



The Impact of the Development of the Indonesian National Capital (IKN) on Local Communities

Fitriyah Fitriyah, Teguh Yuwono and Dzunuwanus Ghulam Manar
Universitas Diponegoro
Semarang, Indonesia
fitriyah@live.undip.ac.id

Abstract. The development of the Indonesian Capital City (IKN) in East Kalimantan as the new capital city to replace DKI Jakarta still leaves problems for the affected local community. Local communities are potentially marginalized in the development process and results. This study aims to explain the impact of IKN Development on local communities using a people-centered development model approach. This study uses a qualitative approach. Determination of informants using purposive techniques, carried out by selecting informants who have experience and knowledge to explain the impact of IKN development on local communities. Data collection techniques by interview and secondary data using related written sources obtained from news, study results, or other documents downloaded from the internet. The data obtained were then analysed through the stages of data reduction, data display and drawing conclusions. The results of the study found that IKN development has an impact on local communities. IKN development creates uncertainty for the interests of local communities. Informants feel threatened by their future over land control and its habits, while the government's good intentions to include local communities do not yet have legal certainty (not yet codified), one of the problems is the weakness of their low human resources which hinders open competition. This study recommends ensuring the future security of local communities through affirmative policies in education and employment that ensure their entry into the system.

Keywords: IKN Development, Impact, Local Community

1 Introduction

During President Jokowi's second term, the relocation of the nation's capital became a realized policy. Jokowi decided to move the nation's capital outside Java and it was included in the 2020-2024 RPJMN dated April 29, 2019. One of the reasons for moving the nation's capital was because Jakarta, based on objective conditions, was no longer suitable, in addition to the very high population density, also traffic jams, and flooding [Nainggolan, 1/25/2022].

On August 26, 2019, the new national capital was announced to be built in East Kalimantan. Its location is in three sub-districts, namely Sepaku District, Penajam Paser Utara Regency, and Samboja District and West Samboja District, Kutai

Kartanegara Regency. The new national capital is named Nusantara [Yana, 2023]. The construction of the Nusantara Capital City (IKN) is estimated to last 15-20 years, but the plan is to move the capital in 2024 [Kompas.com, 9/22/2023]. Regarding land requirements, IKN requires at least 262,814 hectares of land, and some of it is land owned by indigenous peoples [Nugroho, 2022]. There is also land cultivated by transmigration communities in Sepaku District, not all of which have certificates [Arief, www.prokal.co, 3/22/2024].

In general, the selection of the IKN location in East Kalimantan was accepted by the people of East Kalimantan. The Governor of East Kalimantan, Isran Noor, stated that the people of East Kalimantan supported and were happy [dpmpd.kaltimprov.go.id, 9/24/2019]. Support also came from a number of traditional figures, including Muhammad Arifin, Sultan of Kutai Kartanegara; Muhammad Jarnawi, Sultan of Paser; Ajang Tedung, Head of the Kenya Dayak Customary; Syarifuddin HR, Head of the Bubuhan Banjar Harmony; and Andi Singkeru, Deputy Chairperson 2 of the South Sulawesi Harmony Family. This support was accompanied by the hope of involving the local community [menpan.go.id, 2/2/2022]. However, the selection of the location also raised objections, because there are many aspects that need to be considered to move the nation's capital from Jakarta to East Kalimantan, so sociological, geopolitical, and funding aspects should also be considered [Purnama & Chotib, 2022].

The IKN Development Project is also considered to threaten the safety of people's living space, including the ecosystem of rare animals, and will displace the lands of indigenous peoples, especially the Balik and Paser Tribes and transmigrants who inhabit the location [detiknews, 19/1/2022]. Indigenous peoples are vulnerable communities, generally in a weak position when dealing with the state.

The development of the IKN requires new land, for the land needs will displace the land of indigenous peoples, so there is conflict. For indigenous peoples, land ownership is not only related to economic aspects such as livelihoods, but also biological conservation, and group identity and culture [Firnaherera and Lazuardi, 2022]. Research by Hidayat [2023] on indigenous peoples' agrarian conflicts in the relocation of the national capital, has explained the beginning of the conflict and the form of agrarian conflict in indigenous peoples in the IKN, as well as the marginalization of indigenous peoples in the IKN. Then Nugroho's research [2022] regarding the protection of indigenous peoples' rights, found that efforts to protect indigenous peoples' rights, some of which were government initiatives, were not entirely sensitive and friendly to the interests of indigenous peoples. The relocation of the IKN also has the potential for social conflict, including due to the exodus of population displacement, the existence of customary institutions and the potential for marginalization of local communities [Djayanti et al, 2022].

Local communities are groups of citizens of the Republic of Indonesia who live in or around forests and who have characteristics as a community, which is based on kinship, similarity of livelihoods related to forests (professions), history, attachment to a shared residence and other community bonding factors [PP No. 6 of 1999]. This study defines indigenous peoples and transmigrants who live in the IKN

Development zone as local communities.

Based on these studies, it shows that building the IKN should not only be physical development, but also human development. There are two types of residents, namely the local community and immigrant residents because of the development of the IKN. The differences in the characteristics of the two types of residents will have an impact on socio-cultural changes (socio-cultural transformation) [Sutanto, 2022]. The focus of this article is on the impact of IKN development on the local community. As a tool for analysis, it uses a community/human- based development approach.

2 Research Method

This study uses a qualitative approach. A qualitative approach allows researchers to identify subjects and feel what they experience in their daily lives. One of the characteristics of qualitative research is describing and analysing [Haryoko, et al., 2020:21]. The determination of informants uses a purposive technique, meaning that informants are determined based on the purpose of the study. The informants for this study are community leaders who have experience and/or knowledge about the impact of IKN development on the local community. Based on these criteria, three informants were selected from academics, indigenous peoples, and fishing communities. Data collection was carried out by interview. This study also uses secondary data from written sources, obtained from news, study results, or other documents downloaded from the internet. The data obtained is then analysed. The steps in data analysis are data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusions [Milles and Huberman, 2014].

3 Findings and Discussion

3.1 Human-based development

The goal of national development in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution is to glorify the Indonesian people. This means that the people are positioned as the main goal of national development. Development is a planned effort to carry out a process of change towards a better direction [Kartasasmita, 1994]. Thus, national development in the context of Indonesia is the development of humans or the people towards a better change in a planned manner. The development strategy that is oriented towards human development is called people-centered development or putting people first [Korten, 1981 in Kuncoro, 2004]. Human development makes humans the subject of development or the target of development. This strategy emphasizes human empowerment to actualize their potential.

Development often takes the form of material or economic progress. As a result, Development becomes meaningful as a form of life that is less desirable for ‘some marginalized people’ and as a political ideology that provides legitimacy for the ruling government to limit those who criticize it [Budiman, 1996: 1-2]. In other words, Development is not always friendly to certain groups of people and the state is coercive in the name of development. This type of development marginalizes vulnerable groups.

Development Models based on their history are categorized into three, namely economic growth, basic needs and people centered. First, the economic growth model, or a development model that is oriented towards growth emphasizes the increase in national income (economic perspective) in a certain period of time. the development process becomes centered on production, through: 1. capital accumulation including all new investments in the form of land, physical equipment and human resources; 2. increasing the workforce, both in quantity and quality; 3. technological progress, namely new ways to replace traditional jobs. Development Focus on GNP growth figures.

Second, the basic needs model or basic needs/welfare development model. This model seeks to solve the problem of poverty directly by fulfilling all the basic needs of the community, especially the poor or oriented towards social services, such as fulfilling the needs of clothing, food, housing, and access to education, health, clean water, transportation, and others. The strategy includes subsidies or assistance in fulfilling the basic needs of the community. The focus of development is on social services.

Third, the People-centered model or a development model that is centered on humans. The central focus of the development process is the improvement of human development and human welfare, equality and sustainability. According to this model, the government plays a role in creating a social environment that allows humans to develop, namely a social environment that encourages human development and the actualization of human potential. The focus of development is on empowerment.

3.2 Development of IKN and Impact on Local Communities

National development in the constitution is aimed at the welfare of the people, where the state guarantees equality for all citizens to access the results of development. However, national development in practice gives rise to inequality for people living in development locations who often have to give up their land.

National development for economic equality requires new land through the process of releasing people's land. Land control by the people does not always have a legal ownership status. In indigenous communities, the land ownership status is vulnerable, the legality of the ownership status is not recorded in positive law.

Land for indigenous peoples not only functions as an economic resource, but also as a traditional ritual and a source of traditional knowledge [Komnas HAM, 2020]. According to Firdaus et al. [2013], indigenous peoples are vulnerable in terms of access to customary land, so efforts are needed to protect them over their land. The issue of threats to access to customary land and guarantees of protection by the state which are considered non-existent is one of their concerns. In the context of IKN Development, indigenous peoples are vulnerable communities. In addition to indigenous peoples, there are also small farmers who live in the IKN Development zone, they are transmigrants, people of Javanese descent who moved to the IKN Development area through the transmigration program since 1957, their parents were participants in the agricultural and plantation-based transmigration program [Permana,

news.detik.com., 19/9/2019]. They are also vulnerable to impact.

The IKN Development Program is a mega project, but its implementation is rushed and top-down. The haste can be seen from the process of issuing Law Number 3 of 2022 concerning the National Capital (IKN Law) on January 18, 2023, which is the legal basis for the transfer of the IKN, or only 43 days from December 7, 2021. Judging from the short time, it shows that this law does not involve the participation of the wider community, including the affected local communities. In the 2021 Year-End Notes of the Indigenous Peoples' Alliance of the Archipelago [AMAN, 2021], it is stated that in the IKN Law, there is no reliable mechanism for recognizing, respecting, and protecting Indigenous Peoples and their traditional rights in the two districts that are the locations of the IKN.

The idea of moving the nation's capital from Jakarta has been around since the time of President Sukarno to President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono [Nugroho, 2022], but stopped at discourse. Towards the end of his second term, President Jokowi is trying to realize a new nation's capital, and East Kalimantan is chosen as the location. The development of the IKN is Jokowi's ambitious project.

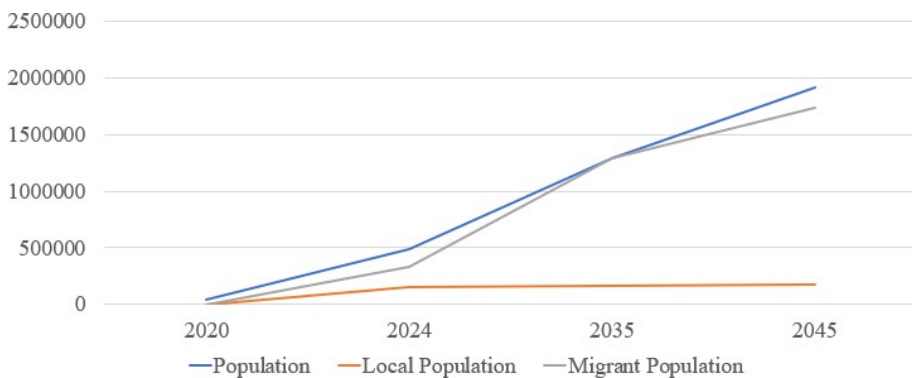
IKN as the new capital city was built with a big vision. The vision of IKN is "to become a world-class city for all". The vision of IKN emphasizes that the development of IKN will implement global standard management, become a driver of the Kalimantan economy, and a trigger for strengthening the domestic value chain throughout Eastern Indonesia [Susantono [ed] et al, 2023]. IKN is a modern city while the local community domiciled in the IKN Development zone is still lagging behind in all aspects.

The existence of the IKN has a positive impact nationally, but its presence conflicts with the interests of the local community. The development of the IKN is more oriented towards growth or uses an economic perspective. A number of positive impacts of the IKN Development on economic growth have been identified. The short-term impacts, namely the construction period of the IKN Development are: (1) driving the economy through infrastructure investment; (2) driving trade between regions in Indonesia; (3) driving output from other sectors; (4) driving job creation; and (5) increasing economic growth. While the long-term impacts are: (1) increasing economic growth; (2) driving an increase in the non- traditional sector; (3) driving economic diversification in Kalimantan; (4) increasing trade between regions, and (5) decreasing income inequality [National Capital Relocation Pocket Book, 2021: 17]. All of these impacts do not directly affect the interests of the local community. On the contrary, the local community experiences uncertainty about their future.

Limited resources make local people lose in the competition with new residents who will come with the construction of the IKN. The Secretary of the Dukcapil Office of Penajam Paser Utara Regency said that there has been an increase in population since Sepaku District was designated as the location of the IKN. If in 2023 the population of Penajam Paser Utara Regency was 196,000 people, by the end of June 2024 the population will be 199,600 people. [med.com.id., 3/8/2024].

The location of the IKN is in part of Kutai Kartanegara Regency and Penajam Paser Utara Regency, East Kalimantan. The land has the status of production forest (HP) and plantation, but some of it is not empty land. Based on AMAN's identification [2021] in Penajam Paser Utara Regency there are 19 indigenous communities and in Kutai Negara Regency there are two indigenous communities. Of that number, 11 community areas have been designated as core zones for IKN development, with an estimated population of 20,000 residents. They are the ones who have the potential to have their rights violated. In addition to the indigenous people, transmigrants in the area are also affected, their main livelihoods are farmers or work on plantations as rubber tappers. BPS data in 2018 stated that there were 34,000 small farmer families who only controlled less than 1 hectare of land in Penajam Paser Utara Regency and Kutai Kartanegara Regency [elsam.or.id, March 4, 2022].

Referring to the human-centered development model, the development of the IKN should pay attention to the traditional rights of the affected indigenous communities. In addition to the rights of transmigrant residents whose livelihoods are farmers and rubber tappers. But the practice makes them alienated from development on their own land. The number of residents currently occupying the IKN area in Sepaku sub-district and part of Samboja is expected to experience rapid growth, especially by immigrants. In 2020 the population was 36,356 people, it is projected that in 2022-2024 there will be a population spike to 488 thousand people. Immigrants are the dominant population, it is projected that in 2024 the immigrant population will reach 68.6%. Then in 2035 it will be 88.7%, and in 2045 it will be 91%. [Yana, 2023] (See Figure 1).



Source: Yana, 2023 [analysed]

Figure 1. Population Growth Estimates in Nusantara Capital (IKN)

The development of the IKN is a magnet for immigrants, those who have the potential to marginalize local communities. During the construction of the IKN which is currently underway, it has shown that the IKN Development absorbs more labor from immigrants.

What is interesting is that most of the workers in the IKN are not from Sepaku. The

community is only absorbed for manual labor with lower wages than becoming rubber tappers. Until now, most of them are in plantations, still tapping rubber, harvesting palm oil is more profitable than working directly at the laborer level in the IKN itself (interview with IZ, academic, 1/9/2024)

The opportunity to be involved in the limited IKN Development is not only experienced by the local community. The educated population of East Kalimantan also experiences the same thing.

This IKN is an authority, its government stands alone, but until today the representation of local sons who are absorbed as experts is still very lacking. There are some of my friends who are already doctors, there are also lecturers, they took the test but failed in the last phase without any clear reason. Well, that's what we regret, when the IKN was created here (East Kalimantan) the absorption of experts (local sons) was at least twenty percent (interview with IZ, academic, 1/9/2024)

The impact of IKN Development experienced by the local community is extensive, including eliminating the livelihoods of local residents. The threat of losing livelihoods is also experienced by local residents whose livelihoods are fishermen.

As a fisheries industry player, I am greatly affected, such as the water quality has clearly declined. In recent years, it has been very difficult for us to make plankton, this is natural food. The anticipation is using artificial plankton, but the results are not optimal and the product quality is not good. My fellow fishermen's catches have also decreased drastically, especially if they approach the port or large ships are also chased away by security. There is no solution yet and we have never been invited to talk about it (interview with Hs, fisheries industry player, 1/9/2024).

One of the local communities that feels that the existence of their tribe is threatened with extinction by the IKN Development is the Balik Tribe Indigenous Community. The IKN Development uses their customary land as the location for the IKN Development.

Previously, we, the Balik Tribe, had never come to the surface, we did not want to seek fame, but we were disturbed. In the past, companies came and our wood was gone. Then there was HTI, which resulted in us having difficulty finding game, and even the graves of our ancestors were lost. Now the IKN has come, where are we really going to run? What will happen to our children and grandchildren? (interview with Sb, indigenous community, 1/9/2024)

The Balik Tribe consists of 200 families with 1,000 people. Some of them live in the core area of the IKN. The traditional culture of the Balik Tribe has almost disappeared along with the many immigrants in the Sepaku area. They are spread out with land ownership whose legal status is unclear, they only have a sealed letter which the local government is trying to whiten or replace with a land ownership certificate [Yovanda, mongabay.co.id, May 24, 2024].

4 Conclusion

The development of the IKN is identified as having an impact on national economic growth, both in the short and long term. However, the development approach based on economic growth ignores the interests of the local community at the IKN Development location, namely the indigenous community and descendants of Javanese transmigrators who have lived in the area since 1957. Limited human resources have marginalized them in the IKN Development, even for indigenous people, the IKN development disturbs their identity which is related to ancestral land.

The vision of the IKN is “to become a world-class city for all”, which should include the local community. Therefore, human-based development characterized by community empowerment should also be considered as a strategy for IKN Development. This model makes the community the subject in the development process. Empowerment makes the community can participate in the IKN Development process, not as an object. One of them is with an affirmative policy strategy in education and employment for the local community which will ensure they can enter the system.

References

- [1] AMAN, Rumah. 2021. Catatan Akhir Tahun 2021 Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara (AMAN): Tangguh Di Tengah Krisis. [https://www.aman.or.id/files/organization-document/57108Catatan%20Akhir%20Tahun%20AMAN,%202021%20Fix%20\(1\).p df](https://www.aman.or.id/files/organization-document/57108Catatan%20Akhir%20Tahun%20AMAN,%202021%20Fix%20(1).p df)
- [2] Arief, A. 22 Maret 2024, 15:30 WIB. “SHM Warga Transmigrasi di PPU Tak Jelas Puluhan Tahun, Disnakertrans Upayakan Urus”. <https://www.prokal.co/kalimantan-timur/1774470105/shm-warga-transmigrasi-di-ppu-tak-jelas-puluhan-tahun- disnakertrans-upayakan-urus>
- [3] Budiman, A. 1996. Teori Pembangunan Dunia Ketiga. Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama
- [4] detiknews,(19/1/2022, 23:53) "Koalisi Masyarakat Kaltim Tolak Pemindahan Ibu Kota: UU IKN Cacat Prosedural" <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-5906003/koalisi-masyarakat-kaltim-tolak-pemindahan-ibu-kota-uu-ikn-cacat-prosedural>
- [5] Djayanti, H.D., Sumertha, I.G, Utama, A.P.. (2022). Potensi Konflik Sosial Dalam Pemindahan Ibukota Negara Republik Indonesia. *Jurnal Damai dan Resolusi Konflik* . Vol. 8 No. 1, pp. 1-15
- [6] dpmpd.kaltimprov.go.id. (24/9/2019). Pemindahan IKN, Isran Sebut Itu Kontribusi Baru Masyarakat Kaltim. <https://dpmpd.kaltimprov.go.id/artikel/pemindahan-ikn-isran- sebut-itu-kontribusi-baru-masyarakat-kaltim>
- [7] elsam.or.id. 14 Maret 2022. “Pemindahan Ibu Kota Negara Sarat Masalah, Tidak Menjawab Persoalan Struktural!”. <https://www.elsam.or.id/siaran-pers/pemindahan-ibu-kota-negara-sarat-masalah-tidak-menjawab-persoalan-struktural>
- [8] Firmaherera, V. A., & Lazuardi, A. (2022). Pembangunan Ibu Kota Nusantara: Antisipasi Persoalan Pertanahan Masyarakat Hukum Adat. *Jurnal Studi Kebijakan Publik*, 1(1), 71–84. <https://doi.org/10.21787/jskp.1.2022.71-84>
- [9] Haryoko, S.B., dan Fajar, A. 2020. Analisis Data Penelitian Kualitatif : Konsep, Teknik, & Prosedur Analisis. Makasar: Badan Penerbit UNM
- [10] Hidayat, R. (2023). Konflik Agraria Masyarakat Adat Dalam Pemindahan Ibu Kota

- Negara. Prosiding Konferensi Nasional Sosiologi (PKNS), 1(1), 140–151. Retrieved from <https://pkns.portalapssi.id/index.php/pkns/article/view/79>
- [11] Kartasasmitha, G. 1996. Tantangan dan Agenda Pembangunan. Makalah Disampaikan Pada Temu Kader Cendekiawan Golkar Bandung, 30 Oktober 1996
- [12] Kompas.com.(22/9/2023, 17:15). "Menenal IKN Nusantara: Arti, Letak, dan Otoritanya", <https://www.kompas.com/tren/read/2023/09/22/171500265/mengenal-ikn-nusantara--arti-letak-dan-otoritanya?page=all>.
- [13] Kuncoro. 2003. Ekonomi Pembangunan, Teori, Masalah dan Kebijakan, UPP AMP. YKPN: Yogyakarta
- [14] Nugroho, B.E. 2022. Perlindungan Hak Masyarakat Adat dalam Pemindahan Ibukota Negara. *Jurnal Imu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik Universitas Jambi (JISIP-UNJA)* Volume 6 Nomor 1 (2022) 64 - 78
- [15] Yana, S.F. 2023. Pembangunan dan Penguatan Ketahanan Pangan di Wilayah IKN dalam Rangka Memperkokoh Ketahanan Nasional. Lembaga Ketahanan Nasional Republik Indonesia. [Lib.lmhannas.go.id/public/media/catalog/0010-112300000000095/swf/7339/PPRA%20LXV%2083%20-%202023.pdf](http://lib.lmhannas.go.id/public/media/catalog/0010-112300000000095/swf/7339/PPRA%20LXV%2083%20-%202023.pdf)
- [16] Miles, M.B. & A. Huberman, M. 2014. Analisis Data Kualitatif. Jakarta: Universitas Indonesia Press
- [17] medcom.id. 03 Agustus 2024 19:52. "Jumlah Penduduk Kabupaten Penajam Meningkat usai Penetapan Kota Nusantara". <https://www.medcom.id/nasional/daerah/0k8BGYgN-jumlah-penduduk-kabupaten-penajam-meningkat-usai-penetapan-kota-nusantara>
- [18] menpan.go.id. 2/2/ 2022). Tokoh Masyarakat dan Adat Kalimantan Timur Dukung Pembangunan IKN. <https://www.menpan.go.id/site/berita-terkini/dari-istana/tokoh-masyarakat-dan-adat-kalimantan-timur-dukung-pembangunan-ikn>
- [19] Permana, R.H. 19 Sep 2019 13:56 "Sidorejo, Desa Transmigran Generasi Pertama di Kaltim" diakses dari <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-4712831/sidorejo-desa-transmigran-generasi-pertama-di-kaltim>.
- [20] Purnama, S.J. & Chotib. (2022). Analisis Kebijakan Publik Pemindahan Ibu Kota Negara.
- [21] *Jurnal Ekonomi & Kebijakan Publik*, 13(2), 2022, pp.155 – 168
- [22] PP No 6 Tahun 1999 tentang Pengusahaan Hutan dan Pemungutan Hasil Hutan Pada Hutan Produksi
- [23] Raco, JR. 2010. Metode Kualitatif: Jenis Karakteristik dan Keunggulannya. Jakarta: Grasindo Susantono , B. (ed). et al. 2023. Cetak Biru Kota Cerdas Nusantara. Jakarta: Kedeputan Bidang
- [24] Transformasi Hijau dan Digital, Otorita Ibukota Negara

Open Access This chapter is licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits any noncommercial use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license and indicate if changes were made.

The images or other third party material in this chapter are included in the chapter's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the chapter's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder.

