

PERSPECTIVES OF THE COMMUNITY AND BUREAUCRATS REGARDING RELOCATION OF CAPITAL FROM JAKARTA TO KALIMANTAN

Raizaada Balqsit Nurhalisa¹, Muhammad Eko Atmojo²

^{1,2}Department of Government Affair and Administration, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: balqistraiza@gmail.com

Article Info

Keyword:

Perspective;
Community;
Bureaucrat;
Relocation;
Capital.

Abstract: The process of moving the capital city from Jakarta to IKN is still ongoing. Development and land acquisition continue to be carried out to accelerate the transfer process so that it can be completed this year. But in the midst of the ongoing relocation process, some individuals are still voicing their opinions on the relocation of the capital. The opinions expressed are diverse and from various circles. Therefore, the purpose of this research is to find out the perspectives of the community and bureaucrats on the transfer of the capital from Jakarta to IKN. This research uses qualitative research using indirect quotes and IoT. The research technique is used as a review to write a literature review. In addition, the author also used VOS viewers and NVivo 12 Plus to visualize research data for the journal. As a researcher, the author first explains what factors underlie the transfer of the capital from Jakarta to IKN then the author will describe what are the impacts caused by the transfer of the capital from Jakarta to IKN. In this study we used an indicator, namely the perspective theory of Joel M Charon, then from this indicator two parameters were produced, namely positive perspectives and negative perspectives. After that the author explains some responses from various parties related to the relocation of the capital and concludes which perspectives are often discussed along with suggestions or solutions that can be taken.

Article History : Received 27-07-2024, Revised 30-07-2024, Accepted: 11-08-2024

How to Cite :

Nurhalisa, Raizaada Balqsit., & Atmojo, Muhammad Eko (2024). Perspectives of The Community And Bureaucrats Regarding Relocation of Capital From Jakarta to Kalimantan. *Kemudi: Journal of Government Science*, 9 (01), 83-98.

INTRODUCTION

The capital is one of the most important aspects for most countries in the world. Apart from being the center of all activities in the country, the capital also acts as an attraction for the country because each country has a capital with its own characteristics, one example is Jakarta. Jakarta is known as the capital of the country which is the center of economic, government and industrial activities. Despite being the center of all activities, the reality is that

Jakarta is a city that has many problems in it such as flooding, pollution, and congestion. Jakarta often experiences flood disasters due to the large number of buildings that make the soil structure go down so that flooding cannot be avoided. (Hutasoit, 2018). Then the occurrence of environmental pollution due to the disposal of industrial waste originating from factories (Mungkasa, 2020). Then there is congestion caused by the imbalance between the population and the number of roads in Jakarta. (Rohmi, 2023).



Figure.1 69 flood points in Jakarta by the end of 2023
Source: Databoks.com

Based on data taken from Databoks (Cindy, 2023) on November 30, 2023 there was a flood in the Jakarta area. The flood disaster caused several areas in Jakarta to be flooded. Like in the South Jakarta area, as many as 19 neighbourhoods were flooded. Even not only in the South Jakarta area, the East Jakarta area experienced the same thing. as many as 50 neighbourhoods in East Jakarta were also flooded. If seen from the graph, the area most affected by the flood disaster is East Jakarta.

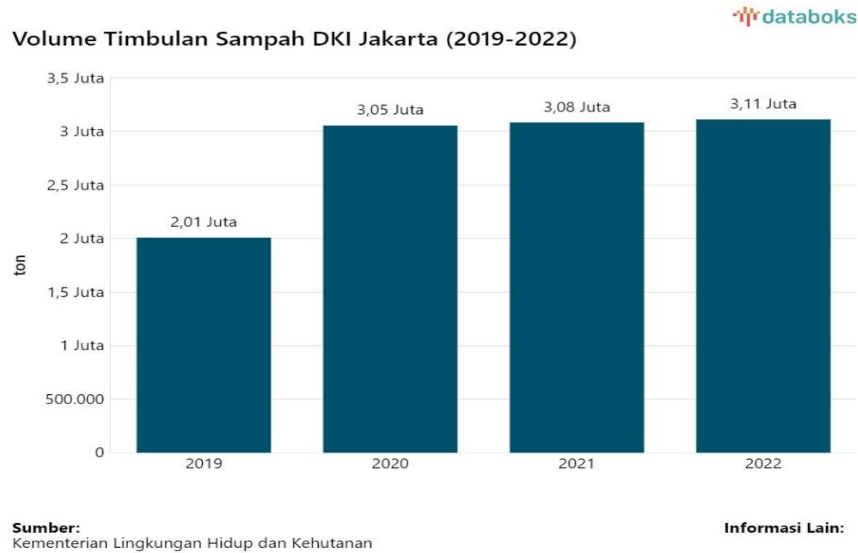


Figure 2. Volume of waste generation in Jakarta in the 2019-2022 period
Source: Databoks.com

Based on data taken from Databoks (Cindy M, 2023) shows that the volume of waste in Jakarta increased in the period 2019-2022. In 2019 the amount was 2.01 million, then in 2020 the volume of waste increased to 3.05 million, then in 2021 the volume of waste in Jakarta increased again to 3.08 million and finally in 2022 the volume of waste rose again to 3.11 million. From the results of the graph, it can be seen that the volume of Trimbulan waste in the Jakarta area continues to increase from year to year even though the increase is not drastic.

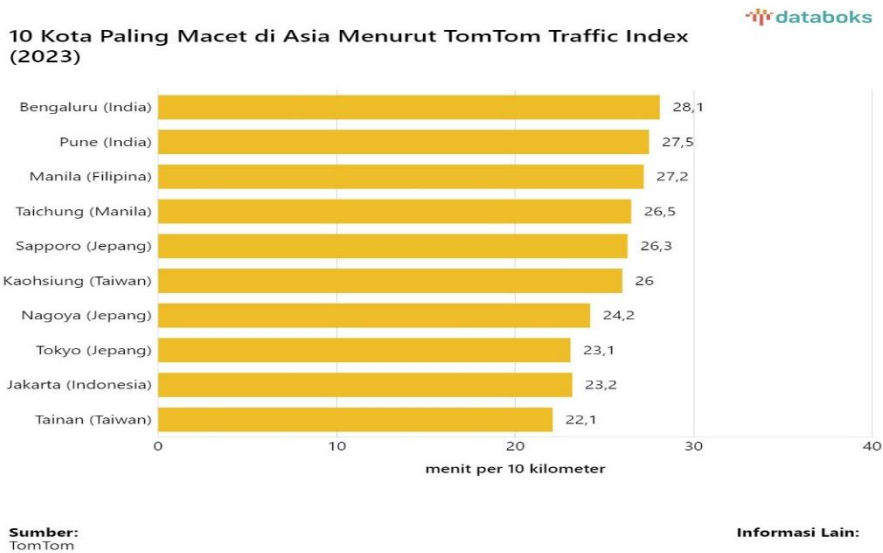


Figure 3. 10 Most Congested Cities in the Asian Region according to TomTom Traffic Index
Source: Databoks.com

Based on data taken from Databoks (Nabilah M, 2023) shows that the city of Bengaluru in India is the most congested city in Asia in first place, then followed by the city of Pure India in second place, then there is the city of Manila in the Philippines in third place, then there is the Taichung area in Manila which occupies the fourth position and there is the city of Sapporo in Japan which occupies the fifth position. While Jakarta in Indonesia occupies the 9th position as the most congested city in the Asian region in 2023. From the data above, it can be concluded that congestion in Indonesia, especially in Jakarta, is still high in the eyes of the international community.

As a result of these problems, the government issued a discourse on moving the capital. Actually, the discourse related to the transfer of the capital has been planned for a long time, but in 2019, precisely during the reign of Joko Widodo, it was determined that the state capital would move to East Kalimantan and would be named the Capital of the Archipelago (IKN). The decision to move the capital from Jakarta to East Kalimantan was passed through Law Number 3 of 2022 concerning provincial capitals. The law was then passed on January 18, 2022 by the House of Representatives or DPR (Munawaroh et al., 2024).. According to President Joko Widodo, the plan to move the capital from Jakarta to IKN is due to considerations of conditions in Jakarta which are no longer possible to be the capital. (Khair, 2022) . Initially the community thought it was just a discourse, however, the more days the relocation of the capital was increasingly real and this was supported by the preparations that had been made from the past few years, this was evidenced by the issuance of the IKN Law. But it needs to be understood that the development of IKN is not only moving the capital from Jakarta to IKN but also requires a special design of IKN development issues including socio-economic, cultural, environmental and disaster resilience conditions. (Hariati & Saputri, 2022). The plan to relocate the capital gave rise to responses and responses from various groups ranging from bureaucrats and the general public. These responses and responses lead to positive and negative directions, giving rise to two perspectives in the wider public, namely positive perspectives and negative perspectives.

In the theory put forward by an expert named Joel M Charon. The definition of perspective itself is a conceptual framework or set of ideas that influence people's perceptions so that these perceptions can influence the actions of these people in certain circumstances and situations. (Pebrian et al., 2024). Judging from the background, this research aims to find out the perspectives of the community and the government on moving the capital from Jakarta to IKN. This is because research related to the perspectives of the community and the government on the transfer of the capital is still rarely found, one of the reasons is because this issue is still new. Therefore, the novelty of this research is to find out how the perspective of the community after the transfer of the capital from Jakarta to IKN.

Joel M Charon is one of the figures who expressed views related to perspective theory. According to Joel M Charon, perspective is a conceptual framework or can also be called a set of opinions and a set of values that can influence individual perceptions which in turn can influence individual actions under certain conditions as well. (Rini et al., 2022). Perspective can also be interpreted as a *point of view* or point of view that can help someone to be able to perceive reality (Hikmayani et al., 2022). (Hikmayani et al., 2019).. Perspectives can be presented in two ways, namely by oral and written means. (Susanti, 2019). If interpreted briefly, the definition of perspective according to Joel M Charon is a way of assessing individuals in viewing something. (Al Faridho Awwal & Setyo Rini, 2019)..

A. Positive perspective of IKN transfer

The relocation of the capital from Jakarta to IKN according to bureaucrats is considered to have a positive impact, including reducing population density in Jakarta by focusing Jakarta as an industrial and business sector, while IKN as a government sector, equalizing development outside the Java Island area so that all sectors ranging from the health sector, education sector and also the economic sector in Java and outside Java Island become equal, namely by increasing the national economy. (Yohanes et al., 2024). In addition, another positive impact is that it can open new businesses. According to Andrinof Chaniago as the Minister of PPN or Bappenas who served in 2014-2015 stated that the archipelago can overcome human resources or human resources between the island of Java and outside Java. (Rafly & Arifin, 2023).

Bappenas stated that this transfer will increase the economy with a predicted increase in GRDP of 0.1%. Bappenas said this increase resulted from the utilization of potential resources such as land clearing for productive infrastructure needs. This transfer is considered to reduce the social gap that occurs between income groups (Hasibuan & Aisa, 2020). The IKN authority along with the local government can carry out a good legal mapping to advance the economy in the IKN area and its surroundings, and the results of the mapping start from the presence of people both from within the region and outside the region which can later increase local revenue for the IKN authority and the local government. In terms of the economy, the IKN authority and local government are able to carry out economic development in the region quickly and expand employment opportunities, especially for local and out-of-town workers who have micro, small and medium enterprises as the basic needs of the local community. (Slamet et al., 2023). With the plan carried out by the local government together with the IKN Authority, it can be seen that moving the capital to IKN can have a positive impact, especially on the economy.

The positive impacts felt from the relocation of the capital include the expansion of accessibility in various sectors, resources and the environment have increased very efficiently and increased education and digital literacy. The economic growth that is felt is not only national economic growth but also internationally with the current digital economy providing opportunities for micro and small businesses to be able to compete globally (Mocc et al., 2023).. IKN is considered to improve the quality of infrastructure and public services in the new capital city. Later the government will be encouraged to improve facilities and infrastructure that support the economy such as airports, ports, toll roads and so on. All of this will have a positive impact on the smooth transportation and logistics activities so as to facilitate the movement of goods and services in the new capital area. (Wahyudi, 2023). It is said that the development of IKN will pay attention to the balance between humans and the environment by preserving native habitats, conserving biodiversity and using land in a sustainable manner so that it is hoped that IKN will have a positive impact on the surrounding environment and contribute to the preservation of biodiversity and balance in the natural environment. (Nabil & Dwiridotjahjono, 2024)..

The bureaucrats also consider that the economic equalization resulting from the relocation of the capital from Jakarta to IKN will have an impact on economic recovery in areas with minimal economic turnover. Actually, the relocation of the capital aims to separate the city for doing business and the city that serves as the center of government. The separation aims to reduce the population density that occurred in the previous capital. The separation of cities has also occurred in Brazil. As a result of the relocation of the capital, Brazil experienced

very good economic growth, even the relocation of the capital in Brazil did not cause any losses. (Pribadi, Deny Slamet, Utomo & Setiyoutomo, 2021).. It is hoped that this capital relocation plan can be as successful as the relocation of the capital in Brazil.

Many indigenous peoples reject the relocation of the capital to IKN but there are also indigenous peoples who strongly support this program, one of which is the Kutai Kartanegara Sultanate. The Sultanate of Kutai Kartanegara strongly supports the relocation and development of the capital, even indigenous leaders in East Kalimantan seem enthusiastic about the policy. However, they gave advice to the government to pay attention to local wisdom in the IKN area. They ask that human resources be further improved and they also hope that cultural aspects must continue to be preserved. Therefore, the government has been looking for a way out to be able to reduce the loss of impact caused by the relocation and development of IKN. (Retno M, 2023).

B. Negative perspective of IKN removal

According to one of the figures named Bambang Brodjonegoro, the relocation of the capital from Jakarta to IKN caused a negative impact, namely an increase in inflation nationally. He estimates that the increase in inflation will occur during the process of moving the capital with an amount of 0.2%. The increase in inflation is caused by an increase in income earned by the community and then this phenomenon is followed by an increase in the price of basic necessities. However, the inflation is not expected to disrupt national purchasing power. This could be because the increase in the price of basic necessities only occurs at the IKN Development Site and its surrounding areas. (Hasibuan & Aisa, 2020). The Indonesian Forum for the Environment or WALHI argues that the process of determining the location of the new capital and considering the carrying capacity is not done carefully and looks rushed, even in terms of the budget for the development of the new capital as a whole has not been detailed by the government. (Prianggodo, 2023).

The development of IKN raises many comments circulating among the community, including local people who want to be involved in the development of IKN and they hope that the development of IKN will not damage and not pollute the environment and ecosystems in the East Kalimantan region. (Noviananda et al., 2022).. The Indigenous Peoples of the Archipelago analysis predicts that more than 200,000 people consisting of 19 indigenous communities in the Penajam Paser Utara region and two indigenous groups in the Kutai Kartanegara region will be affected by the relocation and development of IKN. These groups will be marginalized and difficult to survive because their livelihoods only depend on the products of gardens, forests, rivers and the sea. Later when their living areas have changed functions as a result of the relocation and development of the capital, all indigenous peoples will lose their homes due to economic competition in the region. (Sutanto, 2022).

According to the Balik Pasir indigenous community in the Sepaku area, the relocation of the capital provides challenges that must be faced by them. The challenges include challenges in accessing formal education, the difficulty of indigenous people in finding work, and the negative impacts caused by industrial development in the IKN area. They expect the government to pay attention to them and provide proper education for young people and they also want to maintain their indigenous tribal identity and prevent changes in indigenous tribes. (Chairuddin, 2023). There are parties who state that in the case of moving and building the IKN capital, it can create a loophole for a violation of the law. As is known, the Indonesian government adheres to a principle of recognition of human rights derived from Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. As a form of preventive legal protection, the government should be

more careful and should consider the conditions of the local communities of IKN in making a decision or establishing policies related to the relocation and development of IKN, so as not to hurt the rights of local communities. (Handoko & Rohmah, 2022).

According to one of the leaders named Mr. Sugut Migang, the presence of IKN will bring people who have the ability or skill and people who are highly educated to their area but besides that there is a possibility of religious competition. If there is no preparation to deal with this situation, the relocation of the capital which will initially have a positive impact can have a negative impact. (Ripaldi et al., 2022).. There are also some parties who say that another negative impact caused by this transfer is social conflict between local communities and migrant communities and this is a serious challenge. The government must take a wise solution to resolve the conflict. Therefore, the dominance of the central government in making decisions is needed, this must be considered so as not to harm the participation of the relevant regions. (Irwansyah et al., 2024).. Because social conflict between communities is a sensitive issue so that proper handling must be done to solve the problem of social conflict between local communities and migrants.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses a descriptive qualitative method. Researchers use qualitative methods because they can collect data comprehensively about the discussion of the case of moving the capital to IKN. The data collection technique used in this research is a literature study technique by relying on secondary data sources and primary data through online media. These sources are taken from mass media news sources with the 2019-2024 time period and also use previous studies that are relevant to the topic to be discussed.

Table 1. Online News Data Sources

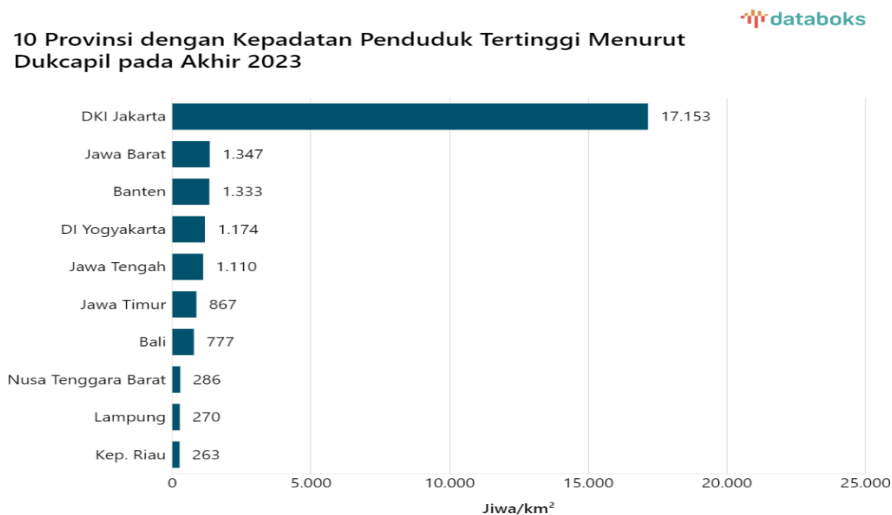
Number	News platform	Intensity
1	Liputan 6	17 news
2	Kompas	17 news
3	Tribun	17 news
4	Detik	17 news
5	Tempo	16 news
6	Republika	16 news

Data sources obtained from previous studies were supplemented with online news sources related to the research subject. This research also utilizes NVivo 12 plus to manage data. NVivo 12 plus is used to analyze and also visualize large-scale media data. The analysis in the study used Miles' interactive model (Arsitarasmi et al., 2018) which has three stages, namely data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing. Data reduction consists of classifying data into two parts, namely positive perspectives on relocating the capital and negative perspectives on relocating the capital. The data reduction process will be displayed through images, graphs, tables and assisted by other visualization tools, using the function of Nvivo 12 plus which makes it easier for readers to understand the contents of a study. To complete the process, it is important to utilize the results and analysis of the research to

provide a brief response to the initial statement. Data management was divided into two components, namely mapping positive and negative perspectives on the development of IKN according to the community and bureaucrats. The determination of these two components is based on the indicators of Joel M Charon's perspective theory. Therefore, it is very important to separate the components in order to provide a thorough explanation of the issues so as to be able to solve the problem completely.

RESULT AND DICUSSION

As we know that the relocation of the capital from Jakarta to IKN is being carried out. There are several factors that cause the relocation of the capital to occur, including the massive growth of urbanization on the island of Java, especially in the JABODETABEK area and the potential for disasters in Jakarta such as flooding. (Purnama, 2022). When viewed from its demographic and geographical conditions, the Jakarta area has the highest potential risk in the event of a disaster. Flooding itself is a type of hydrometeorological disaster with a high frequency in Jakarta. According to data from BNPB, in Jakarta there are 463 flood distribution points. A total of 149 points are in West Jakarta, then 79 points in North Jakarta, 68 points in Central Jakarta, 35 points in South Jakarta and 132 points in East Jakarta. (Dahlia & Fadiarman, 2020). In addition, according to the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing or PUPR named Basuki Hadimuljono, the factor that encourages the transfer of the capital from Jakarta to IKN is the factor of uneven population distribution. (Najilatil, 2022). According to data from the World Population Review, the JABODETABEK area has a population of 28 million. Meanwhile, the capital city of Jakarta has a population density of 4,383 people per square kilometer with a population of 10,516,927 people. (Ezra & Husein, 2024). There is also data that shows that the population in Jakarta is still high in 2023.



Sumber: Kementerian Dalam Negeri (Kemendagri)

Informasi Lain:

Figure 4. 10 Provinces in Indonesia with the highest Population Density in 2023
 Source: Databoks.com

From data taken from Databoks (Irfan F, 2024) the province with the number one population density in Indonesia according to Dukcapil is DKI Jakarta with a total of 17,153, then in second place is occupied by West Java with a total of 1,347, then in third place is Banten Province with a total of 1,333, fourth position is Yogyakarta with a total of 1,174 and in fifth position is Central Java with a total of 1,110. for the smallest population density according to Dukcapil is in Riau Islands Province with a total of 263.

With a very large population, it will certainly disturb the mobility of the population. One of them is the mobility of driving on the road. Because Jakarta has a large population, it causes congestion on the roads. Congestion is a very common problem in big cities. Large cities have attractiveness in the business or industrial sector, social facilities and also culture so that they are able to open up economic opportunities which result in many people urbanizing and causing population density which triggers congestion. the number of private vehicles such as cars and motorbikes that continue to increase is not proportional to the growth on the streets. Until now, there has been no policy that regulates cross-sector and cross-regional policies to deal with congestion in Jakarta. (Pratomo, 2024).

Apart from flooding and overcrowding that cause congestion on the roads, another factor that encourages the relocation of the capital is environmental pollution due to garbage. Jakarta is a very busy metropolitan city and not only that, it is also known as a very fast-growing city, especially in the industrial sector. So it is not surprising that Jakarta can produce waste generation of around 6,139.33 tons in 2010. (Nabillah et al., 2022).. Jakarta can produce as much as 5000 tons of plastic waste per day with 4000 tons of landfilled waste. (Dwiyanti S, 2019) with the type of plastic waste that is often found is PP type plastic waste. With the population of Jakarta that continues to increase from year to year and followed by changes in consumption patterns in the community, the volume of waste is increasing. From all the existing factors, the government decided to move the capital from Jakarta to IKN. The policy of moving the capital has positive and negative impacts on the community and the bureaucrats that they must accept.

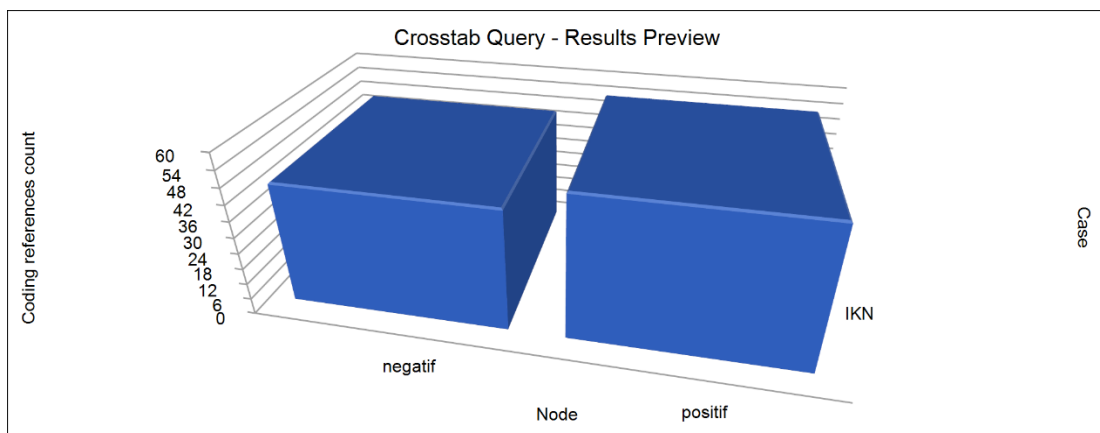


Figure 5. Crosstab of Community and Bureaucrat sentiment
 Source: Nvivo 12 Plus

Based on the figure above, it can be seen that the sentiments of the public and bureaucrats towards moving the capital from Jakarta to IKN. It can be seen that the positive sentiments given by the public and bureaucrats amounted to 54. This shows that the positive and negative sentiments caused by moving the capital from Jakarta to IKN are superior to

positive sentiments than negative sentiments. However, the difference between positive and negative sentiments is not so far. From these results it can be concluded that the government as a stakeholder is expected to be able to provide solutions related to the negative things generated by the relocation of the capital.

The positive impacts that will be obtained from relocating the capital are considered quite promising, including minimizing the risk of natural disasters, increasing the economy. (Puspitaningrum, 2023) According to the World Economic Forum that Jakarta has the potential to sink, therefore the relocation of the capital to IKN is the right solution so that the capital is spared from flooding (Fristikawati & Adipradana, 2022). However, there are also negative impacts caused by moving the capital from Jakarta to IKN, namely urbanization and migration, culture shock for local communities, displacement of local and indigenous peoples, the possibility of social conflict and the threat of environmental damage due to development. (Khoirunisa, 2021). Other negative impacts that arise due to the relocation of the capital are inflation caused by an increase in income in the community which is then followed by an increase in various basic needs, economic imbalances on the island of Java and outside Java, areas or regions that are not ready to accept development and so on. (Hasibuan & Aisa, 2020). The construction of the IKN capital will certainly displace local settlements, including the settlements of indigenous peoples. The indigenous people in the IKN Development area have long lived in the area. Therefore, arrangements related to customary land are needed because it is feared that the IKN Development will displace the land where they live. However, until now the government has not recognized that the land belongs to indigenous peoples and there has not even been any decision from the government regarding the recognition of indigenous peoples' land ownership. (Pratama et al., 2024). The government should immediately resolve the issue of customary land recognition, so that indigenous peoples are not disadvantaged or feel displaced on their own land.

Of all the positive and negative impacts that exist, making the community and bureaucrats provide their perspectives on the policy of moving the capital. Many people and bureaucrats provide perspectives. The perspectives they convey vary. To find out the perspective of the community and bureaucrats after the relocation of the capital to IKN. In this study, two parameters were used, namely positive perspectives and negative perspectives. The details can be seen from the picture below:

negative with two cases, namely the community and bureaucrats. The positive perspective of the community with a total of 12 and the negative perspective of the community with a total of 18. Then there is a positive perspective of bureaucrats with a total of 45 and a negative perspective of bureaucrats with a total of 25. The community's positive perspective on the transfer of the capital is shown through the enthusiasm and support of the community related to the transfer because it is considered to increase the business they build. In fact, not only the community but the support and positive responses also came from bureaucrats. These bureaucrats argue that the relocation of the capital is considered capable of overcoming population density and creating population equity, this relocation can also advance the economy, especially local MSMEs, provide jobs and reduce poverty. However, there are not only positive perspectives but also negative perspectives arising from the relocation of the capital. Starting from the community, they think that the relocation of the capital is ineffective and causes many problems including environmental damage, crime, problems between social groups and some even state that the relocation of the capital is inefficient because it spends the state budget which should be used for other purposes. In fact, not only the community but Anies Baswedan also openly rejected the relocation of the capital on the grounds that this move seemed rushed and could cause new problems.

Actually, the relocation of the capital is not only focused on the economy but must be considered with all kinds of aspects such as social, environmental, geopolitical, and aspects in the land sector. This aspect is needed so that there is readiness and anticipation from all parties involved in it to be aware of the potential threats faced. (Syaiful H, 2023). Sometimes the government often misses this, therefore it is hoped that the government can improve and consider the risks that will occur in the process of moving until after the relocation of the capital.

CONCLUSION

From the results above, it can be seen that the community and bureaucrats are more inclined to provide many positive perspectives on the transfer of the capital from Jakarta to IKN. They think that moving the capital is the right policy to overcome the problems that existed in the previous capital as well as to advance the economy and create population equity. But on the other hand, people provide a negative perspective on the relocation of the capital. They consider that the relocation of the capital only adds new problems. This research only focuses on secondary data taken from 100 online news. Online news taken from only 6 news sites. This research still has limitations. Therefore, the research recommendation for further research is to add more news sites. gap filling the void in research shows that this research has not been widely researched because this discussion is still new novelty novelty of the research taken explains the content of the novelty studied, namely that there are still many parties who agree and disagree related to the transfer of the capital even though it has been determined and has been moved.

REFERENCE

- Al Faridho Awwal, M., & Setyo Rini, D. W. (2019). Perbandingan Pengaruh Persepsi Terhadap Minat Masyarakat untuk Mengunjungi Destinasi Pariwisata Halal pada Lima Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. *Jurnal Master Pariwisata (JUMPA)*, 6, 157. <https://doi.org/10.24843/jumpa.2019.v06.i01.p09>

- Arsitarasmi, R. D., Sadiman, S., & Hadiyah, H. (2018). Implementation of Numbered Heads Together (Nht) Model Based on Audio Visual Media To Improve Concepts Comprehension of Cooperative. *Journal: Social, Humanities, and Educational Studies (SHEs): Conference Series*, 1(1), 718–723. <https://doi.org/10.20961/shes.v1i1.23458>
- Chairuddin, S. (2023). Peran ASN JPT dalam Pengarusutamaan Pengetahuan dan Kearifan Lokal pada Penyusunan Kebijakan Pembangunan IKN. *Jurnal Widyaiswara Indonesia*, 4(2), 27–38. <http://ejournal.iwi.or.id/ojs/index.php/iwi/article/view/189%0Ahttps://ejournal.iwi.or.id/ojs/index.php/iwi/article/download/189/89>
- Cindy. (2023). *Akhir November 2023, Ada 69 Titik Banjir di Jakarta*. Databoks. <https://databoks.katadata.co.id/datapublish/2023/11/30/akhir-november-2023-ada-69-titik-banjir-di-jakarta>
- Cindy M. (2023). *Volume Timbulan Sampah DKI Jakarta (2019-2022)*. Databoks. <https://databoks.katadata.co.id/datapublish/2023/10/18/terus-meningkat-sampah-dki-jakarta-tembus-11-juta-ton-dalam-empat-tahun>
- Dahlia, S., & Fadiarman, F. (2020). Analisis Risiko Banjir Terhadap Fasilitas Pendidikan Di Dki Jakarta. *Jurnal Geografi Gea*, 20(2), 185–196. <https://doi.org/10.17509/gea.v20i2.24113>
- Dwiyanti S, D. (2019). Sampah Plastik di Perairan Pesisir dan Laut: Implikasi Kepada Ekosistem Pesisir Dki Jakarta. *Jurnal Riset Jakarta*, 12(1), 17–23. <https://doi.org/10.37439/jurnaldrd.v12i1.2>
- Ezra, & Husein, S. (2024). Indoor Environmental Quality – Green Building Analisis driven factor pertambahan penduduk dari persepsi lingkungan masyarakat (studi kasus Jakarta Pusat). *INEQ Journal*, 1(1), 16–27. <https://journal-iasssf.com/index.php/INEQ/article/view/457/445>
- Fristikawati, Y., & Adipradana, N. (2022). Perlindungan Lingkungan, dan Pembangunan Ibukota Negara (IKN) Dalam Tinjauan Hukum. *Jurnal Justisia : Jurnal Ilmu Hukum, Perundang-Undangan Dan Pranata Sosial*, 7(2), 375. <https://doi.org/10.22373/justisia.v7i2.15586>
- Handoko, P., & Rohmah, E. I. (2022). Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Warga Lokal Atas Dampak Pembangunan Ibu Kota Negara (Ikn) Nusantara. *Konferensi Nasional Sosiologi IX APSSI 2022 Balikpapan*, 1–3. https://r.search.yahoo.com/_ylt=AwrPqgm1THIm9.cA_GbLQwx.;_ylu=Y29sbwNzZzMEcG9zAzEEdnRpZAMEc2VjA3Ny/RV=2/RE=1719254326/RO=10/RU=https%3A%2F%2Fpkns.portalapssi.id%2Findex.php%2Fpkns%2Farticle%2Fdownload%2F5%2F5%2F98/RK=2/RS=Ubpj.VqbW3MhEDsVYff8GmXsCVE-
- Hariati, H., & Saputri, A. S. (2022). Best Practice Kebijakan Pembangunan Ibu Kota Negara (IKN) Di Kalimantan Timur, Indonesia. *Journal of Government and Politics (JGOP)*, 4(1), 16. <https://doi.org/10.31764/jgop.v4i1.8218>
- Hasibuan, R. R. A., & Aisa, S. (2020). Dampak Dan Resiko Perpindahan Ibu Kota Terhadap Ekonomi Di Indonesia. *AT-TAWASSUTH: Jurnal Ekonomi Islam*, 5(1), 183. <https://doi.org/10.30829/ajei.v5i1.7947>
- Hikmayani, Sailan, M., & Rifdan. (2019). Penerapan Vaksin Measles Rubella Menurut Prespektif Masyarakat Di Kelurahan Bakung Kota Makassar. *Eprints Repository Software Universitas Negeri Makassar*, 1–11. <http://eprints.unm.ac.id/19027/1/4.ARTIKEL.pdf>
- Hutasoit, W. L. (2018). Analisa Pemindehan Ibukota Negara. *DEDIKASI: Jurnal Ilmiah Sosial, Hukum, Budaya*, 19(2), 108–128.
- Irfan F. (2024). *10 Provinsi dengan Kepadatan Penduduk Tertinggi Akhir 2023*. Databoks.

<https://databoks.katadata.co.id/datapublish/2024/02/20/10-provinsi-dengan-kepadatan-penduduk-tertinggi-akhir-2023>

- Irwansyah, I., Daryono, D., & Mangele, I. J. (2024). Dampak Pemindahan Ibukota Ke Kalimantan Timur : Perspektif Democracy Civil Society. *Journal Of Social Science Research*, 4, 6681–6691. https://r.search.yahoo.com/_ylt=AwrKGkhITXIm4YICLF7LQwx.;_ylu=Y29sbwNzZzMEcG9zAzEEdnRpZAMEc2VjA3Ny/RV=2/RE=1719254502/RO=10/RU=https%3A%2F%2Finnovative.org%2Findex.php%2FInnovative%2Farticle%2Fdownload%2F11168%2F7663/RK=2/RS=h.B7.mSJgyW1vIDa7h4D4YqC_RM-
- Khair, O. I. (2022). Analisis Landasan Filosofis, Sosiologis Dan Yuridis Pada Pembentukan Undang-Undang Ibukota Negara. *Jurnal Inovasi Riset Akademik*, 2(1), 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.51878/academia.v2i1.1037>
- Khoirunisa, P. (2021). *Makalah Rencana Pemindahan Ibu Kota Negara Beserta Analisis Dampaknya*. 2010611142, 1–20. https://www.academia.edu/63608645/RENCANA_PEMINDAHAN_IBU_KOTA_NEGARA_BESERTA_ANALISIS_DAMPAKNYA
- Mocc, C. F., Asher Tangjaya, N., William, C., Nelson, A., Adrisa, S., Denli, G., & Abraham, Y. (2023). Pembangunan Infrastruktur Ekonomi Digital Di Ibu Kota Nusantara Sebagai Pendorong Ekonomi Berkelanjutan Indonesia. *Journal Of International Multidisciplinary Research*, 1(2), 536–542. <https://journal.banjaresepacific.com/index.php/jimr>
- Munawaroh, A., Ridhoi, R., & Rudiman, R. (2024). Sentiment Analysis Dengan Naïve Bayes Berbasis Orange Terhadap Resiko Pembangunan Ikn. *JATI (Jurnal Mahasiswa Teknik Informatika)*, 8(1), 587–592. <https://doi.org/10.36040/jati.v8i1.8454>
- Mungkasa, O. (2020). Jakarta : Masalah dan Solusi Jakarta : Masalah dan Solusi Direktur Tata Ruang dan Pertanahan Bappenas. *Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional (Bappenas)*, July. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/343167777_Jakarta_Masalah_dan_Solusi
- Nabil, N., & Dwiridotjahjono, J. (2024). Analisis Diskursus Pemerataan Ekonomi dalam Pembangunan Nasional Ibu Kota Nusantara. *Al-Kharaj : Jurnal Ekonomi , Keuangan & Bisnis Syariah*, 6(2), 2547–2562. <https://doi.org/10.47467/alkharaj.v6i5.2642>
- Nabilah M. (2023). *10 Kota Paling Macet di Asia Menurut TomTom Traffic Index (2023)*. Databoks. <https://databoks.katadata.co.id/datapublish/2024/01/12/jakarta-masuk-10-besar-kota-termacet-di-asia-pada-2023>
- Nabillah, K., Juriyanto, M., Adrianto, A., & Suwarno, P. (2022). Aktualisasi Modal Sosial Masyarakat Jakarta Dalam Penanganan Pencemaran Plastik Di Teluk Jakarta Dalam Perspektif Keamanan Lingkungan Maritim. *Jurnal Hidrografi Indonesia*, 4(2), 95–110. <https://doi.org/10.62703/jhi.v4i2.35>
- Najilatil, C. (2022). Analisis Dampak Pemindahan Ibu Kota Negara (Ikn) Terhadap Social Security. *Jurnal Enersia Publika*, 6(1), 1–12.
- Noviananda, D., Hasfi, N., & Nugroho, A. (2022). *Bingkai Media Lokal Kalimantan Timur Terhadap Pemindahan Ibu Kota Negara (IKN)*. https://r.search.yahoo.com/_ylt=Awr1SkvbTnImyhMC3pHLQwx.;_ylu=Y29sbwNzZzMEcG9zAzEEdnRpZAMEc2VjA3Ny/RV=2/RE=1719254876/RO=10/RU=https%3A%2F%2Fejournal3.undip.ac.id%2Findex.php%2Finteraksi-online%2Farticle%2Fdownload%2F43777%2F30943/RK=2/RS=9cirObSw55NM1upD
- Pebrian, E., Yanti, P., Isfalana, D., Cahya, R., & Nisa, P. K. (2024). *Perspektif Masyarakat terhadap Janji Pasangan Presiden Prabowo-Gibran dalam Pemberitaan di Tempo . Co dalam Sosial Media X*. 3(2), 141–153. <https://doi.org/10.54259/mukasi.v3i2.2585>

- Pratama, D., Rahmayani, N., Adriaman, M., & Barat, M. S. (2024). ANALISIS STATUS KEPEMILIKAN TANAH ADAT. *Jurnal Hukum & Hukum Islam*, 11(1), 313–322. <http://eprints.umsb.ac.id/2458/>
- Pratomo, S. (2024). Strategi Perencanaan Untuk Mengurai Kemacetan Di Wilayah Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, Bekasi (Jabodetabek). *Triwikrama: Jurnal Multidisiplin Ilmu Sosial*, 03(05), 3–9.
- Prianggodo, C. A. (2023). Pembangunan Ikn Sebagai Mercusuar Strategis (Kajian Kritis Dalam Perspektif Sustainable Development). *Jurnal Pemerintahan Dan Politik*, 8(1). <https://doi.org/10.36982/jpg.v8i1.2898>
- Pribadi, Deny Slamet, Utomo, S., & Setiyoutomo. (2021). Dampak Perpindahan Ibu Kota Negara terhadap Pemulihan Ekonomi dalam Perspektif Persaingan Usaha. *Jurnal Persaingan Usaha*, 2, 27–42. <https://doi.org/10.55869/kppu.v2i.28>
- Purnama, S. J. (2022). Analisis Kebijakan Publik Pindahan Ibukota Negara. *Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Kebijakan Publik*, 13(1), 57–70. <https://doi.org/10.22212/jekp.v13i1.2155>
- Puspitaningrum, S. R. (2023). Pindahan Ibu Kota Negara: Pembangunan Kota Inklusif dan Berkelanjutan. *Resolusi: Jurnal Sosial Politik*, 6(2), 127–147. <https://doi.org/10.32699/resolusi.v6i2.6096>
- Rafly, R. A. W. J. A. M. M., & Arifin, K. V. Y. H. A. (2023). *Membangun Ibu Kota Negara Nusantara (IKN) Baru yang Berlandaskan Pancasila : Menuju Indonesia Emas 2045*. 2023, 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.11111/nusantara.xxxxxxx>
- Retno M. (2023). Tinjauan Hukum Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Proyek IKN dalam Mempertahankan Keseimbangan Ekosistem Lingkungan. *Perspektif Hukum*, 82–105. <https://doi.org/10.30649/ph.v23i1.201>
- Rini, R. D., Al-Ansori, M. Z., Brigita, Z., & Claretta, D. (2022). Analisis Persepsi Driver Mitra Gojek Terhadap Asuransi Bpjs Program Swadaya Gojek Di Surabaya. *Jurnal Socia Logica*, 1(2), 1–10. <http://jurnal.anfa.co.id/index.php/JurnalSociaLogica/article/view/150%0Ahttp://jurnal.anfa.co.id/index.php/JurnalSociaLogica/article/download/150/145>
- Ripaldi, Lantigimo, E. M., Sasirais, I., & Yohaness, G. T. (2022). Kesiapan Dayak Deah Di Desa Kinarum Dalam Menyambut Ibu Kota Negara Baru. *Jurnal Teologi Pabelum*, 2(2), 34–48. <https://doi.org/10.59002/jtp.v2i2.27>
- Rohmi. (2023). Analisis Kebijakan Mengatasi Kemacetan di DKI Jakarta dengan Metode Analisis Hirarki Proses. *Journal of Law and Administrative Science*, 1(1), 37–51. <https://doi.org/10.33478/jlas.v1i1.2>
- Slamet, D., Nur, I. T., & Wardhana, K. W. (2023). Urgensi Sektor UMKM Persaingan Usaha Sebagai Penyangga Ibu Kota Negara Nusantara. *AL-MANHAJ: Jurnal Hukum Dan Pranata Sosial Islam*, 5(2), 1111–1120. <https://doi.org/10.37680/almanhaj.v5i2.2929>
- Susanti, M. (2019). Pelembagaan Perspektif Masyarakat Sasaq Dalam Menjaga Potensi Kelautan Di Kawasan Pesisir Teluk Jor Kabupaten Lombok Timur Nusa Tenggara Barat. *Transparansi Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Administrasi*, 1(2), 235–243. <https://doi.org/10.31334/trans.v1i2.306>
- Sutanto, H. P. (2022). Transformasi Sosial Budaya Penduduk IKN Nusantara. *Jurnal Studi Kebijakan Publik*, 1(1), 43–56. <https://doi.org/10.21787/jskp.1.2022.43-56>
- Syaiful H, H. (2023). STRATEGI PERPINDAHAN IBU KOTA NEGARA (IKN) DITINJAU DARI PERSPEKTIF PERTAHANAN MARIT. *Jurnal SOSIO DIALETIKADIALEKTIKA*, 8(1), 117–138. <https://doi.org/10.31862/9785426311961>
- Wahyudi, F. S. (2023). Proyek Pindahan IKN : Upaya Tata Kelola Pemerintahan Yang Baik Ataupun Untuk Pengembangan Ekonomi. *HUMANTECH: Jurnal Ilmiah Multi Disiplin*

Indonesia, 2(9), 1890–1908.
<http://journal.ikopin.ac.id/index.php/humantech/article/view/3562>
<http://journal.ikopin.ac.id/index.php/humantech/article/download/3562/2879>

Yohanes, Y., Mayrisa, I. S., Tiyana, V., Indriyanti, P. A., Lestari, N. P., & Fatihah, N. M. (2024). Analisis Potensi Wilayah Provinsi Kalimantan Timur Terhadap Pembangunan Ibu Kota Nusantara (Ikn). *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum, Sosial, Dan Humaniora*, 2, 129–134.