PROS AND CONS OF MOVING THE INDONESIAN CAPITAL CITY

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Article Abstract
This journal analyzes the pros and cons of transferring the Capital City of Indonesia to the new Indonesian capital city (IKN) based on Law No.3 of 2022. On the positive side, the transfer Capital City assessed can push equality development, creating a new field and reducing the population burden on Java Island. However, there are also significant challenges and concerns. High costs, environmental impact, and questions about priority development become frequently debated points. This uses a qualitative study method to study literature and analyze documents. Secondary data was obtained from various sources, including government publications, report research, and news articles. Research also emphasizes the importance of transparency and accountability in the transfer process. Capital City ensures the use of efficient and effective power. This study recommends that transfer to the Capital City be done carefully, considering all the pros and cons and ensuring that all parties are interested in this process.

1. INTRODUCTION

Since the founding of the Republic of Indonesia, there have been times when the movement of the country's capital has been carried out on multiple occasions. In exercising authority over the government, the economy, and the nation's administration, the capital serves as the center that represents the nation. Likewise, on April 29, 2019, Jokowi made the decision to relocate IKN from the island of Java and include it into the 2020 – 2024 RPJMN.
IKN, or the capital of Nusantara, is the new administrative region to replace Jakarta as the Indonesian capital. IKN is a 256,142-hectare eco-city. With 65% of its territory as tropical forest, 10% for parks and food production, and the other half as urban areas with mixed-use and residential communities, IKN is becoming an environmentally conscious hub, sustainable urban air transportation and renewable energy are used in environmentally conscious cities\textsuperscript{1}.

The city can become carbon neutral by sequestering more carbon dioxide than it emits. Sustainability is essential to meet future needs by ensuring resource viability. A sustainable approach is needed to fulfill future needs and preserve resources. In its construction, IKN has three main goals: as a symbol of national identity, as a sustainable world city, and as an Indonesian economic driver of the future\textsuperscript{2}.

The objective of IKN as a sign of national identity is to accurately reflect the diverse nature of the Indonesian nation. The objective of this city is to become a global hub that encompasses several sectors such as information and communication technology, which is further categorized into smart, green, and blue cities. IKN aims to be a dynamic and cutting-edge city in terms of technology, architecture, urban planning, and social development. It seeks to foster a strong economy with a focus on collaboration and efficiency among workers, while also creating many job possibilities for all residents. The IKN development project will be executed in five distinct phases spanning from 2022 to 2024. The initial phase is expected to conclude by July 2024. IKN follows eight primary concepts during its development and implementation, namely:\textsuperscript{3}

1) The design aims to accommodate the natural conditions
2) Promote unity in diversity or Bhinneka Tunggal Ika
3) Be dynamic and easily accessible
4) Reduce carbon emissions
5) Use circular and resilient practices
6) Prioritize safety and affordability

7) Enhance comfort and efficiency through technology

8) Create economic opportunities for everybody

Given the extensive plan and Jokowi's prompt action to transfer IKN, there is a pressing need to expedite the relocation of the nation's capital. Initially, confront the forthcoming obstacles. Aligned with the Indonesia 2045 Vision, the Indonesian economy is projected to rank among the top five globally by 2045, with an estimated per capita GDP of US$30,000⁴.

The process of economic transformation is facilitated through the implementation of industrialization, which utilizes human resources, infrastructural development, simplification of regulations, and bureaucratic changes. These efforts are set to commence between 2020 and 2024, with the establishment of IKN to assist and propel this economic transformation.

Secondly, IKN should promote inclusive and equitable economic growth in the Eastern Region of Indonesia. Jakarta and its surrounding areas have been renowned as the epicenter of various activities and industries for many years. (government, politics, industry, trade, investment, technology, culture, and many more).

The fact that the money turnover in Jakarta accounts for 70 percent of the whole area⁵, which is merely 664.01 km² or 0.003 percent of Indonesia's total land area of 1,919,440 km², is not unexpected. Consequently, economic progress and quality of life disparities have arisen in Indonesia. Development is concentrated in Jakarta and the island of Java. Third, Jakarta's objective conditions are no longer suitable. These challenges are evident in Jakarta's "burdens," including high population density, congestion (despite dropping to the 29th position among 416 major cities in 57 countries in 2022, Jakarta was still the 10th busiest city in the world in 2019⁶), and pressing environmental and geological issues. One of the issues Jakarta faces annually is the recurring floods, which are accompanied by landslides that have resulted in some regions of the city being below sea level. Hence, it is imperative to have an Integrated Knowledge Network (IKN) that can effectively address the demands of creating a globally

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recognized city that caters to the needs of all Indonesian citizens. The IKN is anticipated to become Indonesia's emerging economic hub, including the country's central and eastern areas.

The purpose of this essay is to investigate the steps involved in moving the capital of the country from Jakarta to IKN by analyzing the process. A thorough analysis of the positive and negative aspects of Law No. 3 Year 2022 concerning the State Capital will be carried out in order to accomplish this goal. In addition to this, it is connected to the viewpoints of experts about the procedure of moving the capital of the nation. In order to ensure that resources are utilized in the most efficient and effective manner possible, the study emphasizes the significance of openness and accountability in the process of shifting capital (also known as capital relocation).

This investigation makes use of qualitative research methods, such as document analysis and literature evaluation, and applies deductive reasoning to arrive at conclusions. Data that is considered secondary is obtained from a wide variety of reliable sources, including publications from the government, research studies, and news articles. This research makes use of a normative methodology, which not only investigates the legal issues that are associated with regulations and legislation, but also takes into account broader considerations, such as the social conditions and environmental elements that have an impact on communities.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

The research used "Normative Juridical Legal Research" in accordance with Soerjono Soekanto's opinion that legal research is carried out by examining secondary materials or library materials or library legal research, through searching for books, laws, literature, and other legal materials.7

3. DISCUSSION

3.1 History of Moving the National Capital

Historically, the government planned and transferred the National City in Indonesia several times before transferring it to IKN (Ibu Kota Nusantara) in East Kalimantan. This is the following history in short:

7 Soerjono soekanto, Penelitian Hukum Normatif, Suatu Tinjauan Singkat, (RajaGrafindo Persada, Jakarta, 2011, hal.12)
1) Batavia (1621 - 1942)
Batavia is the name given to Jakarta by the Dutch government during the colonial period. Batavia was chosen to be the center of Dutch government and trade because, at that time, the Dutch entered the archipelago through trade activities around Sunda Kelapa Harbor.\(^8\)

2) Plan Transfer to Bandung (1920)
Batavia was hit very badly and caused various diseases, such as malaria, dysentery, and cholera. The high level of death consequence problem is increasingly environmentally severe, making the Dutch government plan to move the capital city to Bandung. In 1920, plans to transfer to the Capital city started with the development of buildings as the center of government and its employees' homes. However, World War II significantly impacted the Dutch East Indies economy, which worsened. This caused the capital relocation project to be stopped and ultimately forgotten.\(^9\)

3) Jakarta (1945 - 1946)
After independence in 1945, Jakarta officially became the capital of Indonesia. However, the war that was still ongoing after independence due to the Dutch's desire to regain control of Indonesia required the Soekarno-Hatta government to move the country's capital in 1946.\(^10\)

4) Yogyakarta (1946 - 1949)
Sultan Hamengkubuwono IX offered Yogyakarta as an Indonesian National city and offers accepted by Sukarno. Yogyakarta was the capital of Indonesia for three years, from January 3, 1946, to 1949\(^11\).

5) Bukittinggi (1949)
The central government redirected from Yogyakarta to Bukittinggi, West Sumatra, in 1949. This happened Because the President and vice president arrested the Dutch government, which led to the leaders of the country being exiled outside Java Island\(^12\).

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\(^9\) Ibid. [5]

\(^10\) Ibid


\(^12\) Ibid. [6]
6) **Jakarta (1961 – Now)**

Despite its role as the nation's capital since the proclamation, Jakarta only became the de jure capital of Indonesia in 1961.  

7) **Plan Transfer to Palangkaraya (1957)**

The idea of transferring the Capital city first appeared in 1957 by President Soekarno, who chose Palangkaraya as the IKN location. However, the idea did not materialize.

8) **Nusantara / Archipelago (Plan)**

In 2019, President Joko Widodo decided to move the Capital city country outside Java Island, namely to the archipelago on the island of East Kalimantan. This transfer will start in 2024 gradually.

3.2 **Context Transfer of the Indonesian capital to IKN**

As for context transfer, Capital City is part of strategies for realizing Indonesia's vision 2045: more economically inclusive and equitable growth through acceleration development in eastern Indonesia. Constitution Number 3 of 2022 concerning the National Capital was ratified to give certainty in implementing the transfer of Indonesia's new capital city.

Context transfer National City can explained concisely through bullet points main following:

1) **Equity and Development**

Currently, the majority of Indonesia's population lives on the island of Java, and the national circulation of money is still concentrated on the island of Java, especially in Jakarta. By moving the capital city, it is hoped that there will be equal distribution of infrastructure and economic development outside Java. This was the big dream of Bung Karno and other presidents.

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13 *Ibid*


15 *Ibid*

16 Student Coloumn “Pro Dan Kontra Pemindahan Ibu Kota Negara,” December 16, 2023, [https://communication.binus.ac.id/2022/12/16/pro-dan-kontra-pemindahan-ibu-kota-negara/](https://communication.binus.ac.id/2022/12/16/pro-dan-kontra-pemindahan-ibu-kota-negara/).
2) Reducing the Burden on Jakarta

The burden on the city of Jakarta is already too heavy as the center business as well as the center government. The transfer of a national city can reduce the burden of Jakarta as the most significant metropolitan area in Indonesia.\(^\text{17}\)

3) Economic Transformation

The transfer of the capital city to IKN was also based on this transformation of the economy, which was to bring Indonesia's economy to the world's top 5 in 2045. That estimated GDP per capita amounted to US$ 23,119.\(^\text{18}\)

4) Realize Archipelago Insight

The name "Nusantara" was chosen Because it is internationally renowned and helpful to realize “Wawasan Nusantara” which is a reflection of The Indonesian nation as an archipelagic country.\(^\text{19}\)

5) Follow Old Ideas

The idea of moving the nation's capital is an old idea that has existed since the era of the first president of the Republic of Indonesia, Ir. Sukarno\(^\text{20}\).

However, moving the country's capital also creates several challenges, such as new obstacles from the legal (licensing), administration, and employment sectors if the country's capital is moved from Jakarta to IKN, and crucial economic sectors are also forced to move to IKN. Apart from that, there are also challenges related to accessing roads and clean water for construction and life daily. However, the government has prepared several solutions, like the development of Dam Semoi football to fulfill clean water and rehabilitation needs condition roads, esp access towards IHM Harbor.\(^\text{21}\)


\(^{19}\) Ibid


3.3 Brief Overview Number 3 of 2022 concerning National Capital (IKN)

Constitution Number 3 of 2022 concerning National Capital (IKN) is governing regulations regarding the Archipelago Capital and its implementation.

The government is carried out by the Nusantara Capital Authority\textsuperscript{22}. Following is an explanation more carry on:

1) Information Short Constitution Number 3 of 2022 concerning National Capital (IKN):

   a. Date Determination: Law This was signed by President Joko Widodo and promulgated by the Minister of Law and Human Rights Yasonna Laoly on February 15, 2022\textsuperscript{23}.

   b. Date Applicable: Constitution This starts effective on February 15, 2022.

   c. Transfer of State Institutions: State Institutions gradually change positions and carry out duties, functions, and roles in the Indonesian capital.

   d. Determination of Government Institutions: The Central Government determines non-ministerial government institutions, non-structural institutions, other government institutions and state civil servants whose positions are not transferred to the Indonesian capital.

2) Brief Overview

   a. The capital city of the archipelago has a vision based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia as a world city for everything is built and managed with the objective Of:

      a) To become a sustainable city in the world;
      b) As a driver of the Indonesian economy in the future; And
      c) Becomes a symbol of national identity that represents the diversity of the Indonesian nation.

   b. The capital city of the archipelago functions as the capital of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which is the place where central government activities are carried

\textsuperscript{22} The Law Number 3 of 2022 Concerning The State Capital.
out, as well as the seat of representatives of foreign countries and representatives of international organizations/institutions.

c. Systematics Constitution Number 3 of 2022

a) CHAPTER I - General Provisions (Article 1–Article 3): This section explains the basis of the definition used in the Constitution. This is like the definition of National Capital, Archipelago Capital Authority, and others.

b) CHAPTER II - Establishment, Specificity, Position, Regional Coverage, and Plans Mains (Article 4 –Article 7): This section explains about IKN formation, specificity, position, regional coverage, and plans parent IKN. It includes the process and rationale formation of IKN, the legal and geographical status of IKN, as well as the plan period for IKN development.

c) CHAPTER III - Form, Structure, Authority, and Affairs Governance (Article 8–Article 13): This section explains about form, structure, authority, and affairs of government at IKN. This includes structure IKN government, division of authority between government central and local, as well affairs government to be not quite enough IKN answered.

d) CHAPTER IV - Regional Division (Article 14): This part explains territorial division in IKN. This includes the distribution of IKN administration into various regions with autonomy locally.

e) CHAPTER V - Spatial Planning, Land: This section explains about arrangement of space and land in IKN. This includes planning and management rooms public and private, as well as regulations related to rights on land and property in IKN.

3.4 Analysis Constitution Number 3 of 2022 concerning National Capital (IKN)

There are several factors analyzed, and have been summarized in points following:

a) Politics of law: The IKN Law was passed as a form of political law from holder interests in the future come to burden the island of Java, especially the city of Jakarta as the center government and center business in Indonesia is possibly decomposed.

\[24\] The Law Number 3 of 2022 Concerning The State Capital, Op.Cit., page 9
\[25\] The Law Number 3 of 2022 Concerning The State Capital, Op.Cit., page 9
so will give rise to equality economy and development, especially on the island of Kalimantan.

b) **Base Philosophical, Juridical, and Sociological:** Ratification of the IKN Law based on foundation philosophical, juridical, and sociological. Base philosophies are Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. The foundation of its jurisdiction are Article 4 paragraph (1), Article 5 paragraph (1), Article 18 paragraph (1), Article 18B paragraph (1), Article 20, and Article 22D paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution. Sociology is to fulfill the needs of Indonesian society.

c) **Political Role of Law:** Politics law ratification of the IKN Law is To realize state goals as stated in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution.

d) **Considerations:** Various backgrounds stated as the reason for transferring the National city to Regency North Penajam Paser, East Kalimantan Province.

e) **Principles of Clarity and Openness:** Regulation substance in this IKN Law does Not yet fulfill principle clarity goals and principles of openness. There are some important points that have clear objectives, such as points of consideration and objectives moving the capital city, naming the capital of the archipelago, and obscuring what objective arrangement about the existence of an authority body.\(^{26}\)

f) **Determination Regulation:** Determination regulations of the IKN Law impressed in a hurry. Draft arrangements from this IKN Law in the future should apply principle clarity with detailed purpose and meaning from all rules, as well as principle openness about parties involved and the budget used.\(^{27}\)

### 3.5 Goals and Rationality Constitution Number 3 of 2022 concerning National Capital (IKN)

Constitution Number 3 of 2022 concerning the National Capital (IKN) has very in-depth and detailed objectives, which include various aspects important to the development and management of the National Capital City. Following is several objective more main details:

a) **Sustainable City:** The capital of the archipelago is designed To become a city sustainable in the world. It means that the development and management of the city are

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\(^{26}\) The Law Number 3 of 2022 Concerning The State Capital, Op.Cit., page 9  
designed To minimize the impact on the environment, promote efficient source power, and create an environment of a healthy and decent life for its inhabitant\textsuperscript{28}\textsuperscript{28}s.

b) Economic Driver: The capital city of the archipelago is expected to be the driving force of Indonesia's economy in the future. This means that the city is designed to encourage economic growth and create jobs, both through direct investment and through multiplier effects on the local and national economy.

c) Symbol of National Identity: The capital city of the archipelago is expected to become a symbol of national identity that represents the diversity of the Indonesian nation, based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. This means that the design and management of the city reflect the values and principles contained in Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

d) Center of Government: The capital city of the archipelago functions as the capital of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which is the place where central government activities are carried out, as well as the seat of representatives of foreign countries and representatives of international organizations/institutions. This means that the city is the administrative center of the country, the place where the central government operates, and the place where representatives of other countries and international organizations are based.

e) Development and Regional Planning: The governance of the National Capital is not only a means of meeting the needs of the Indonesian people but also to create a safe, modern, sustainable, and resilient National Capital, as well as being a reference for development and structuring of other regions in Indonesia. This means that city development and management are designed to take into account the needs and aspirations of the community and to create a safe, modern, and sustainable environment.\textsuperscript{29}\textsuperscript{29}

3.6 Pros and Cons of The Transfer of Indonesia Capital

The plan to move the capital city of Jakarta to East Kalimantan Province has caused pros and cons among the public. Through a state speech on August 23, 2019, the President of the

\textsuperscript{28} Ibid
\textsuperscript{29} Ibid. [13]
Republic of Indonesia said that the capital of the Republic of Indonesia would be moved to the island of Kalimantan, more precisely, the province of East Kalimantan. Of course, the relocation of IKN has resulted in pro and contra reactions in the community due to the interests and views of each party. As Indonesian citizens, we hope for the development of IKN, which can have a positive impact on a broad scale for the people of Indonesia and realize equitable development throughout Indonesia.  

On the side of those who support (PRO), moving the national capital is considered capable of:

a) Realizing Economic Equality

One of the objectives of moving the national capital is economic growth and equity. The capital city is designed as the center of a country’s government; physically, the capital city generally functions as an office center and a gathering place for government leaders.

b) Open up new commercial and employment opportunities

The relocation of the capital to Kalimantan is also expected to open up new commercial and employment opportunities. The involvement of local communities in the construction of the National Capital is undoubtedly good news for the people in East Kalimantan. They not only get paid but also gain valuable experience as citizens involved in the construction of the National Capital, and this is one example of how moving the National Capital can open up new opportunities for employment.

c) Kalimantan is relatively safer

Kalimantan is considered relatively safer than Java, which is prone to earthquakes and volcanic disasters. In addition, the increasingly dense population of Java Island has made the pro parties agree with the relocation of IKN.

On the opposing side (CONTRA), there are also groups that oppose the relocation of the national capital for various reasons. Among them are:

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a) Environmental Issues
The first reason is environmental issues. Moving the national capital to Kalimantan will risk damaging the environment destroying fauna and flora. This results from urban development, housing, shops, and markets. Kalimantan's forests, known as the lungs of the world, may only be a memory in the future because of human actions. In the current condition, Kalimantan is already flooded, especially if the capital city moves to Kalimantan.33

b) Economic reasons
Several economic experts agree that the Indonesian government's move to relocate the nation's capital during the COVID-19 pandemic was rash and risky. Although the legal umbrella is clear, the archipelago's development is feared to be stalled due to unstable economic and political factors. President Jokowi will step down from the presidency in 2024. NTU Singapore Associate Professor Prof. Sulfikar Amir also argues that there are better steps than moving the capital to Kalimantan if you want to reduce the burden on Jakarta. "So if the capital is moved because Jakarta will sink, it means that this government wants to run away from big problems that have not been resolved," said Sulfikar. Prof. Sulfikar admitted that he accepted the plan to relocate the IKN. However, he demands rational reasons and a transparent transfer process as an academic34.

The issue of relocating the capital invites pros and cons in the community because of the interests and views of each party. Behind the pros and cons related to the relocation of the capital, we, as Indonesian citizens, hope to develop the archipelago's capital, which can positively impact the people of Indonesia on a broad scale.

If the above discusses the pros and cons of moving IKN, here are some of the benefits of moving IKN to Kalimantan, including:

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a) **Economic**

One of the main arguments for relocating the capital city is the desire for economic equalization of regions outside Java and improving welfare in these areas. One of them is that the gap between income groups and indications of inequality will narrow. Relocating the capital city to an alternative province will cause the economy to be more diversified towards more dense sectors so that it can help to reduce the gap between income groups both at the regional level and at the national level.\(^{35}\)

b) **Social**

Estimates of social and cultural conditions that will occur later in the New State Capital, cultural diversity is increasing not only ethnic but economic and educational levels, urbanization and leads to the emergence of metropolitan cities, the opening of business and employment opportunities that can trigger social conflicts between ethnic groups and the existence of national symbols and local cultural wealth in the State Capital.\(^{36}\)

c) **Environment**

One of the benefits of moving IKN is related to environmental issues. This includes carbon issues. On the other hand, before IKN existed, Benua Etam was already a province that would benefit from carbon trading. On the occasion of a scientific oration at the Open Senate Meeting of Mulawarman University, Siti said that the issue and efforts to increase global temperatures, therefore, the construction of the Mentawai Nursery in Penajam Paser Utara has been carried out on 120 hectares of land with the main facilities of a 22-23 hectare nursery to produce seedlings of 15 million stems per year. Millions of stems are expected to become carbon storage commodities.\(^{37}\)

From the above, the effort to relocate the capital city has reaped many pros and cons among the public and government officials. Here are some of the obstacles and threats in moving the IKN, including:

\(^{35}\) *Ibid.* [16]  
\(^{36}\) *Ibid*  
a) Economic

As many have said, Indonesia is in difficult times, especially with the pandemic and several successive natural disasters. Indonesia is having financial difficulties, so it is not easy to develop and meet the needs of its people in the fields of economy, security, and education, which are the goals of the State. Many also say that the relocation of the capital city is only for the benefit of investors. The cost of building IKN has swelled, and the Ministry of PUPR has proposed an additional budget to construct IKN Nusantara. The amount is Rp 7-8 trillion. Previously, the Minister of National Development Planning and Head of Bappenas, Suharto Monoarfa, said the budget allocation for IKN development reached Rp 23.6 trillion in 2023. The additional budget will be used to prepare for land development for investors in IKN.

Based on the results of the INDEF study from the economic side, there are several points of consideration as follows:

1) IKN is not as planned
2) Tax revenue and potential debt recovery issues.
3) The tax/GDP ratio is relatively low.
4) Infrastructure projects and other RPJMN projects need help with financing.
5) It needs to solve the main problem in Jakarta.
6) It does not solve Indonesia’s problems: Premature Industrialization and pitfalls. Middle Income, negative externalities of environmental pollution, dependence on two primary export commodities (coal and palm oil).
7) Energy Availability and Transition.
8) Accurate data for assessment purposes.38

b) Environment

In terms of the environment, moving the national capital to Kalimantan will risk damaging the environment and destroying flora and fauna. This results from urban development, housing, shops, and markets. Kalimantan's forests, known as the lungs of the world, may

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only be a memory in the future because of human actions. In the current condition, Kalimantan is already flooded, especially if the capital city moves to Kalimantan.\(^{39}\)

The plan to relocate Indonesia’s capital city will have many positive and negative impacts on several sectors, namely in the social security sector for the new and old capitals, the environmental and social sector, the economic sector, and the environmental sector. The following points detail the impacts that occur in several sectors:

a) Social security sector for the old capital city

Jakarta, as a city that was once the capital of Indonesia, will undoubtedly experience several impacts, such as a reduction in the density of its population activities due to the many people who will move to the capital city of East Kalimantan. With the reduction in population in Jakarta, it will also lead to improved air pollution. Not only that, but population reduction can also save Jakarta from exploiting land and water sources so that water quality improves.

b) Social security sector for the new capital city

1) The relocation of IKN to Kalimantan can increase the cultural diversity in Indonesia with a mixture of cultures between provinces.

2) Increasing or increasing the need for facilities in Kalimantan, ranging from housing, schools, hospitals, and others.

3) The fusion of cultures or customs caused by the entry of outside cultures from various cultures in Indonesia.\(^{40}\)

c) Social and environmental sector

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (KLHS) results show that the forced relocation of IKN will threaten the water system and the risk of climate change, flora and fauna, and other environmental pollution or damage. Water system threats occur due to the high number and extent of mining concessions in the IKN location, which affects the hydrological system. Meanwhile, threats to flora and fauna are caused by pressure on wildlife habitats.


d) Economic sector

1) The relocation of the capital city will cause a minimal additional national inflation of 0.3% basis points. However, the relocation of the new capital city will cause demand-side pressures. The inflationary impact in the province where the new capital city is located will be minimal if the province has better infrastructure readiness and a relatively diverse production sector.

2) The relocation of the State capital outside Java will encourage trade between regions in Indonesia, including trade within the province of the new capital city.

3) The relocation of the National Capital will also encourage investment in the new capital city province and its surroundings. In addition, relocating the capital city will create a broader investment impetus to other regions and increase the output of several non-traditional sectors, especially the services sector.  

3.6 Point of View From The Expert

1) Prof. Muhammad Fadhil Nurdin, M.A., PhD., Professor at the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Padjajaran University: “Together with other sources, we conveyed our views and opinions regarding the IKN Draft Law (RUU). "We expressed our opinions and views; I mainly stated that the transfer of IKN needed to be more visible, urgent, and governance and then presented the qualitative and quantitative reasons.”

According to Fadhil, the transfer was invisible because the government's visual capacity was minimal. At that time, it faced cases of handling the COVID-19 pandemic, which was still relatively high and required social assistance for the community. On the other hand, he continued, government revenues from taxation experienced more significant revenues and expenditures and were then financed by debt. Fadhil said that the economic and environmental impact of moving IKN as a form of equitable development or encouraging equitable development between regions and provinces is minimal on the economic growth of each region.

41 Ibid. [20]
43 Ibid
Fadhil emphasized that the IKN development process needed to follow better governance. “For example, it can be seen from the discussion of the IKN Bill with the DPR, which was carried out after the decision to transfer IKN was made. The Chairman of Bappenas even carried out a soft launch to lay the first stone at ground zero for IKN development long before the discussion of the IKN Bill took place. Then, at that time, we also said that before discussions were held with the DPR, the discourse regarding the transfer of IKN had not been carried out much with fairly broad public participation. So it is very technocratic, and many people do not even know the plan's contents, including the academic text itself.”

2) Drs. Andrinof Achir Chaniago, M.Si. Indonesian academic and public policy observer.

According to Andrinof Chaniago, moving the country's capital is considered capable of realizing economic equality, especially for communities outside Java. Moving the capital to Kalimantan is also hoped to open up new commercial and employment opportunities. Former Minister of National Development Planning/Bappenas 2014-2015, Andrinof Chaniago, said that the archipelago overcame the inequality in human resources between Java and outside Java. “Because the magnetism of Java Island is extraordinary, for those who can afford it, they end up going to Java,” said Chaniago.

Another reason is that Kalimantan is relatively safer than Java, which is prone to earthquakes and volcanic disasters. Apart from that, the population of Java Island is increasingly dense, necessitating a transmigration program that the development of the Archipelago Capital City can support. Moving the capital to Kalimantan does not mean Jakarta will become a ghost city. Only the center of government will be moved to the archipelago, and Jakarta will remain the business center of Indonesia. These arguments support the project's move to the country's capital.

3) Prof. Dr. Arief Hidayat S.H., M.S., Indonesia constitutional judge

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46 *Ibid*
According to Constitutional Judge Arief Hidayat, Sugeng. “Moving the country's capital to Kalimantan will risk damaging the environment, destroying fauna and flora. This impacts city development, residential housing, shops, and markets. “The forests of Kalimantan, known as the lungs of the world, could become just a memory in the future because of human actions.” In essence, it is feared that the construction of IKN will damage the forest ecosystem in Kalimantan and disrupt the life of Kalimantan's endemic flora and fauna\(^{47}\).

Another reason is that Kalimantan is relatively safer than Java, which is prone to earthquakes and volcanic disasters. Apart from that, the population of Java Island is increasingly dense, necessitating a transmigration program that the development of the Archipelago Capital City can support. Moving the capital to Kalimantan does not mean Jakarta will become a ghost city. Only the center of government will be moved to the archipelago, and Jakarta will remain the business center of Indonesia. These arguments support the project's move to the country's capital\(^{48}\).

4) Prof. Sulfikar Amir PhD., Associate Professor of NTU Singapore

Prof. Sulfikar Amir also believes there are better steps than moving the capital to Kalimantan if we want to reduce the burden on Jakarta. “So if the national capital is moved because Jakarta will sink, it means that this government wants to run away from big problems that have not yet been resolved,” said Sulfikar. Prof. Sulfikar admitted that he accepted the plan to move to IKN. However, he demands rational reasons and a transparent transfer process as an academic\(^{49}\).

4. CONCLUSIONS

This article analyzes the pros and cons of the plan to move the capital city of Indonesia from Jakarta to East Kalimantan using a qualitative method with a literature study approach and document analysis obtained from government publications, research reports, and news articles. With the plan to move the capital city, there will undoubtedly be positive and negative impacts and pros and cons for the people of Indonesia, so in this article, we try to examine and

\(^{47}\) Ibid. [22]
\(^{48}\) Ibid
\(^{49}\) Ibid
analyze the pros and cons opinions and what impacts will occur in the implementation of moving the capital city of Indonesia to East Kalimantan.

Based on what has been explained earlier, moving the capital city from Jakarta to East Kalimantan raises a lot of pros and cons from various parties. Although it is said that moving the capital to East Kalimantan will significantly help improve Indonesia. However, many also argue that moving the capital to East Kalimantan is insufficient to solve the problems of Indonesia's economy, population, and others. Several sectors will be affected both positively and negatively by the implementation of the relocation of the Indonesian capital from Jakarta to East Kalimantan, such as the economic sector, environmental sector, and social security sector.

Some positive and negative impacts regarding the plan to move the capital city of Indonesia from Jakarta to East Kalimantan in various sectors, such as the social security sector (for the new and old capitals), the social and environmental sector, the economic sector, and the environmental sector. The details of the impacts experienced by several sectors are as follows:

1) Social security sector for the old capital city
   a. For areas affected by flooding want the capital to move, while those who are not affected do not want the capital to be moved because they already feel enough
   b. Reduce the density of population in Jakarta
   c. Reduce the density of population activity in Jakarta
   d. Reduced air pollution in Jakarta
   e. Reduced exploitation of land and water sources which makes water quality better.

2) Social security sector for the new capital city
   a. Increased cultural diversity
   b. Increased need for facilities such as housing, schools, hospitals and others
   c. There is a fusion of cultures or customs due to the influx of outside cultures

3) Social and environmental sector
   a. Water governance and the risk of climate change, flora, fauna, and pollution or other damage will be threatened if the archipelago's capital is forcibly moved without careful consideration and planning.

4) Economic sector
   a. Increase in national inflation by at least 0.3% basis points
b. Encouraging trade between regions in Indonesia
c. Encouraging investment in the new capital city province and its surroundings

Not only the positive and negative impacts arise, but the pros and cons also arise due to differences in perspective and differences in interests. The following points about the pros and cons have been summarized:

1) Pros
   a. Can realize economic equality
   b. Opens up new commercial and employment opportunities
   c. Kalimantan is considered relatively safer

2) Cons
   a. The emergence of environmental problems
   b. Economic factors

The relocation of the capital city certainly reaps pros and cons from various parties due to differences in viewpoints regarding the positive and negative impacts in various sectors related to the relocation of the Indonesian capital from Jakarta to Kalimantan province, precisely East Kalimantan in various sectors. Even so, the relocation of the capital city will have a good impact with minimal adverse effects if done carefully. So, careful planning is needed to support the relocation of the Indonesian capital from Jakarta to East Kalimantan and realize Indonesia's vision for the coming years.

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The Law Number 3 of 2022 Concerning The Capital City