

Forecasting The Development of IKN (New National Capital) in Sustainable Development, Indonesia

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Abstract: This study aims to describe related forecasting of New National Capital (IKN) development in sustainable development. This research uses a literature study that focuses on media and reports. The following are CNN Indonesia, Tempo, Jawapos, and reports from Bappenas, State Secretariat, and DPR. Go.id. The results of this study indicate that the IKN development forecast is formulated for smart transportation, smart grid, and green building and the development process must meet the principles of justice, participation, and gender equality (especially for women) which are important foundations in sustainable development. In addition, there are several challenges faced by IKN in the future based on the findings in the mass media. First, integration is needed based on basic conditions where all design and construction must be based on current topographic and geological conditions. Second, land grading and all infrastructure plans must refer to drainage plans to prevent flood disasters. Third, coordination of underground infrastructure is required. According to Takehiro, one thing to pay attention to is securing the right of way (ROW) area, especially for manholes and larger structures such as sewer lift pumps. Fourth, it is necessary to prepare space to ensure the accessibility of future expansion. IKN development must also pay attention to economic, social, and ecological impacts. This is because development tends to only think about infrastructure and large-scale land clearing with economic interests, which fail.

Keyword: Policy Forecasting; Sustainable Development; New National Capital (IKN).

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INTRODUCTION

The debate over the transfer of the national capital from Java to Kalimantan is no longer just a discourse. However, this is a form of government seriousness shown by the passage of Law Number 3 of 2022 concerning the National Capital (IKN Law) which was signed and officially published on February 15, 2022. The establishment of the Nusantara Capital Authority, a ministry-level organization that oversees the Special Capital Region of the Archipelago Government, and the designation of the name Nusantara as the capital of the country, both of which are regulated by laws and regulations. The new national capital will later become the seat

of the central government as well as delegations from other countries and international organizations/institutions that have a goal for future development growth (Aldilla & Michael, 2022).

Based on Pancasila and the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the transfer of IKN is an aspiration to become the most sustainable city in the world and as a driver of the Indonesian economy in the future, besides that IKN will become a symbol of national identity that accommodates the diversity of the Indonesian population. The eight guiding principles of the nation's capital in the future can be seen by designing natural conditions, Bhinneka Tunggal Ika, active and easy to connect, circular and resilient, comfortable and through technology, safe and cheap, carbon-efficient, and economic possibilities for all and also reflect the goals of the nation. This means that the Development of the National Capital City (IKN) of the Archipelago is the government's effort to carry out inclusive economic development, by spreading the magnet for new economic growth, so that it does not only rely on Java Island. IKN Nusantara is also a form of mainstreaming symbols of national identity, *green economy, green energy, smart transportation*, and efficient and effective governance (Setneg.go.id, 2022). Looking at the concept that will be presented in IKN, the author sees a Forecasting for the sustainable development of IKN. In theory, forecasting is an important thing in the explanation of public policy, because from forecasting it will be known what social, economic, and political conditions will be like in the future, then intervention can be carried out through government policies, Forecasting is an activity to determine factual information about the situation in the future based on current information (Petropoulos et al., 2022).

The objectives of forecasting are: (1) providing information about future policies and their consequences; (2) controlling and policy interventions to influence change, thereby reducing greater risk (Sriatmi, 2008; Liang et al., 2022). Aninda (2021); Karmanis & Karjono, (2020) mentioned that forecasting consists of three types, namely: (1) projection; (2) predictions; and (3) estimates. And sustainable development according to Kaul et al., (2022) states that sustainable development goals include efforts to realize the occurrence of 1) Equitable distribution of the benefits of intergenerational development results (intergenerational equity) which means that the use of natural resources for the benefit of growth needs to pay attention to reasonable boundaries in the control of ecosystems or environmental systems and directed at replaceable natural resources and emphasizing as low as possible the exploitation of unreplaceable natural resources. 2) Safeguarding or securing the preservation of existing natural resources and the environment and preventing ecosystem disturbances to ensure a good quality of life for future generations. 3) Utilization and management of natural resources solely to pursue economic growth in the interests of equitable use of natural resources that are sustainable between generations. 4) Maintaining sustainable community welfare both now and in the future. 5) Maintaining the benefits of development or management of natural resources and the environment that have long-term or sustainable benefits between generations. 6) Maintaining the quality or quality of human life between generations according to their habitat (Cahyandito, 2010; Abdullah, 2017).

Therefore, in previous research, namely Perkins & Rawski's research, (2008) entitled "Forecasting China's economic growth to 2025" in its findings found that forecasts are needed to anticipate and prepare for future economic growth, namely economic growth until 2025. There are several factors that must be predicted. that economic growth must look at the main factors that need to be prepared, namely labor, working capital, and human resources. Subsequent research, according to Dudin et al., (2014) entitled "The problem of forecasting and modeling of the innovative development of social-economic systems and structures" found results that forecasting and developing innovative modeling of socio-economic systems and structures must consider innovation factors. which is considered as the dominant factor of stable development taking into account the internal and external environmental constraints of business entities and corporations. This work demonstrates that forecasting and planning are two interrelated procedures, aimed at developing and implementing a scientific basis for the functioning and development of macro- and micro-level socio-economic systems. So that in this case forecasting

in a development study is needed to look at various aspects both regarding social life and the level of people's welfare in a country. But forecasting is no less important because it will be able to predict something from the impact of the development, especially on the environment (Makridakis, Hyndman & Petropoulos, 2020).

This article discovers the novelty in this research, regarding the future of IKN which can be learned through a development forecast, before IKN implementation exactly begins to analyze its social, economic and environmental impact, and analyzing the green city based IKN development masterplan. Seeing the theoretical and empirical introduction, the author is interested in analyzing and describing related to forecasting IKN development in sustainable development by formulating the problem How are the Expectations and Challenges of sustainable IKB transfer and development in the future, secondly how is the impact of IKN economically, socially and ecologically?. With this formulation question, it will be able to answer and provide alternative solutions for sustainable IKN development in the future.

RESEARCH METHOD

This article discusses the prediction (Forecasting) of the construction of the new capital city (IKN) in sustainable development. so, to explore the topics discussed, this study uses literature study research sourced from theories relevant to the problems in this study, the real evidence in this research is supported by several accurate and reliable mass media sources in conducting in-depth research. Literature Review, which is to critically examine the knowledge, ideas, or findings contained in the body of academically oriented literary works, as well as formulate theoretical and methodological contributions on certain topics. This data is used to support the primary information that has been obtained, namely from library materials, literature, previous research (Journal), and books. The media and reports deemed important are as follows Table 1.

Table 1. Data Supported in Research Analysis

Media Sosial	Report
CNN Indonesia	Bappenas
Tempo.co	DPR.go.id
Jawapos	Setneg.go.id

Source: Author-Managed, (2022).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Development and Transfer of IKN Bcontinuity: Hopes and Challenges

Administratively, the IKN area is located in two existing regencies, namely Penajam Paser Utara Regency and Kutai Kartanegara Regency, the IKN Region is located north of Balikpapan City and south of Samarinda City with a land area of approximately 256,142 hectares and a seawater area of approximately 68,189 hectares. According to Bappenas (2021), The development of the IKN area is divided into three planning areas, and the transfer of IKN to East Kalimantan is based on 9 indicators, namely on Table 2.

The development of the National Capital City (IKN) of the Archipelago is an effort by the government to promote inclusive economic development, by spreading the magnet for new economic growth, so that it does not only rely on Java Island. IKN Nusantara is also a form of mainstreaming symbols of national identity, green economy, green energy, smart transportation, and efficient and effective governance as a milestone in the great transformation of the Indonesian nation (Setneg.go.id, 2022). In its journey, IKN Nusantara has been designed from the beginning as a catalyst to unlock Indonesia's overall economic potential, encourage growth, create jobs, and reduce poverty, by making IKN Nusantara a symbol of national identity and a new economic center of gravity which is expected to bring a multiplier effect by making the epicenter of growth that will be more evenly distributed to regions outside Java to support Indonesia Centric development towards Indonesia Forward 2045.

Table 2. Development of IKN area and Basis for Transfer of IKN

IKN Regional Development Divided into Three Planning Areas
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IKN Development Area (KP IKN), with an area of approximately 199,962 hectares. 2. IKN area (KIKN), with an area of approximately 56,180 hectares. 3. The Central Government Core Area (KIPP), which is part of the K-IKN with an area of approximately 6,671 hectares. it is hoped that IKN will provide benefits Providing more equitable access for all regions of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI); <p>The transfer of IKN to Kalimantan is based on several considerations of regional advantages, namely:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encouraging the development of Eastern Indonesia for regional equality; 2. Changing the development orientation from Java-centric to Indonesia-centric; 3. The availability of large areas of land can build a new capital city with a green area that is more dominant than the built-up area; and 4. Reducing the burden on Java and Jabodetabek. 5. Strategic location in the middle of Indonesian territory and passed by the Indonesian Archipelago Sea Channel (ALKI) II; 6. It has a relatively complete infrastructure; 7. The location is adjacent to two supporting cities that have developed, namely Balikpapan City and Samarinda City; 8. Availability of adequate government-controlled land for the development of IKN; 9. Minimal risk of natural disasters. IKN planning is prepared based on the recommendations of the results of the Strategic Living Environment Study (KLHS) Rapid Assessment (KLHK, 2019) and the KLHS Masterplan IKN (Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas, 2020).

IKN Nusantara is a milestone of Advanced Indonesia 2045 which is supported by Indonesia Centric development that supports the creation of inclusive growth and at the same time sends a message to the world that IKN Nusantara is not only moving the physical capital, moving physical government offices, but more than that is Indonesia's effort to build a new smart city, a new city that is competitive at the global level, building a new locomotive for Indonesia's transformation based on innovation and based on technology and green economy. IKN Nusantara is expected to be able to disseminate the benefits of economic development. If IKN is moved to a province that has good connectivity with other provinces, an increase in trade flows of more than 50% of Indonesia's territory may occur (Setneg.go.id, 2022).

In addition, it will also reduce the gap between regions because the relocation of the capital outside Java Island encourages trade between regions, encourages investment in the capital provinces of new countries and surrounding provinces and encourages economic diversification, thereby creating an economic value-added boost in non-traditional sectors in various non-Javanese regions. IKN Nusantara will be supported by smart transportation, Smart Grid Technology, green building Figure 1.

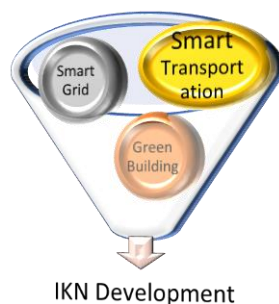


Figure 1. Continuous IKN Development Mechanism

Source: Managed Author from State Secretariat (2022).

Based on figure 1. above, the author can explain that smart transportation, which is a city transportation system designed based on the integration of public transportation, bicycle, and pedestrian development by implementing an Integrated Information System, Intelligent Transport System, and Innovative Public Transportation Network as well as promoting fuel-efficient and environmentally friendly vehicles (electric cars). In terms of energy utilization, IKN Nusantara will use Smart Grid Technology to utilize the sun as a source of electricity, replacing electricity sourced from coal so as to reduce the amount of CO₂ and be able to control the distribution of electrical energy during peak hours with electricity distribution using an underground cable network. In addition, the use of green building is characterized by increasing energy efficiency, reducing water and material consumption, and improving health and the environment, the use of energy-efficient and environmentally friendly equipment, the use of renewable energy, improving air quality with heating and cooling systems, and the use of natural lighting systems. The Smart City that will color IKN Nusantara will make it a healthy, efficient, and productive city friendly to pedestrians and bicycle users and provide security and health services as well as new smart metropolis education that is able to become a world-class innovation center.

The construction of IKN does not mean that there are no challenges. According to Tempo there are 4 challenges in the construction of IKN: First, integration is needed based on basic conditions where all design and development must be based on current topographic and geological conditions. Secondly, *land grading* and all infrastructure plans should refer to drainage plans to prevent flood disasters, Thirdly, coordination of underground infrastructure is required. According to Takehiro, one of the things that is considered is the security of the area of free space or *right of way* (ROW), especially for manholes and larger structures such as sewer lifting pumps. Fourth, it is necessary to prepare space to ensure the accessibility of future expansion. One of them, said Takehiro, is the need for land for public transportation services such as bus stops and road utilities such as lights and CCTV and finally construction quality assurance (Setneg.go.id, 2022). Based on some of the findings above, the author also sees IKN in the process of building only fokus on smart cities but forgets the true intention of sustainable development. This is in line with what asitoh Nur Rohma said in his writing in tempo.co (2022) that this effort to move the capital does not meet the principles of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Mainly, the relocation of the capital has not met the principles of justice, participation, and gender equality (mainly women) which are important foundations in sustainable development. The construction of a new capital city is in fact unfair to the environment and future generations, does not involve the consent of the people, and adds homework for the government in the adaptation of gender welfare in the new capital.

The principles of justice, participation, and gender equality in the development of IKN, the principle of justice emphasizes that every worthy development entity must get justice in all aspects. Moving the capital to East Kalimantan increases the risk of deforestation because it requires clearing new land and space for populations coming from Jakarta. The situation shows the existence of injustice to the environment. Justice means not only justice for the society that exists today, but also for future generations and the environment in which humans develop. The principle of participation reflects democratic practices in development. This means that development must provide a platform for community involvement. However, the government did not involve equal public participation in deciding on the transfer of the capital. In fact, partial public participation actually increases the risk of injustice because the development carried out does not represent the public interest (Ruggerio, 2021).

In addition, the Ministry of National Development Planning is also not transparent in its study on the transfer of the capital. As a result, public knowledge of the discourse of moving the capital was limited. This makes the public unable to directly criticize the scientific review carried out by the government. Finally, the principle of gender equality speaks of the equality of all genders that exist in society to fulfill its rights. Jakarta's Gender Inequality Index ranks second best in 2020 in Indonesia – after Yogyakarta – with less than 0.2. This index describes the disadvantages or failures of achieving human development due to gender inequality as measured

by health, empowerment, and access in the labor market – in percentage terms. This means that Jakarta has suffered a 20% loss in development due to gender inequality.

Meanwhile, East Kalimantan is ranked 12th in the index, with a figure of more than 0.4. If the capital is moved to East Kalimantan, the government's homework will also increase to reduce gender inequality in the new capital. The risk of deforestation and other environmental degradation also increases the risk of gender inequality. For example, women with more water needs than men because they have a monthly cycle, will find it difficult if sanitation in the new capital is poor or the environment is prone to disasters. Disasters that occur in the new IKN can be a threat, especially for vulnerable groups such as women. Furthermore, this research will discuss the impacts caused by the development of IKN.

Impacts and Risks of National Capital Cities: Economic, Social, and Ecological.

Economic Impact

The transfer of the capital to a new location outside Java will not hurt the national economy. The impact of moving the new capital on the national economy is with a Real GDP of +0.1%. The positive effect is due to the use of potential resources that have not been utilized so far. The relocation of the national capital to regions outside Java Island will not cause economic contraction in other regions if the alternative location of the capital city has adequate resources and the linkage of positive economic activity in other regions. The transfer of the capital to alternative provinces will cause the economy to diversify more towards more labor-intensive sectors, to help to reduce the gap between income groups, both at the regional level and the national level. The transfer of the national capital to a new province will create a wider investment boost in other regions, The economic linkage of the new capital province with other surrounding provinces will be one of the drivers of investment in other provinces (Bappenas,2021).

On the other hand, there are several risks from moving IKN out of Java. Risks are mainly related to the readiness of the destination area in the aspect of infrastructure needed to support government administration. From the financing aspect, although the government has stated that only 19.2% of the total budget needs of IDR 446 trillion are borne by the state budget, there is a risk of increasing the burden on the state budget if there is a failure of development carried out by the private sector. So, to ensure the development of a new IKN, Bappenas plans to provide incentives for business actors to invest. Bambang Brodjonegoro estimates that nationally there will be an increase in trade flows by 50% as a result of the growth of industrial estates in IKN which are connected to other regions in Indonesia. The momentum of increasing the portion of investment and trade should be accompanied by priority policies for the downstream industry. Thus, jobs will be created that can increase people's income while increasing local GRDP. With this policy mix, the transfer of IKN is predicted to increase national economic growth with a maintained inflation rate. In aggregate, the welfare of the community at the new IKN location will increase and has the potential to reduce economic inequality between Java Island and outside Java Island. The implementation of IKN also has risks that must be anticipated by the Government, namely related to financing from the need to transfer IKN.

Bappenas considers that there are two scenarios of total financing needs based on the design of IKN, namely IDR 466 trillion and IDR 323 trillion. The scenario of financing needs is highly dependent on the function of government and the number of State Civil Apparatus (ASN) to be transferred. Financing needs include the construction of key functions, support functions, supporting functions, and land acquisition.⁷ 'New city' development projects demand massive infrastructure provision. The characteristic of infrastructure projects is that they have long-term risks, especially from the performance of projects that are not necessarily following the expected specifications. On the other hand, the private sector certainly expects the realization of profits that are following the calculations at the beginning of the project. With the principle of risk sharing, the government must pay attention to cooperation agreements with business entities or the private sector so that the quality of new IKN and supporting infrastructure can be by supporting specifications (DPR.go.id, 2019; Silalahi, 2019).

Social Impact

According to Suyanto (2022) in his article published in *Jawapos*, he said that the transfer of IKN will affect the social impact of the community, namely the need to predict that there are several problems that need to be anticipated. First, how to ensure that the development of IKN Nusantara does not give birth to a process of marginalization or marginalization of the local population. So far, a lot of evidence shows that the development and industrialization that occurs in an area is not followed by the readiness of local residents to be able to participate in the ongoing development process. With limited educational background and other structural conditions, often the locals are just spectators. They cannot be accommodated in the transplanted development process such as the construction of IKN Nusantara (*Jawapos*, 2022).

Second, it relates to the possibility of transferring ownership of production assets and socioeconomic capital of the community in the regions. In the process of developing IKN Nusantara, it is certain that what happened was not only infiltration and invasion of migrants from outside in large numbers. But also, the possibility of a succession process of ownership of local resources. The presence of the state, the private sector, and migrants will certainly offer its own attraction for local residents whose conditions are mediocre to immediately release their assets. At the point of prevailing market law, economic transactions that are detrimental to the survival of the local population are very likely. Third, it is related to the possibility of cultural shock due to the process of penetrating urban culture into rural areas around IKN Nusantara. A large gigantic city, not only in terms of size, but also lifestyle, will undoubtedly have a significant social impact on people's way of thinking and social activities. Experience has shown that the presence of migrants in an area certainly does not only have a tremendous economic impact. But it also offers new, more permissive lifestyles, more contractual relationship patterns, and so on. It is not impossible that it is different from the customs, norms, and values of the local community (Nugroho, 2021).

Moreover, according to Bappenas, in the realization stage of IKN Nusantara, it is expected to be filled with 1.7 to 1.9 million people. He also explained this in the stages of realizing IKN Nusantara in 2045 until the future. A prophecy given by Bappenas clearly wants IKN to be a place that everyone can live in. The amount of growth that is being investigated will actually cause concern. Together sees that there will be a large population shift that will actually cause gaps in migrant and local populations. This means that it could be related to the IKN transfer plan, there are 2 potential socio-economic impacts, namely the loss of livelihoods and housing, especially for those who work and live in plantation forest areas. Seeing this potential problem, it is clear that the government needs to restructure it (Mutaqin et al., 2021).

Ecological Impact

According to experience, large construction projects are constantly dealing with environmental issues. Not to mention the matter of indigenous peoples' management rights to their customary land, which will appear in the development of this Nusantara City. Despite the existence of research on environmental impact, developers often ignore this research to reduce the cost of the project they are working on. As a result, with a new ecological perspective, the growth of Kota Nusantara is no longer pro-environment. The Nusantara City area of Penajam Paser Utara Regency is a new place that will certainly change the ecology with the richness of existing species. The issue that will arise is that every mega project will fail to prioritize environmental safety as a means of navigating the development challenges that will be faced in the name of efficiency. Moreover, a development that is funded or prioritized by the private sector will tend to be full of political cartels that tend to commit fraud and manipulative which causes failure and especially environmental damage. Instead of making IKN a city for all those with smart cities and green buildings, it will have an impact on failure in every sector (Herdiawan, 2021).

President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) said that the transfer of IKN from Jakarta to East Kalimantan was ensured to always look at environmental aspects. He emphasized this because the ultimate goal of the new national capital is a green smart city. "I have often said that the development of IKN begins with rehabilitating existing forests, according to him, by rehabilitating

the area around IKN, it can return to its original function, namely as a tropical forest and not a monoculture forest. Mentawir Nursery in the next 6-7 months is expected to be able to produce 15-20 million seedlings of nyatoh, meranti, lime, agarwood, and guava trees. After that millions of seedlings produced from the Mentawir Nursery will be brought to IKN and then planted in critical lands. This solution is to answer several NGOs who criticize the transfer of IKN which will damage the context figure 2.



Figure 2. Overview of Green Smart City
Source: CNN Indonesia, (2022).

Based on the explanation above, the author can provide a critical space where good development can involve a large space for participation by looking at and considering these economic, social, and ecological aspects because IKN development wants to target all human spaces to live and live together in IKN in the future. The development of IKN must be aligned with the objectives of the vision and mission in the move of IKN. This is because sustainable development is a development process (land, city, business, community, and so on) that has the principle of meeting the needs of the present without compromising the fulfillment of the needs of future generations. Meanwhile, Hadi (2021) stated that sustainable development is a way of looking at activities that are carried out systematically and planned within the framework of improving the welfare, quality of life, and environment of mankind without reducing access and opportunities for future generations to enjoy and take advantage of them. In addition, the dismantling of IKN is not only focused on smart cities but on the essence of the SDGs itself. According to Sembiring, (2022). Sustainable development should be directed towards the eradication of poverty (economic goals), balancing: social goals and high-quality, environmental life (environmental goals). For this consciously sought investment in the capital: economic (financial, machine capital, etc.), social capital (investment in education, health, and social familiarity), and environmental capital (investment in renewed and renewed natural resources and substitution of non-renewable natural resources).

Wahyudi, Eni, & Sudarwani, (2021) argue that sustainable development does not only concentrate on environmental issues. More broadly than that, sustainable development covers three policy scopes: economic development, social development, and environmental protection. Sustainable development is formulated as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the right to meet the needs of future generations. Sustainable development means guaranteeing the quality of human life and does not exceed the ability of ecosystems to support it. Thus, the notion of sustainable development is developed to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. The implementation of IKN also has an impact on rising inflation nationally. Bambang Brodjonegoro estimates that there will be an increase in inflation of 0.2% during the IKN transfer

process. The increase in inflation came from the improvement in people's income, which of course was also followed by an increase in the price of necessities. However, inflation is not expected to affect purchasing power too much nationally because price increases are only centralized.

In addition to economic potential, the transfer of IKN also has risks that must be anticipated by the Government. The first risk is related to financing from the need to transfer IKN. The transfer of IKN also has risks, especially from financing needs. The financing scheme for the construction of a 'new city' and its infrastructure has long-term risks, especially as a government center. The government should pay attention to aspects of regional planning and spatial planning so that land use can be effective and minimize the possibility of inflation from uncontrolled land price increases (Silalahi, 2019; Nahak, 2019). In addition, the researchers agreed that the transfer of IKN to East Kalimantan would have almost the same impact as that of the one in Jakarta. The researchers assessed that the impact that will be caused by the transfer of IKN is seen in the aspects that must be prevented, namely economic, social, and ecological factors. Based on a survey conducted by researchers by sampling several residents in East Kalimantan, the survey results found that the ecological impact was greater than the economic impact and so was the social impact greater than the economy. This means that the economy is not the only one that has a significant impact on the people of East Kalimantan but instead the impact of IKN development will have an impact on its ecological and social aspects. The assumptions given by residents through this survey indicate that there is a dilemma of sustainable development in the future figure 3.

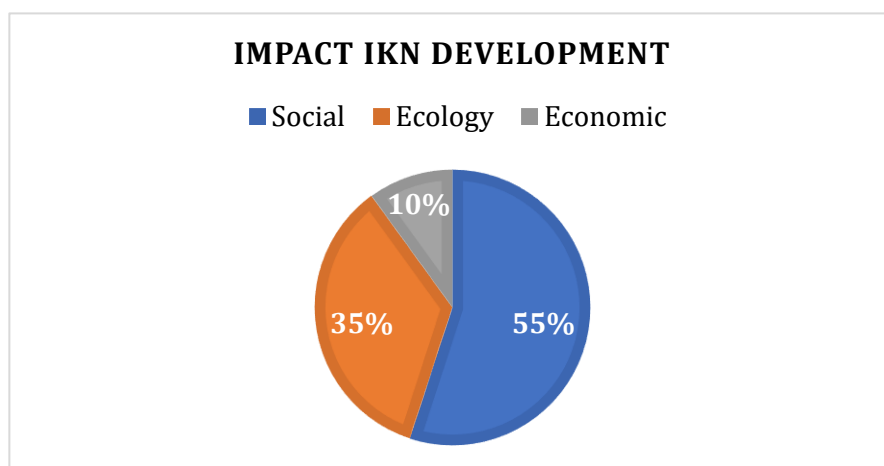


Figure 3. East Kalimantan Residents' Response to IKN Development
Source: Author-Managed, (2022).

The SDGs are a universal call to end poverty, protect planet Earth, and ensure that by 2030 everyone enjoys peace and prosperity. Sustainable development ensures the fulfillment of the needs of today's generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. Sustainable development as outlined in the SDGs is important in the new capital megaproject because all aspects of development should refer to the SDGs. Indonesia has committed to implementing the SDGs, namely alleviating poverty, protecting the earth, and ensuring that all mankind feels peace and prosperity by 2030. However, the talk of sustainable development is not only about the balance of economic, social, and environmental pillars that have been the focus of the government. This concept also emphasizes intergenerational well-being and how to position the environment as an absolute part that must be protected in the development process.

Some of the SDGs are related to the discourse of capital transfer: gender equality, clean water and sanitation, decent work and economic growth, inequality reduction, sustainable cities and communities, and tackling climate change (Robert, Parris & Leiserowitz, 2005). The six SDGs

are aligned with the principles of sustainable development, including fairness, participation, and gender equality (Sachs et al., 2019). Even so, in this case the government foresees and facilitates careful planning of the IKN, as seen by the existence of a development roadmap seen in 2020-2024 the initial stage is focused on: Building key infrastructure (eg. Presidential Palace, MPR/DPR Building) and housing in the Main area of KIKN, Early stage ASN transfer (eg. TNI, Polri, MPR), The main basic infrastructure was completed and operated (e.g., water, energy, rail) for 500k residents in the early stages, the President moved to KIKN before August 16, 2024 and celebrated the Commemoration of the Independence Day of the Republic of Indonesia at KIKN on August 17, 2024. In the core areas of 2025-2035, Developing the next phase of the city (e.g., innovation and economic centers), Completing the relocation of IKN government centers, developing priority economic sectors, implementing incentive systems for priority economic sectors, Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) goals. And in 2035-2045 focus on Expanding urban development and completing inter- and inner-city connectivity, the No. 1 FDI Destination for priority economic sectors in Indonesia, the top 5 major destinations in Southeast Asia for global talent, encouraging a sustainable utility network by implementing circular economy enablers, Developing innovation and talent development centers. And right in 2045 solidifying IKN as a World City For all, focus on Being the world's leading city in terms of competitiveness, top 10 livable cities in the world, achieving net zero-carbon emissions and 100% renewable energy at installed capacity – the first city in the world with a population of >1 million people to reach the target (World City for All).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis above, it can be concluded that the IKN development forecast is formulated into smart transportation, smart grid, and green building and the building process must meet the principles of fairness, participation, and gender equality (especially women) which are important foundations in sustainable development. In addition, there are several challenges faced by IKN in the future based on findings in the mass media. First, integration is required based on basic conditions in which all design and construction must be based on current topographic and geological conditions. Secondly, *land grading* and all infrastructure plans should refer to drainage plans to prevent flood disasters, Thirdly, coordination of underground infrastructure is required. According to Takehiro, one of the things that are considered is the security of the area of free space or *right of way* (ROW), especially for manholes and larger structures such as sewer lifting pumps. Fourth, it is necessary to prepare space to ensure the accessibility of future expansion. The development of IKN must also pay attention to economic, social, and ecological impacts. This is because development only thinks about infrastructure and massive land clearing that has nuances of economic importance which the development has failed. Sustainable development is a development that can affirm that the economy, social and ecological must run simultaneously in the modern development process in the future so that the process of building it does not experience such a big negative impact.

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