanegara

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Abstract: The New Capital City (IKN) constructions will have major implications for the equitable distribution of national welfare. The development itself is a national strategic project that can hopefully increase economic growth. Some data was explained empirically regarding the material discussed. The analysis used in this paper was descriptive qualitative research. Collecting data to support this research tracked data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) for each area affected by IKN. In the short term, IKN can encourage economic activity through infrastructure investment for surrounding areas, trade between regions, and job creation opportunities. This paper also recommends that developmental social welfare is not only a matter of increasing the economy. However, the local community must also be involved in the IKN development. They can contribute to recommendations for strengthening the socio-cultural aspect.

Keyword: *New Capital City (IKN); Social-Economic Development; Local Government.*

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INTRODUCTION

President Joko Widodo first conveyed the plan to transfer the IKN on the 74th Anniversary of the Proclamation of Independence of the Republic of Indonesia in front of the Joint Session of the Regional Representative Council of the Republic of Indonesia (DPD RI) and the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (DPR RI). In the speech, President Joko Widodo conveyed the idea and asked for permission and support to move the IKN of the Republic of Indonesia from Jakarta to Kalimantan (Bapenas,2020).

An official statement later strengthened the statement in the Joint Session by President Joko Widodo through a press release on August 26, 2019, at the State Palace. In his official statement, President Joko Widodo conveyed that the locations chosen as IKN candidates were in East Kalimantan, to be precise, in parts of North Penajam Paser Regency and parts of Kutai Kartanegara Regency. According to the president, the determination of East Kalimantan as the location for IKN candidates was based on an in-depth and intensive study over the past three years. Several considerations became the basis for the government to move IKN from Jakarta: first, Jakarta's current burden is too heavy as a government center, business center, financial

center, trade center, and service center. Second, the largest airport and seaport in Indonesia is in Jakarta. Third, the burden on Java Island is getting heavier, with a population of 150 million or 54% of the total population of Indonesia, and 58% of Indonesia's economic GDP is on Java Island. Fourth, Java as a source of food security will be even heavier if IKN is located on Java Island again (Bapenas,2020).

The Bappenas study was supported by several related studies, including the transfer of IKN for the effectiveness and efficiency of the performance of the head of DKI Jakarta. So far, the DKI Jakarta Province is the center of the economy and government. This dual function causes rapid population growth, which does not add to environmental and urban planning capabilities (Huynh, 2020). ; River water pollution (Costa et al., 2016); Urban heat island and air pollution (Syamsudin & Lestari, 2017). Asdak et al., (2018); Renald et al., (2016); Floods are part of the problems that never find a solution.

As a city located on the coast, where interactions between land and ocean landscapes occur Harris et al., (2019), DKI Jakarta also has potential hazards related to the sea and climate change (Firman et al., 2011; Goh, 2019; Nurhidayah & McIlgorm, 2019). Many buildings and infrastructure erected on top of the city pose a danger of subsidence or land subsidence (Andreas et al., 2018; Chaussard et al., 2013; Park et al., 2016). Areas that are directly adjacent to the sea have the potential to become flood-affected areas (Latief et al., 2018). This danger can be even greater with one climate change phenomenon, sea-level rise. These problems prompted the government of the Republic of Indonesia to move the center of government to another location (He & Silliman, 2019).

Moving one of these activity centers can hopefully help reduce the population of DKI Jakarta and solve other issues. On the other hand, the Republic of Indonesia is shifting the function of IKN, which was previously primary (the center of the economy and government), to become secondary capital cities such as Washington D.C., United States of America, Canberra, Australia, and Putrajaya, Malaysia (Mayer et al., 2016). However, the process does not have to be rushed and requires minimal urban planning. The transfer of IKN requires careful planning through public participation. That way, the socio-economic development of prospective IKN candidates will be achieved. IKN migration supporting socio-economic development will be successful if the government can protect local communities. Local and indigenous communities must be guarded and protected since massive social change towards the transfer of IKN will likely occur. The local and indigenous people may not disappear and be discriminated against, resulting in a high status through gaps between the lower and upper classes. In this case, the leader's role is urgent to anticipate a massive gap from the massive population movement to the IKN area. With this introduction, the researchers will explicitly explore and analyze the impact of IKN on socio-economic development in Penajem Paser Utara (PPU) and Kutai Kartanegara (Kukar) as a strategic development for IKN.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study belongs to qualitative research. According to Creswell, qualitative research means exploring and understanding the meaning of individual or group behavior and describing social or humanitarian problems. Qualitative research compares and provides trust in the information obtained (Moleong, 2014). This research was conducted to obtain information from various studies of practical solutions.

The analysis used in this paper was descriptive. In collecting data to support this research, the researchers used data collection techniques. Data sources included relevant journal articles and websites to present news. As for the website data used, it came from supporting data regarding the relationship with the title raised by the researcher. The researchers then tracked data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) for each area affected by IKN.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Development is a change effort based on a choice of certain views that are not free from experience (history), the reality of circumstances being faced, and the interests of the parties making development decisions. Development has a double meaning. The first is more development-oriented to economic growth and focused on quantitative problems of production and use of resources. The second is more development-oriented on the change and distribution of goods and improving social relations. The second meaning is more oriented towards social development that focuses on the distribution of changes in the structure of society as measured by the reduction of discrimination and exploitation and increasing equal opportunity and equitable distribution balance of the benefits of development on all components of society.

The people-centered community development views creative initiatives from the people as the main development resource and views their material and spiritual well-being as the goals to be achieved by the development process (Harahap, 2019). Community development is essentially a continuous dynamic process from the community to realize the wishes and expectations of a more prosperous life with a strategy to avoid the possibility of being cornered by the village community as the bearer of access to regional/regional development, especially in the development of IKN in the future. Socio-economic development, which will impact the socio-economic status of the PPU and Kukar communities, must pay attention to the gap between classes, for example, income and employment (Terziev, 2019). The government must see the analysis of socio-economic development in prospective IKN candidates, such as through their per capita income through gaps.

The government officially conveyed East Kalimantan as an IKN candidate through the results of a government study related to the plan to move the Indonesian capital city. The study results were conveyed through a Presidential Letter addressed to the Chairman of the DPR RI No. R-34/Pres/08/2019 regarding Submission of Study Results and Requests for Support for Moving the Capital City. Based on statistical data, the government's reasons get argumentative support. The data shows that the regional development gap is sharp between and outside Java (Table 1.1). The unequal distribution of the population exacerbates the condition. Thus, relocating IKN as a strategy to make an area of economic growth and at the same time encourage the development of the surrounding area gets theoretical and practical support. For regional economic dynamics, East Kalimantan Province, as the location for the new IKN, is an important modality to encourage equitable growth, especially in the eastern region (Jeniawati, 2019).

This condition is supported by the highest domestic and foreign investment realization in Kalimantan and Eastern Indonesia. The data shows that Kalimantan Island contributed 13.64% (Rp52,704.9 billion) of PMDN realization and 7.56% (US\$2,131.4 million) national PMA realization in 2019. This investment also shows that East Kalimantan Province provides the largest contribution in all provinces in Kalimantan from 2017-2019 (See Table 1.2). It also makes East Kalimantan an IKN, meaning that economic, socio-cultural, and political factors, as well as geography, make IKN in East Kalimantan the right choice. Hence to support the transfer of IKN, the government has now issued a budget for IKN, as stated in Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 85 of 2021, concerning the Government's Work Plan for 2022. The regulation is issued and effective on September 9, 2021. In this regulation, the head of state stated that the funds for IKN development were carried out in developing the region to reduce inequality and ensure equity. Based on the 2022 Government Work Plan (RKP) document, the central government allocates around IDR 510 billion to construct the new state capital city in phase one (Cnnindonesia.com, 2021).

Table 1. Distribution, GRDP Rate, and Population Per Region 2017-2020

Regency/City	Human Development Index 2019-2021								
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020	2019
Sumatra	28,73	21,55	21,31	21,40	4,28	4,55	4,57	3,25	21,84
Jawa	58,38	58,50	59,00	59,14	5,62	5,73	5,52	3,42	56,35
Kalimantan	8,23	8,19	8,05	8,12	4,34	3,91	4,99	2,49	6,15
Sulawesi	6,95	6,21	6,33	6,19	6,12	6,64	6,65	3,83	7,35
Bali dan Nusa Tenggara	3,11	3,05	3,06	2,95	3,69	2,71	5,07	0,94	5,55
Maluku & Papua	3,42	2,47	2,74	2,20	4,89	7,02	-7,40	2,85	2,76
Indonesia	100	100	100	100	4,82	5,10	5,02	2,97	100

Source: BPS (2019).

Table 2. Realization of Domestic Direct Investment and PMA Eastern Region 2017-2020.

Regency/City	Human Development Index 2019-2021					
	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019
Bali	592,5	1.548,9	7.393,2	886,9	1.002,5	426,0
NTB	5.413,5	4.135,5	3.519,0	132,1	251,6	270,7
NTT	1.081,9	4.246,1	3.752,6	139,0	100,4	126,8
Kalbar	12.380,9	6.591,4	7.699,1	568,4	491,9	532,3
Kalteng	3.037,8	13.091,6	8951,9	641,0	678,5	283,5
Kalsel	2.981,9	9.975,2	10.061,0	243,8	129,2	372,9
Kaltim	10.980,2	25.942,0	21.952,0	1.285,2	587,5	861,0
Kaltara	853,3	1.356,8	4.400,9	149,0	67,3	81,7
Kalimantan			52.704,9			2.131,4

Table 3. Human Development Index 2019-2021 East Kalimantan

Regency/City	Human Development Index 2019-2021		
	2019	2020	2021
Paser	72,29	72,04	72,93
Kutai Barat	71,63	71,19	72,07
Kutai Kartanegara	73,78	73,59	74,06
Kutai Timur	73,49	73,00	73,81
Berau	74,88	74,71	75,20
Penajam Paser Utara	71,64	71,41	72,01
Mahakam Ulu	67,58	67,09	67,95
Balikpapan	80,11	80,01	80,71
Samarinda	80,20	80,11	80,76
Bontang	80,09	80,02	80,59
Kalimantan Timur	76,61	76,24	76,88

Source: Managed by the researchers from BPS Kaltim (2021)

The researchers will also empirically explain the Community Development Index, the Poverty Index, and the Indigenous Peoples in PPU and Kukar Regencies. It can be seen in (Table 1.3) that the Human Development Index (HDI) of East Kalimantan (Kaltim) in 2021 rises to 76.88 after experiencing an increase of 0.64 percent when compared to the previous year, namely 2020, which was recorded at 76.24. As for the HDI at the regional level, 2 regencies that

will become IKN, PPU Regency, have an HDI index of 72.01 and Kukar Regency of 74.06 percent. According to the Central Statistics Agency for East Kalimantan, this increase is caused by several components, including the quality of health, education, and adjusted per capita expenditure.

While for the East Kalimantan Poverty Index, until September 2021, the poor population index in East Kalimantan experienced a decline. The number of poor people in East Kalimantan in March 2021 was 241.77 thousand (6.54 percent). In September 2020, there were 243.99 thousand (6.64 percent), meaning that the number of poor people in absolute terms decreased by 2.22 thousand people (percentage decreased by 0.10 percentage points). Meanwhile, for the two regions of the State Capital, the PPU had a percentage of poor people in March 2021 of 7.61, an increase from the previous year. In March 2020 of 7.36, for Kukar, the percentage of poor people in March 2021 was 7.99, and in the previous year, namely March 2020, the percentage of poor people was 7.31, and there was an increase as happened in the PPU (see Table 4.).

Table 4. Percentage of Poor Population (P0) by Regency/City (Percent)

Regency/City	Percentage of Poor Population (P0) by Regency/City (Percent)		
	2019	2020	2021
Paser	8,95	9,23	9,73
Kutai Barat	9,09	9,29	10,24
Kutai Kartanegara	7,20	7,31	7,99
Kutai Timur	9,48	9,55	9,81
Berau	5,04	5,19	5,88
Penajam Paser Utara	7,18	7,36	7,61
Mahakam Ulu	11,25	11,44	11,90
Balikpapan	2,42	2,57	2,89
Samarinda	4,59	4,76	4,99
Bontang	4,22	4,38	4,62
Kalimantan Timur	5,94	6,64	6,54

Source: Managed by the researchers from BPS Kaltim (2021)

Based on data from BPS Kaltim, overall, in 2021, the GDP per capita will grow from the previous year, 2020, during the pandemic. This increase in GRDP reduced the unemployment rate, which had risen in 2020 due to COVID-19. The constant (real) GRDP in East Kalimantan in the first quarter of 2021 was Rp. 118,644.12 billion, while in the third quarter of 2020. 116,983.04 billion. The economy of East Kalimantan grew by 1.42 percent. Household consumption expenditure in the first quarter of 2021 grew by 0.38 percent compared to the third quarter of 2020. Household consumption expenditure in the first quarter of 2021 grew by 0.38 percent compared to the third quarter of 2020. It was also mentioned in February 2021 that the Unemployment Rate Open (TPT) was 6.81 percent. It decreased by 0.06 percentage points compared to August 2020, which was 6.87 percent (see Table 5.).

The trend of the gap between the poor and the rich (Gini Ratio) in East Kalimantan also experiences a decline. According to data compiled from BPS Kaltim, the Gini Ratio in East Kalimantan in the latest data has decreased, to be precise, in September 2021. The Gini ratio has increased to 0.335 percent. To be precise, in September 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic was increasing at that time, which affected several sectors. Interestingly, the Gini ratio trend continues to decline because several sectors continue to experience growth. The East Kalimantan government claimed that the Gini ratio in 2021, precisely in September, has decreased, as indicated by the results of the National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas) conducted by BPS Kaltim. BPS Kaltim found that the gap between rich and poor or the Gini ratio had decreased in East Kalimantan. A decline also followed this trend in the Gini ratio in urban and rural areas. Overall, when viewed from March 2021 to September, there has been a decrease of 0.003 percent from 0.334 to 0.331. The gap between rich and poor has decreased in Kaltim.

Table 5. Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) by Regency/City (Percent)

Regency/City	Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) by Regency/City (Percent)		
	2018	2019	2020
Paser	4,84	4,38	4,52
Kutai Barat	4,67	4,89	4,97
Kutai Kartanegara	5,74	5,79	5,70
Kutai Timur	5,85	5,45	5,45
Berau	5,45	4,95	5,08
Penajam Paser Utara	4,62	6,03	6,22
Mahakam Ulu	4,03	3,56	3,49
Balikpapan	9,27	7,15	9,00
Samarinda	5,99	5,73	8,26
Bontang	9,41	9,02	9,46
Kalimantan Timur	6,41	5,94	6,87
	Februari 2021		6,81

Source: Managed by the researchers from BPS Kaltim (2021)

Based on these data, they are why East Kalimantan became the new capital. In addition, according to the Bappenas report, East Kalimantan was chosen with the following considerations: (1) East Kalimantan has minimal disaster risk, including floods, earthquakes, tsunamis, fires, volcanoes, and landslides. (2) East Kalimantan is located in the center of the territory of Indonesia. (3) Locations of North Penajam Paser and Kutai Karta Negara districts are close to developing urban areas, Balikpapan and Samarinda. (4) East Kalimantan has relatively complete infrastructure. (5) In these two districts, 180 thousand hectares of land are available (Martinus, 2019).

Seeing this magnitude, Walhi Kaltim responded firmly that the transfer of IKN must be reviewed to see the impacts that would be caused. The government needs to control more structural, political, and economic issues that might disrupt the social situation. Political-economic structural problems related to corruption, oligarchy, and domination by certain groups. In addition, land ownership for indigenous people in East Kalimantan must be certain before planning. There needs to be certain about the rights of local communities regarding living space and natural resources since the transfer of IKN in the situation will have the potential for social conflict because there is still large ethnic diversity. There are also unresolved land ownership claims, and sometimes the government still refers to it as state land even though local people have occupied it before the state. Confessions like this must be resolved quickly.

According to the Wahana Lingkungan Hidup (Walhi) on its official website, although it is often heard that the IKN transfer area is a former concession area (IKN-red) or is still a forestry concession, certain plantations, in this case, it seems as if there is no community claim. And remember that the government often forgets that conflicts before a concession lead to new claims. IKN has the potential for social conflict because there is a population displacement of around 1.5 million people to East Kalimantan (Mongabay, 2019) due to the possibility of changes in land use and the type and intensity of human activities that will occur rapidly and massively. Communities, in this case, may be threatened with eviction due to the inclusive development of settlements that indigenous peoples have long occupied. To avoid evictions and encourage inclusive development with existing settlements, it is necessary to carry out agrarian reform to minimize the gap between income ratios and gene ratios of land ownership in land access. IKN will contain the environmental and cultural burdens of the community if there is a massive exodus of about one million people to East Kalimantan (Mongabay, 2019).

The government must pay attention to the distribution of indigenous peoples in the two districts of IKN candidates. According to the data from the DITJENPPI, MENLHK (2020), PPU Regency has a community, including the Paser Balik and Bajao indigenous peoples and the Kutai Pesisir community. Meanwhile, Kukar Regency has the distribution of indigenous peoples,

namely the Kutai indigenous peoples (Puak Pantun, Puak Malanti, Puak Punang, Puak Puak Pahuq, Puak Tulus Dijangkat), the indigenous Dayak Apokayan (Modang, Kayan, Kenyah), the indigenous Dayak Punan (Punan Beketan, Punan Lisum, Punan Aput) and the indigenous Dayak Basap (Basap Jonggon, Kutai Lawas) and the indigenous Malay community (Bajao).

The plan to relocate the National Capital City (IKN) in East Kalimantan Province has big challenges in environmental aspects, especially how to ensure that development can maintain forest functions and biodiversity and does not damage the environment. The concept of Forest City emerged to mitigate environmental damage opportunities, especially forests, in IKN development planning. This study identified the Forest City concept for IKN development along with the principles, criteria, and indicators by analyzing the conditions of IKN, the direction of development in East Kalimantan, where there are prospective IKN areas, issues, and potential environmental impacts due to development, as well as taking into account the development of the city development concept in the world (benchmarking). Based on this study, Forest City that fits the conditions of the prospective IKN area is a stretch of forest city that is dominated by a stretch of structured forest or green open space which has the concept of ecosystem services such as forests and an integrated landscape approach to creating a natural life. The Forest City concept is resource conservation with six principles: 1) conservation of natural resources and animal habitats 2) connection with nature; 3) low carbon development; 4) sufficient water resources; 5) controlled development (Anti-Sprawl Development); 6) community involvement in realizing Urban Forests. These principles are based on criteria and indicators to ensure their fulfillment in IKN planning, where the president as head of state must be a role model and source of ideas for the progress of the nation, while the regional head as the leader of the regional government knows better about the geographical situation (region) of the administration he leads, meaning that both of them must direct drivers to mobilize and be responsible for the policy (Mutaqin et al., 2021). The president and regional head are strategic in relocating the capital city and must bring up leadership synergy among the leaders of state institutions in their respective roles and duties. A visionary leadership must be accompanied by a commitment from the leaders of state institutions on an ongoing basis, considering that the relocation of the capital city takes a relatively long time, while leaders from the president to the leaders of high state institutions are limited by the term of office so that the leaders of high state institutions Furthermore, they must also have the same commitment to the spirit and responsibility to continue the policy of moving the capital city as part of the goal of successful governance and development in the future. This condition will birth the sustainability of the policy of moving the capital city from one leadership period to the next and ultimately achieving the goal of successfully moving the capital city as it has been set.

Leaders in the context of development must encourage the interests of the community, and the community must be allowed to be involved in the whole process of planning and implementing its development, including ownership and control of infrastructure assets. With all that, they guarantee that a fairer distribution of profits and benefits to the community from its operations will be more firmly placed. An important aspect of a community empowerment development program is a program prepared by the community that can answer the basic needs of the community, supports the involvement of the poor and other marginalized groups, is built from local resources, pays attention to environmental impacts, does not create dependence and is sustainable. Central and local government commitments include financial support and other supporting resources. Community development is essentially a continuous dynamic process of the community to realize the wishes and expectations of a more prosperous life with a strategy to avoid the possibility of cornering the village community as the bearer of access to regional/regional development. This community development program is not centered on the bureaucracy but on the community itself. Giving power to local initiatives and community participation are keywords in community development. Several principles need to be considered in the effort toward a sustainable society: First, Respect and maintain the community of life. Third, this principle implies that development should not be at the expense of other groups or later generations. Fourth, Improving the quality of human life. Fourth, the

purpose of development is to improve the quality of human life, enabling humans to know their potential, build self-confidence, and enter a dignified and fulfilling life.

CONCLUSION

This paper concludes that constructing a new capital city will have major implications for the equitable distribution of national welfare because, so far, development has been centered on the islands of Java and Sumatra, while other areas tend to be alternatives or even neglected. The government claimed that East Kalimantan was the new location for IKN because this province has safe locations with minimal threat of disaster and high location accessibility to a developing city. Then the availability of raw water sources, the availability of large land owned by the government or BUMN. Thus, reducing the required costs, and the potential for social conflict is low. National Capital Region (IKN) is a national strategic project that can increase economic growth and equitable distribution of national welfare. Some data explained empirically the explanatory material discussed. In the short term, developing IKN can encourage economic activity through infrastructure investment in the IKN and surrounding areas, encouraging trade between regions, and opening up job creation opportunities. So, there is the absorption of labor. In the medium and long term, IKN development can provide new economic growth for the IKN and surrounding areas because there is an increase in various economic activities and the development of new economic sectors.

This paper recommends that social welfare is not only a matter of increasing economic impact after the development of IKN in PPU and Kukar. However, local community involvement in the stages of IKN development must be included, especially contributing to recommendations for strengthening the socio-cultural aspect. Moreover, Kalimantan has various ethnic and communities. Indigenous peoples must be maintained so that the gap between new groups does not exclude groups that have been inhabiting the area for a long time. The government's task is economic and socio-cultural development that is within reach of the IKN development area.

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