

New State Capital Policy in the Context of Equitable Development in Indonesia

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Abstract

A capital is a city that is considered the seat of government of a country or region. The capital is often seen as a symbol of the state and is the residence for the president or state leaders. The capital is also often the most important city from a political, economic and cultural point of view. In some cases, the capital is also the most popular and densely populated city. However, in some countries, the capital may be changed or moved to another city. Moving the Indonesian capital from Jakarta to Kalimantan is a decision taken by the Indonesian government to move the nation's capital from Jakarta to another region, namely Kalimantan. This move was made with the aim of reducing pressure on Jakarta which is currently experiencing environmental problems and severe traffic jams, as well as to spread development to other areas of the country. The relocation of the capital will result in major changes for the people of Indonesia, including changes in economic, social and cultural terms.

Keywords: Capital; City; Government

1. Introduction

The term capital city is derived from the Latin word *caput*, which means head. Jakarta, Indonesia's capital city, plays an important role as the state's and government's center, both of which are legally protected. Even though it has the same authority as a province, Jakarta as the capital city certainly distinguishes all regions. Of course, the City of Jakarta as the capital city has a special status as the capital, has an important role influencing political, economic, development, and other important matters for each existing province [1]. Jakarta, as the nation's capital, not only serves as a government administrative center where various state institutions are located and perform their functions, but it is also positioned as a business and trade center, with many national and international economic

activities taking place in Jakarta [5]. These circumstances have resulted in Jakarta becoming a municipality that not only reflects the identity of the administration of the Indonesian government, but also a driver of the national economy and development. However, efforts to relocate the national capital from Jakarta to East Kalimantan have recently become a hot topic for the international community and the government, particularly in the East Kalimantan region itself.

In addition, the relocation of the national capital from Jakarta to East Kalimantan has left a number of question marks as to what the grand design of a national capital will be. Furthermore, the relocation of the national capital from Jakarta to East Kalimantan has raised a number of questions about the grand design of a national capital. A number of issues underpin the need for the capital to be relocated as soon as possible. The first is population density, particularly in Jakarta and Java Island. Second, regional development disparities are a compelling reason for relocating the national capital [4]. Furthermore, there is a desire to generate favorable and accommodating capital in the context of administering a state government based on good, clean, and professional governance [4]. This understanding is consistent with the government's policy plan to relocate the capital due to the limitations of developing Jakarta as the capital [4]. The core locations designated as new IKNs are specifically located in parts of two districts: North Penajam Paser Regency (PPU) and Kutai Kartanegara Regency. The new national capital has five visions: first, as a symbol of national identity; second, as a smart, green, beautiful, and sustainable city; third, as a modern and international standard; fourth, as a driver of economic equality; and fifth, as a driver of economic equality. The significance of studying the transfer of the national capital must, of course, be viewed from a variety of perspectives, so that academic studies become a consideration for carrying out activities related to the movement of IKN in East Kalimantan Province [6].

Within practice, the Jabodetabek concept, which does not completely overcome Jakarta's limited capacity as the capital, creates new problems such as wasted fuel, increasingly severe traffic jams, and time inefficiencies [7]. Aside from internal factors in Indonesia, the reason for moving the capital is also reflected in the success of relocating the capital that has been carried out in several countries, such as the United States, which moved its capital from New York to Washington DC. Germany's state that relocated its capital from Bonn to Berlin. Even ASEAN countries, such as Malaysia, which relocated its national capital from Kuala Lumpur to Putrajaya, were deemed successful. It is hoped that the success of relocating the national capital in these countries will be replicated in the relocation of the capital currently underway in Indonesia [7].

The background to the above-mentioned plan to relocate the capital has its own set of consequences. The reasons are based on economic growth and equitable development distribution, which has implications for capital movement policy, which is also accompanied by economic growth and equitable development distribution policies throughout Indonesia. The government's plan to relocate the capital, which is based on creating good, clean, and professional governance, has also not been supported by a strong conceptual foundation through various studies. The National Development Planning Agency has conducted numerous studies on relocating the capital, and aside from a few research findings that have been made public, these studies are still being debated [2]. On the other hand, various studies examining governance show that the implementation of governance in Indonesia is still faced with various problems such as public service problems [3], and corruption that is often perpetrated by government officials [3], even though the agenda governance is being implemented.

Based on these issues, this article seeks to investigate the reasons for the government to relocate capital, particularly in terms of equitable development distribution. Given the reasons for moving existing capital, each has its own implications. This article is also intended as research, and it is expected to add to the references regarding the basis for moving the state capital, as there is still little research on the subject. Supriyanto (2013) who examines the relocation of the capital from a defense perspective and S. A. F. Silalahi, (2019) who examines the relocation of the capital from an economic perspective and the risks. All of these studies have not examined in detail the basic reasons for moving the capital, so this article is expected to be able to add references regarding moving the capital from the perspective of the basic reasons for moving the capital.

2. Literature Review

It is not easy to realize the concept of economic equality in Indonesia. The vast territory, made up of various islands, seas, and ethnic groups, complicates and complicates the challenges of achieving economic equality [8]. Indonesia's regional development is influenced by the characteristics of an archipelagic country, which distinguishes it from other countries. Rather than developing a single mainland country, regional development is carried out more precisely with an archipelagic country approach [14]. The development of an archipelagic state is complicated because policy is implemented with the goal of creating a connected area (island) as well as a domino effect for other islands. However, due to its strategic location, Java is the center of the Indonesian economy, making Java the center of economic development. Jakarta and Bandung are two of the largest cities in the Java region. Furthermore, Java Island is the epicenter of urbanization, with many residents desiring to migrate from small towns and even the island's best educational institutions. In this regard, the fact that the majority of Indonesia's economy is concentrated on the island of Java cannot



be denied [16]. This is why the national capital is located in Jakarta Province, which is located on the island of Java.

In terms of potential disasters, the island of Java, particularly Jakarta, is vulnerable to natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods. In addition, Jakarta's traffic is congested, and the city's settlements are densely populated with residents and slums. The conditions described above have an undeniable impact on economic activity, resulting in annual economic losses of up to \$56 trillion. The lack of clean water, which is essential for residents of the capital city, is the next issue. Jobs, social inequality, and other pressing issues are also on the agenda. Jakarta, Indonesia's capital, government center, and economic hub, is considered overcrowded [9]. As a result, the Indonesian government is promoting the construction of the New State Capital (IKN). Aside from having a positive impact, the government's plan to relocate the capital will almost certainly have a negative impact, especially if it is forced in the midst of a pandemic. Indonesia's economic situation is currently unstable as a result of the covid-19 pandemic, and economic recovery will continue [10]. Indonesia requires stimulus and alternative financing schemes to realize the transfer of the New State Capital. The impetus for capital city development is insufficient to boost economic recovery. An Indef study conducted at the start of 2020 found that the transfer of the New State Capital increased national economic growth by only 0.02 percent. The province affected by a 3.14 percent increase in growth felt the most significant impact [10].

As a result, regional economic disparities must be addressed, which can be accomplished through the concept of regional development, with the goal of reducing regional growth and welfare disparities [8]. In this discussion, the relocation of the capital city is used as a tool for regional development. The implemented regional development identifies the relocation of the capital city to the region most effective in bringing the highest state profits to distribute the economy, particularly for areas outside the island of Java, in order to stimulate economic equality. The discussion in this paper is more about the possibility of relocating the capital, whether it can serve as a starting point for improving the city's economy with the goal of achieving economic equality so that the Indonesian economy is not solely dominated by the island of Java, and the establishment of new growth centers outside Java so that it can later keep pace with progress.

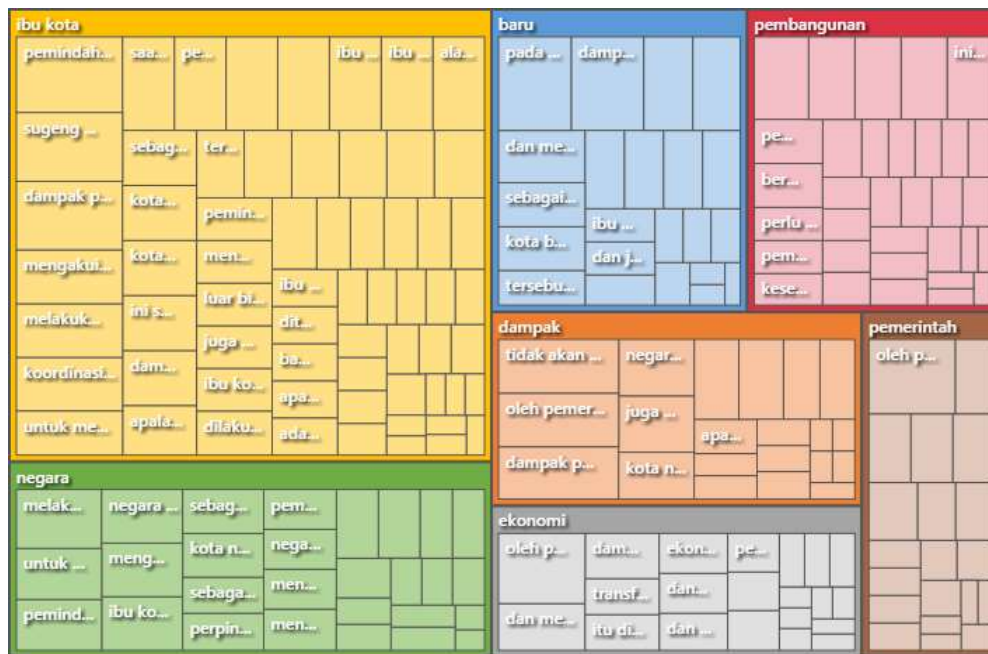


Figure 1. Auto Code New State Capital Policy Keyword

Source: (Processed by Author, 2023)

In a journal entitled New State Capital Policy in the Context of Equitable Development in Indonesia, the author uses NVivo 12 Plus application analysis to facilitate my observations in analyzing this journal. In NVivo 12 Plus there are 7 cluster sections that often appear in article search engines, namely Capital, Country, Government, Impact, New, Economy, and Development. Maka rencana kebijakan pembangunan ibu kota negara baru yang terdapat dalam literature terklasifikasi tidak jauh dari implikasi dampak dari pembangunan dan ekonominya.

Context of equitable development, the new capital city development policy needs to pay attention to several factors such as renewable energy development, the quality of government institutions, and even the openness of the development of the green finance concept that is being pursued. According to (Xu et al., 2023) learning from the experiences of various South Asian countries, the development of green finance concepts, especially in the realm of environmentally-based economic growth, is closely related to renewable energy development, trade openness, and institutional quality. However, to realize it, in the context of good governance, the government must be able to meet the expectations and needs of the people and can guarantee the welfare of the community. This can be achieved by guaranteeing good security, health, education, employment, and social security for the people. In addition, the government is able to guarantee political and economic stability and be able to overcome social problems faced by society. The government must also be able to guarantee a healthy environment and maintain national security, for the concept of good governance it is commonly called agile government.

The concept of good governance is a concept that refers to the basic principles that must be carried out by the government in managing a country or organization. These principles include transparency, accountability, participation, efficiency, effectiveness, and social justice. Transparency is expected to guarantee that the people can find out information about policies and decisions taken by the government, while accountability is expected to guarantee that the government can be held accountable for the actions taken. Participation is expected to guarantee that the people can participate in the decision-making process, while efficiency and effectiveness are expected to ensure that the government can carry out its duties properly and wisely. Social justice is expected to guarantee that every individual can enjoy the same rights in society.

3. Methodh

The writing of this article uses a qualitative approach with a narrative policy framework (NPF), the reason for choosing this method is based on compatibility with the research objectives which want to describe the plan to relocate the capital city. Narrative policy framework according to (Shanahan et al., 2018) is simultaneously divided into three levels of analysis such as Microlevel NPF, Mesolevel NPF, and Macrolevel NPF. This approach is utilized as a means for this article to connect narratives in the broader policy literature with the coveted ideals of democracy. So that in the context of this study, the analysis of the reasons used as the basis for the plan to move to the capital city is described in a descriptive meaning in the form of a narrative description. The use of images is carried out in order to support the descriptive understanding presented. This is in line with the understanding of some experts who state that research with a qualitative approach will produce output in the form of a description of the research problem in the form of comprehensive, real, and natural description. Data collection techniques in this study were obtained through various documents considered relevant to the theme of the study being studied, both from books, journals, government documents, and other reference sources. The data analysis technique in this study was carried out through 3 (three) activities that are in line with Creswell's (2007) understanding, namely: First, the data reduction stage. Second, is the display stage or data presentation. Third, drawing conclusions. According to Sugiyono, testing the validity of the data in this study used a triangulation technique in which all data was checked, re-checked, and cross-checked between one another so that the data presented produced correct data.

4. Result and Discussion

Economic Equality and Development as the Basis for Relocating the State Capital City

The relocation of the national capital to East Kalimantan Province will undoubtedly affect economic equality, particularly in the eastern region. The relocation of the capital city is significant because it reflects the need for non-Java and non-Jakarta-centric development. Furthermore, the new capital city must be established to strike a balance between the nation's development aspirations, prudence, and the state's financial carrying capacity. Economic Equality and Development as the Basis for Relocating the Capital One of the goals in administering government is to create economic growth and development equity, the state must be present to meet the needs of every citizen regardless of background [3]. In the regional context, economic growth and development must be carried out in all regions of Indonesia so as to create a balanced and just development that can ultimately be felt by all elements of society.

Conditions empirically, balanced development conditions have not been able to be realized in Indonesia [11], various problems are used as reasons such as the vast territory of Indonesia which consists of thousands of islands, the limited ability of the government to distribute development simultaneously, to the legal politics of the rulers who focus more on development in the region certain. The implication of these problems is that there is rapid development on the island of Java while development outside Java is felt to be slow, this has led to an understanding of the development concept of "Jawanization" in which Java is the center of national development [11]. The rapid development carried out on the island of Java has not only encouraged urbanization of the population which has resulted in a large number of people living on the island of Java or around 150.4 million people out of Indonesia's total population of 266.91 million people. Even today, Java is still very dominant in economic growth, or around 59.03% of national economic growth is contributed by Java [13]. The imbalance mentioned above is related to the plan to move the capital, so it is used as an opportunity to change the "Jawanization" development pattern that has been carried out by the government so far into development that is decentralized to areas outside Java Island in a balanced manner.

This rationale cannot be faulted, considering that empirically the regions outside Java need accelerated development policies which are expected to be on par with the existing development on the island of Java, but the context of economic growth and development equity, when linked to the goal of moving the capital to outside Java, is not According to the researcher, this is based on several reasons, namely: First, the disparity in development that has been occurring between the island of Java and outside Java has not been supported by studies which state that the position of the capital city on the island of Java has contributed to creating development inequality. In reviewing the laws and regulations there is no clause stating that development priorities are focused only on the capital city of Jakarta or areas on

the island of Java. The tendency that occurs is more to the political will of the authorities and the state to seriously distribute economic growth and equitable development outside Java [15]. The basis for moving the capital is based on the desire to realize equitable development directly and justify that the state has failed to build Jakarta as a capital capable of creating fair policies in the context of development. Java Island.

Second, the policy of equitable development must essentially be understood as the goal of the state to create just and equitable welfare for every citizen in all regions of Indonesia. Development policies do not need to be co-opted through the framework of moving the capital, because that will create an understanding that development equity will not be realized as long as the capital is on the island of Java. Equitable development must be understood as part of state instruments that are prepared in a sustainable manner and do not depend on the dimensions of a particular time and place. So that the government's commitment to creating equitable development must be carried out from now on until the future in a sustainable manner. Associated with the policy of decentralization and regional autonomy where each region is given the authority to run its own household [15], then the development equity agenda is appropriate to be implemented within the framework of decentralization and regional autonomy where development is no longer the monopoly of the authority of the central government, but local governments can develop development plans based on the potential of each area [15].

Based on this understanding, equitable development does not have to wait for the transfer of the capital to outside Java so that development can be realized, especially development equality between Java and regions outside Java. Third, the transfer of capital based on equity development has implications for the government's necessity to determine the area to be made the capital based on geo-economy which means that the determination of a new capital must be in an area that has so far received little attention from development and has economic potential that can develop forward on a par with Jakarta and ensure that the area has an axis strategy that is able to provide benefits evenly to every region in Indonesia in the context of economic development so that it will be able to create equitable development. Fourth, relocating the capital based on the equity in development will have implications for policy instruments that the government must take to focus more on economic growth and development. This is ironic because apart from the function of government it is not only related to economic issues, it is also because the desire not to unite the center of government with the center of the economy will be inconsistent.

The foregoing is based on the understanding that with a focus on economic growth and development, it is possible for the new capital city to develop into a new economic center in line with the development of the governance function. This is made possible in the process of regional development, the new capital will indirectly build itself as an area of economic growth which is feared to collide again and make the new capital the center of government

as well as the center of the economy, this is based on the understanding that the reality of the growth of cities in Indonesia, one of which is based on the existence of economic growth in the city [13]. The explanation regarding the implications of relocating the capital based on the reasons for the distribution of development above constructs an understanding that the relocation of the capital should not be based solely on reasons for the distribution of development, because it can have a negative impact both on the new capital and on the issue of even distribution of development itself. However, the reason for moving the capital which is based on equity in development, on the other hand, also has a positive side if the government makes the reason for equity in development the basis for moving the capital. The positive side, according to researchers, can be explained as follows:

First, the reason for moving the capital based on the equity in development will encourage the government to have a commitment shown through policy instruments to fully support efforts to achieve equitable development, bearing in mind that the growth of cities in Indonesia will also be followed by economic growth in the city area [12]. Based on these reasons, the purpose of relocating the capital becomes clear, concrete, and specific in the form of issues surrounding the distribution of development. The commitment to equitable development aimed through this policy instrument will also be an assessment of the success of the government's relocation of the capital. Second, the reason for relocating the capital which is based on equitable distribution of development can provide encouragement and encouragement to the areas around the new capital and other areas to be able to accelerate development in their respective regions. This is possible apart from the fact that the government through the policy instruments created will provide opportunities for accelerating development in each region, there is also an internal drive that makes the process of building a new capital city a reference for development which is expected to be an illustration for jointly developing areas that were previously undeveloped. Developing into a developing and developed area. So that this enthusiasm and encouragement will create equality in development in every region, both on the island of Java and those outside Java.

Third, the reason for moving the capital is based on equity development will create a capital region with a balanced geo-economy if it is based on equitable development, so that it will have implications for the position of the new capital region which must reflect the strategic position of economic growth and development, and will also have implications both socially and politically for the government's efforts to create equity development for all existing areas. Based on the explanation of the reasons for economic growth and equitable development above, these reasons have positive and negative sides, which is the obligation of the government in its efforts to move the capital, namely the commitment so that development which has so far been mostly carried out on the island of Java can be distributed outside the island of Java. So as to create justice and development synergy nationally. The

desire to move the capital in the context of creating justice in development indicates that so far the development policy instruments adopted by the government have not been optimal in creating equitable development.

Creation of Good Governance as the Basis for Relocating the Capital

One of the reasons for the plan to relocate the capital is based on empirical facts that the current bureaucracy is not running well. Various pathologies of the bureaucracy, starting from the low quality of government apparatus, the low quality of the public provided, to law-breaking practices such as acts of corruption and buying and selling of positions cannot be separated from the current characteristics of the bureaucracy [4]. An understanding of the problems mentioned above raises one impetus that the plan to relocate the capital must be based on the goal of implementing good governance so that various problems in governance, especially the pathology of the bureaucracy that has existed so far, can be eliminated. In addition to the desire to eliminate these problems, the purpose of moving the capital which is based on realizing good governance can also provide optimism that the new capital will be able to become an ideal city for governance. According to the researchers, these reasons can be explained as follows:

First, the government must have an ambitious capital planning and development strategy in order to realize strong governance in the capital relocation plan. Where the new center of government must be able to meet all demands and requirements and be prepared to handle issues when they come up in the future. In order to fulfill the fundamental requirements of both the present and future administrations of government throughout the subsequent growth of the new capital city. Second, the government must always uphold the principles of good governance in order to realize good governance in the plan to relocate the capital. Such as openness, transparency, equality, forward-looking, responsiveness, professionalism, efficiency and effectiveness, accountability [2] as a foundation in the decision-making process and implementation of the capital relocation policy. The ability to be transparent and responsive to all parties, from different organizations and other stakeholders participating in the process of planning to relocate the capital to the process of implementing the transfer of the capital, is needed by the government.

In order to improve public support for the government's decision to relocate the capital city and to foster a sense of public trust in the government, the administration must also be open and accountable for whatever policies it adopts in this respect. The government will release a cost transfer policy that can address current demands and needs as part of its commitment to developing a capital city relocation policy based on the ideals of good governance. Third, achieving good governance in the capital relocation plan encourages the

government to develop all facets of national and state life, including how to foster superior and quality human development in every existing region. So that the government can not only spur economic growth in the new capital area and lessen the purely physical development disparities that have so far existed between the island of Java and outside Java. The government must continuously want and be committed to making the principles of good governance the foundation of the entire capital transfer process in order for the goals of the capital transfer to be achieved as expected and planned. Only then will the capital transfer based on realizing good governance be successful.

5. Conclusion

The decision to move Indonesia's national capital is the right one because of its ambition and commitment to achieve excellent governance. This is so that the move of the capital can be supported by a competent government bureaucracy and be based on imaginative ideas. Based on the justifications for achieving good governance, the government bureaucracy must act transparently and collaboratively in the process of planning the relocation of the capital as well as in the process of developing the capital in the future. The bureaucracy must also implement the fundamental principles of good governance, such as the value of equality, responsiveness, transparency, accountability, and professionalism. The decision to relocate the capital based on development will limit the goal of relocation to only achieving equitable development. In addition, given the current decentralization of power between the federal government and regional governments, the government must work toward the equal distribution of development. Using this understanding as a foundation, it is now possible to design policy tools without having to wait for the transfer of capital that supports the creation of fair development through decentralization and regional autonomy methods. Based on this knowledge, the government's plan to relocate the capital must take into account a number of intricate and methodical factors based on the direction of future development planning, so that the relocation of the capital brings with it more than just a desire to change the location of the government's administrative center. In order to enhance all facets of life administration and accomplish state objectives, professionalism is built on the principles of good governance.

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