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LOCATION CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW COUNTRY CAPITAL IN EAST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE

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A B S T R A C T

The relocation of the national capital has been carried out by several countries for various reasons. This study aimed to determine the characteristics of the location of the nation's capital city in East Kalimantan Province. The research was conducted in two regencies, 3 sub-districts, and 4 sub-districts. Penajam Paser Utara District includes Babulu and Sepaku Districts, while Kutai Kartanegara District includes Muara Jawa District. The data used in this study is secondary data from the study literature. The findings from the study are that in West Babulu Village there is a network of arterial roads and local roads. Pemaluan Village, Sepaku Village, and Teluk Dalam Village have a network of local roads and other roads. North Panajam Paser Regency has 3 watersheds and Kutai Kartanegara Regency has 2 watersheds in total there are 5 watersheds. Meeting water needs apart from river water can also be from dams. In 2023, it is estimated that the Nation Capital's water needs will reach 16,500 liters/second, with the needs of surrounding districts in that year reaching 27,232 liters/second. In line with the development of the city and its facilities, the need for water will increase, so the nation's capital city requires alternative sources of additional water. Topographic conditions seen from elevation, slope, and landform, there are several areas that need to be maintained as protected areas or city green open spaces (RTH), urban forests, which can also function as educational or tourism facilities for Capital cities in order to protect areas that are underneath.

A. INTRODUCTION

The center of government is one of the important regional functions attached to a nation's capital city in a country (Sahamony et al., 2020). The center of government is defined as a function within the region, not as a territory that is juridically fixed (Aurumbita, 2015), so it is possible to move the center of the government area at any time. The relocation of the national capital has been carried out by several countries for various reasons (Yahya., 2018). The common reasons for relocating the capital are socio-economic considerations, political considerations, and geographical considerations (Hutosoit., 2019).

The relocation is also carried out in Indonesia, so it is necessary to know the characteristics of the location of the new nation's capital city. The current state capital is Jakarta. Jakarta has been designated as the nation's capital through the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 1964 concerning the Declaration that the Special Capital Region of Greater Jakarta remains as the State Capital of the Republic of Indonesia under the name Jakarta. Jakarta is also the center of government and business center which makes it attractive for residents to live and earn a living in the nation's capital city (Hutosoit., 2019).

Many problems will arise if the State Capital remains on the island of Java, especially in Jakarta. The burden of service functions and the feasibility of Jakarta is considered increasingly suboptimal (Paramananda et al., 2021). The proposed agenda for relocating the State Capital to the Kalimantan region is a concrete proposal to reverse the development paradigm that has been proven to have inherited a number of problems (Chaniago et. al, 2008). After

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going through a long review process, the government finally made a big decision to select and determine the area for the candidate for the State Capital, namely Penajam Paser Utara Regency and Kutai Kartanegara Regency, which was finally chosen by the government. The location of the nation's capital city chosen is the most potential and ideal area to be the location for the development of the National Capital (Sahamony, 2018).

Some of the reasons for moving the location of the capital from Jakarta are related to the very limited land in Jakarta and also related to inequality, due to population inequality centered on the island of Java, so it needs a wise solution (Putra et al., 2021). The plan to relocate the capital has also reaped the pros and cons for the community. This city relocation plan was criticized for potentially damaging Kalimantan's unique ecosystem and people (Saputra, 2019), along with rising housing costs and a deteriorating housing environment (Ki & Lee., 2019). Social threats can also be regarded as social problems because they cause public discomfort and unrest. Social problems are different from other problems because social problems are closely related to unwanted events that can pose a social, economic, and cultural threat to society and destruction. (Nasution., 2020) such as social and cultural changes caused by the relocation of the capital city. Seeing this, it is necessary to have social capital which is expected to be one of the efforts in preventing disasters that may arise due to the relocation of the capital city. Social capital is a form of support in the midst of obstacles that erode social bonds within community groups due to the relocation of the capital. The support in question is in the form of support created from the attributes of social capital that are intertwined, such as a sense of trust, norms, and networks within the community both between local communities and immigrant communities.

The relocation of the new capital also invites many foreign investors (investment flows) (Power, 2010), where the initial location selection will greatly affect investment development (Hutzschenreuter & Harhoff., 2019). In addition, the relocation of the nation's capital city will create a wider investment incentive in other regions and increase the output of several non-traditional sectors (Hasibuan et al., 2020). In addition, the discourse on relocating the New State Capital/The nation Capital city (IKN) raises several juridical problems, especially regarding the procedural side. Displacement is also expected to be able to overcome population inequality, by carrying out population transfers from one place to another, which is aimed at economic development.

The relocation of the nation's capital city from Jakarta to East Kalimantan, namely Penajam Paser Utara Regency and Kutai Kartanegara Regency, became a big decision because it required the readiness of institutions, the community, and quite a lot of funds (Aurumbita, 2015). Seeing this, it is necessary to know the characteristics of the location of the new State Capital in more detail. The characteristics of the location of the New Capital City need to be studied in detail and in-depth because the decision to move to a nation's capital city does not only reflect the geopolitics of national integration but also new flows of global and domestic investment, especially in infrastructure development (Putri and Wahid, 2021). The characteristics of the location of a nation's capital city that need to be known in more detail include geographical conditions (Hutz schenreuter & Harhoff., 2020), and the geographical distribution of developing countries (Fischer et al., 2018), road networks, river distribution, watersheds, and topography. It is necessary to know the road and river network for the development of the land and river transportation sector.

The relocation of a nation's capital city is also considered less profitable because it has a negative effect on the existing area (Rickardsson et al., 2021). Based on the background above, it is necessary to conduct research on "Characteristics of the Location of a nation's capital city in East Kalimantan Province". The characteristics of the location of the New State Capital City are known, so it is hoped that it will minimize the negative impacts that may arise along with the location relocation and development carried out.

The relocation of the national capital is a common event and is carried out with the aim of solving problems for the good and progress of the nation and state (Yahya., 2018). Several countries have moved a nation's capital city, including Brazil which moved its capital city from Rio de Janeiro to Brasilia, and Australia which moved its capital city from Sydney to Canberra (Kompas, 27 August 2019 in Silalahi., 2019). The relocation is also carried out in Indonesia, so it is necessary to know the characteristics of the location of the new capital city. Moving the location is expected to be able to overcome existing problems and realize economic equity (Taufiq., 2017). The idea of moving the capital of the Republic of Indonesia existed in the Era of Presidents Soekarno, Suharto, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, and Joko Widodo. The reason for relocating the capital is usually due to economic and political reasons and because the carrying capacity and environmental capacity are no longer capable of being marked by traffic jams, pollution, and various disasters. Moving the location is expected to be able to overcome existing problems and realize economic equity (Taufiq., 2017).

Most of Indonesia's economy is located on the island of Java (Firman, 2002; Nurzaman, 2002; Winarso & Firman, 2002). This happened due to the position of the state capital in Jakarta (Java Island) becoming an unresolved debate (Taufiq., 2017). The unequal distribution of resources is also a problem that then creates disparities in the rate of economic growth between regions. This resource inequality is reflected in the concentration of economic activity that occurs in certain areas, especially on the island of Java which is close to the center of government (Sodik et al., 2007).

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The vast area, consisting of various islands and various ethnic groups, makes its own challenges in realizing economic equity become increasingly complicated and complex (Muchdie et al., 2001). The extent of the area consisting of various different ethnic groups results in variations in the characteristics of the community and region. Variations in community characteristics consist of various ethnic groups, and customs and are located in different geographical conditions (highlands, lowlands, and coastal areas).

Variations Characteristics of different communities and regions are very important for balanced development between regions (Friedmann, 1968; Nurzaman, 2012; Rustiadi, 2018; Sujarto, 2006). Regional development so as not to cause inequality between regions, including in the location of the New State Capital, namely in Penajam Paser Utara and Kutai Kartanegara Regencies, research on regional characteristics is very much needed. The characteristics of the location of the New State Capital City are known so that the potential of each region can be determined and the next steps related to development planning can be determined to minimize the occurrence of inequality between regions (Mahi, 2016; Setiono & Setiyono, 2010; Tarigan, 2012). The relocation of the capital city is used as a tool (policy) for regional development and economic equity (Taufiq., 2017). In addition to location characteristics and economic impacts, institutional factors such as norms, rules, policies, and decisions are also crucial in the process of site selection and development in long-term effects (Sun & Lau., 2019). (see Figure 1). Food problems are an important aspect of community resilience in the face of the relocation of the national capital. Food security is directly proportional to the level of welfare and prosperity of a country.

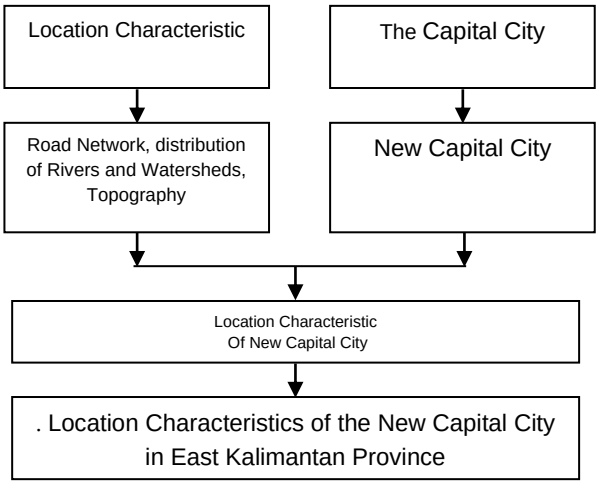

Figure 1. Location Characteristics of the New Capital City in East Kalimantan Province

B. METHOD

The research method was to obtain data in accordance with the research objective (Jalin., et al, 2022), This research aims to discover, explore, and interpret research data holistically and comprehensive. (Febriani & Riyanto., 2021) The research was conducted in two regencies, three sub-districts, and four sub-districts in the province of East Kalimantan. Penajam paser utara District includes Babulu and Sepaku Districts, while Kutai Kertanegara District includes Muara Jawa District. The sub-districts or villages studied were Babulu Darat, Pemaluan, Sepaku and Teluk Dalam. The data used in this study econdary data from the literature study. Data collection was carried out by taking some information about the characteristics of the location of the new state capital in several research locations. The data taken is the characteristic location data. The data used in this study is secondary data from the literature study. Data analysis was carried out descriptively, qualitatively, and quantitatively. Qualitative descriptive analysis was conducted to describe the characteristics of the location of the new state capital in several research locations.

The data used in this study is secondary data from the study literature. The data collection methods in this research are in-depth interviews, field observations, documentation, discussion forums, and literature studies (Jalil and Sugiyanto., 2021; Paramananda., 2020). The document study method (library) is used to obtain secondary data such as books, research results, and regulations. Collecting data to retrieve some information about the characteristics of the location of the new state capital in several research locations. Data analysis was carried out descriptively quantitatively and qualitatively. Quantitative analysis uses spatial analysis of the Geographic Information System (GIS) to map and model the characteristics of the IKN location. Qualitative descriptive analysis was conducted to describe the characteristics of the location of the new state capital in several research locations.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research is located in East Kalimantan Province with two districts studied, namely Penajam Paser Utara and Kutai Kartanegara Regency. In Penajam Paser Utara Regency, there are two sub-districts studied, namely Babulu and Sepaku Districts. West Babulu Village is located in Babulu District with an area of 5,197.89 Ha. There are two sub-districts in Sepaku, namely Pemaluan Village and Sepaku Village. Pemaluan Village has an area of 18,058.10 Ha and Sepaku Village has an area of 9,722.91 Ha. Kutai Kartanegara Regency has one sub-district, namely Muara Jawa Sub-district and Teluk Dalam Village with an area of 21,170.20 Ha (see Figure 1 and Table 1).

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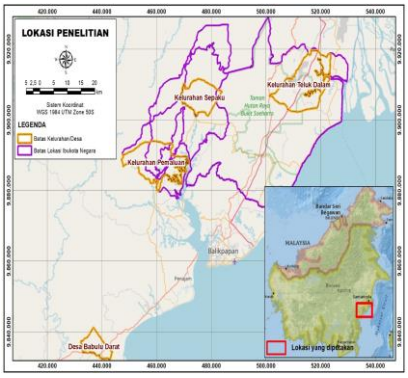

Figure 2. Research Location

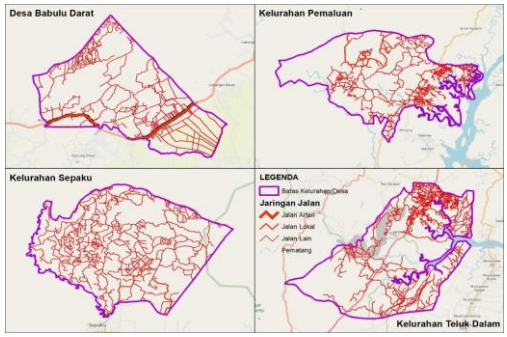

Figure 3. Road Network Village

Table 1. Research Locations

No.	District	Districts	Village	Area of Village (hectare)
1	Penajam Paser Utara	Babulu	Babulu Darat	5.197,89
2	Penajam Paser Utara	Sepaku	Pemaluan	18.058,10
3	Penajam Paser Utara	Sepaku	Sepaku	9.722,91
4	Kutai Kartanegara	Muara Jawa	Teluk Dalam	21.170,20

The characteristics of the location of the research area include the road network, river distribution, watershed, and topography, namely:

1. Characteristics of the Road Network

Roads are one of the most important aspects of everyday human life so that humans can travel anywhere to get to their place of activity. Roads for the government are an important means of transportation to run the wheels of the economy and government. There are several types of roads, namely highways, arterial roads, local roads, and other roads. The highway is a transportation infrastructure that affects the social and economic development of the community. Improving people's living standards will have an impact on the condition of road transport infrastructure. The land transportation sector with road infrastructure is the transportation infrastructure that receives the most influence from an increase in living standards, because the main function of the highway is as an infrastructure to serve the movement of human and goods traffic safely, comfortably, quickly, and economically. certain requirements (Haditama, 2009).

Local roads are roads that are often encountered, whereas local roads are roads that support community economic activities. West Babulu village has a network of arterial roads and local roads. Kelurahan Pemaluan, Kelurahan Sepaku, and Kelurahan Teluk Dalam have a network of local roads and other roads (see Figure 3)

2. Characteristics of River and Watershed Distribution

The hydrological unit, namely the Watershed (DAS) can be used to assess land quality. The land is the main factor to meet the needs of life and becomes very important along with the increase in population. The availability of land with high productivity capabilities in the watershed is decreasing in line with efforts to fulfill human needs. The increasing number of residents in the new capital city's locations will affect the availability of land and water. Fulfillment of water needs at the new capital city's locations from river water and dams. Rivers scattered in the watershed of the research area can be a source of water in the research area. The availability of clean water is one of the government's focuses in determining the location of the new capital city. Studies need to be carried out on the water potential of the surrounding watersheds that are expected to supply the needs of a nation's capital city, the groundwater potential, and the plans for the construction of dams and reservoirs that the central and local governments can use will carry out. The research area is North Panajam Paser Regency which has three watersheds, and Kutai Kartanegara Regency has two watersheds in total, there are 5 watersheds, namely Mahakam, PM, Riko Manggar, Telake watersheds.

Kutai Kartanegara Regency has two watersheds, Teluk Dalam Village, Muara Jawa District, which has a Mahakam Watershed covering 21,070.60 Ha, and PM Watershed with two watersheds, each of which has an area of 0.21 Ha and 99.38 Ha. Penajam Paser Utara Regency has three watersheds, namely the Telake watershed in two different places located in Babulu Barat Village with an area of 5,197.89 Ha and Pemaluan Village with an area of 13.10 Ha, Riko Manggar watershed in two different places in Pemaluan Village. With an area of 18,045.00 Ha and Sepaku Village with an area of 8,971.46 ha, and the Mahakam Watershed located in Sepaku District with an area of 751.45 Ha (see Figure 4 and Table 2).

Mahakam River is a mainstay river that can be used as a water source located quite far away. Rivers are used to fulfilling water needs and can

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also be used for water transportation. Meeting water needs apart from river water can also be from dams. The existing dams in the the nation's capital city area are the Manggar, Barnacle, Saboja, Lempake, and Embung Aji Raden dams and the Mahakam River Kalhol Intake (Total Potential 4,828 Liters/second) and the Water Resources Infrastructure Plan for the Sepaku Semoi Dams, Selamatyu, Lambakan, Berus, Safiak, Batu Lepek, Itchi and Intake Loa Kulu in the Mahakam River with a potential of 33,960 liters/second. The total potential is estimated at 38,777 liters/second (Herlambang and Said., 2020). Along with population growth, the need for water will continue to increase sharply for domestic needs, the industrial sector, and agriculture in the future (Wheida & Verhoeven., 2007).

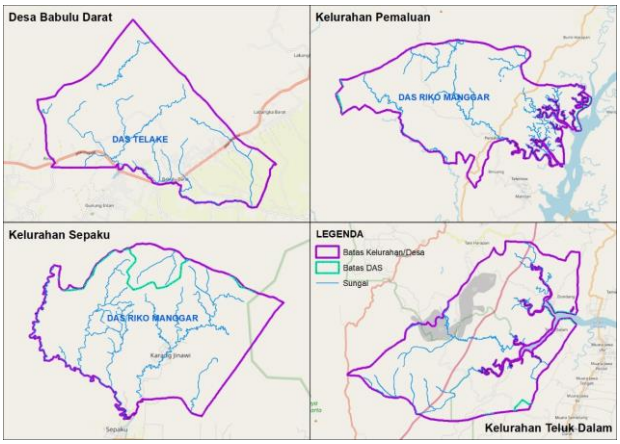

Figure 4. Rivers and watersheds

In 2023, it is estimated that IKN's water needs will reach 16,500 liters/second, with the needs of surrounding districts in that year reaching 27,232 liters/second. In line with the development of the city and its facilities, the demand for water will increase. The nation's capital city requires alternative additional water sources (Herlambang and Said., 2020). The watersheds and rivers in the research area are expected to help support the water needs of the IKN location. Water is a basic need that is needed for the construction and operation of existing facilities and is one of the most important substances on earth as a source of life (Badi et al., 2018). The state Capital City area has rivers that are not too large located in the northern part, with discharges ranging from 1 to 4 m3/second. Seeing this, the water problem becomes a very important problem so it must be managed as well as possible so that in the future there will not be a serious shortage of water supply (Hasan., 2014; Wheida & Verhoeven., 2004).

Table 2. River and watersheds

No.	District	Districts	Village	watersheds	Large (hectare)
1	Kutai Kartanegara	Muara Jawa	Teluk Dalam	MAHAKAM	21.070,60
2	Kutai Kartanegara	Muara Jawa	Teluk Dalam	PM	0,21
3	Kutai Kartanegara	Muara Jawa	Teluk Dalam	PM	99,38
4	Penajam Paser Utara	Babulu	Babulu Darat	TELAKE	5.197,89
5	Penajam Paser Utara	Sepaku	Pemaluan	TELAKE	13,10
6	Penajam Paser Utara	Sepaku	Pemaluan	RIKO MANGGAR	18.045,00
7	Penajam Paser Utara	Sepaku	Sepaku	MAHAKAM	751,45
8	Penajam Paser Utara	Sepaku	Sepaku	RIKO MANGGAR	8.971,46

Source: BPDASHL Mahakam Berau

3. Topographical Characteristics

Topography has an important role in the process of infiltration, runoff, and erosion. The topography of the area, which includes elevation, land slope, and regional morphology, will greatly determine the accessibility and development of the area in the future. Areas with a fairly high elevation, steep slopes, and landforms that tend to be hilly or mountainous, will be relatively difficult to access and the development process will run more slowly. One of the reasons is that the process of infrastructure development, such as roads, settlements, offices, and so on, will take considerable time, effort, and cost. In addition to the expensive infrastructure development process, points with high elevations, in general, can also have an unfavorable impact on the surrounding environment, especially the environment below it, when these areas are used for urban infrastructure development.

This is because the highest points in an area generally function as protected areas, namely guarding against excess water or flooding during the rainy season and guarding against water shortages during the dry season. As shown in Figure 5, the sub-district of Pemaluan has the highest point of the four administrative areas studied. So that this village area has a fairly rough topography.

In fact, part of the Pemaluan sub-district is the nation's capital city core zone. Because Pemaluan has the highest points, it is best if these highest points are later maintained as a protected area or green open space (RTH) for the city. In order to protect the areas under it. If the Pemaluan Village which has the highest point is opened, various types of disasters will appear, such as floods in the rainy season and water shortages in the dry season. This is because the topography and physical characteristics of the watershed will affect the amount of rainfall, as well as the high and low air temperature in a watershed.

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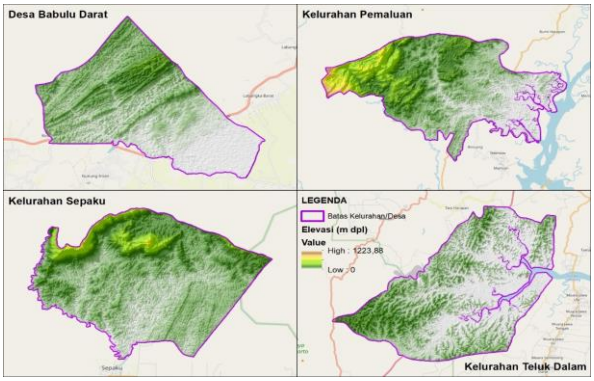

Figure 5. Elevation

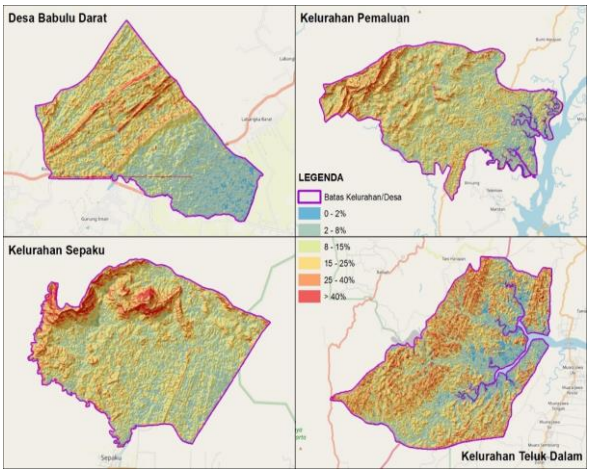

Figure 6. Slope

Theoretically, usual areas with very steep slopes (>40%) and large enough areas, should be designated as protected areas. Based on Figure 5, the sub-district that has a very steep slope and the area is quite large is the Sepaku Village. So that in the future these very steep areas of Sepaku Village can be used as urban forests, which can also function as educational or tourism facilities for a nation's capital city.

Areas with flat landforms (plains) will be relatively faster to develop. Because flat areas will be easily accessible in the field, and physical development in these areas is not very expensive, compared to areas with rough terrains, such as Mount tops or Midslopes. Based on Figure 6, it can be seen that Babulu Darat Village is actually the area that has the widest plains. However, this area is outside the IKN. So even though it is flat, the speed of development of this area may not be as fast as the other three villages. The most worrying thing is that the Pemaluan Urban Village area, which is located in the core zone of a nation's capital city, has a fairly large U-shape valley form. Basin landforms like this are generally prone to flooding. So basin areas like this may in the future require a lot of artificial drainage channels to facilitate the disposal of excess water.

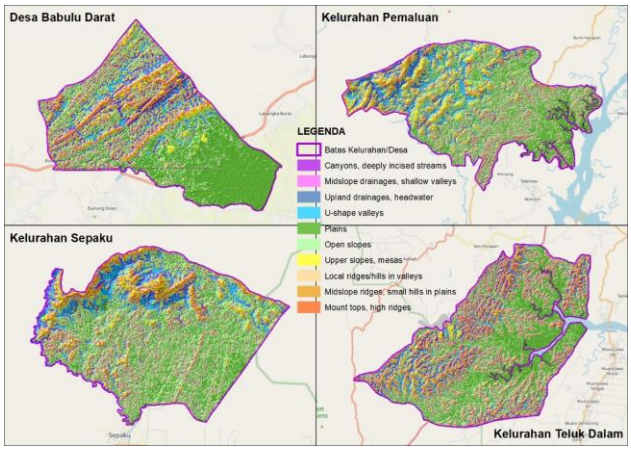

Figure 6. Landform

D. CONCLUSION

Babulu Barat village has a network of arterial roads and local roads. Pemaluan Village, Sepaku Village, and Teluk Dalam Village have a network of local roads and other roads. Panajam Paser Utara Regency has 3 watersheds and Kutaikertanegara Regency has 2 watersheds in total there are 5 watersheds namely Mahakam, PM, Riko Manggar, Telake watersheds.

Fulfillment of water needs apart from river water can also be from dams. In 2023, it is estimated that IKN's water needs will reach 16,500 liters/second, with the needs of surrounding districts in that year reaching 27,232 liters/second.In line with the development of the city and its facilities, the need for water will increase so that the nation's capital city requires alternative sources of additional water. Topographic conditions seen from elevation, slope, and landform, there are several areas that need to be maintained as protected areas or urban green open spaces (RTH), urban forests, which can also function as educational or tourism facilities for the nation's capital city, in order to protect the area.

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