

Planning and Space Utilization for the Archipelago Capital Candidate

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Abstract: The frenzy of plans to move and build the nation's capital city from Jakarta to East Kalimantan has for some time adorned the national news and has even become an international discussion. Domestically, there are pros and cons to the plan for the Archipelago Capital Candidate (IKN). There are interesting things related to the pros and cons, especially from academics, environmentalists, and regional planning experts, among others, about how to plan and utilization space in the IKN. It is hoped that the planning and utilization of the IKN can reduce various forms of inequality, as well as become a determinant of ecological sustainability. Moreover, various strategic global issues now also need to be accommodated in regional development planning, such as the Industrial Revolution 4.0 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Keywords: the IKN, planning, space utilization.

INTRODUCTION

The old saying, who told you to come to Jakarta, has been heard until now. Yes, Jakarta, with all its advantages and disadvantages, people flock to Jakarta. Most people in the archipelago must know and recognize Jakarta as the nation's capital, which is the center of the economy and is predicated as "the center of everything". As a trading center, Jakarta accounts for 20% of the trade sector's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). As a trading center, Jakarta is also a center for finance, services, education, and the manufacturing industry. As the center of government and economy, it causes a very high level of urbanization, which triggers population problems that also have an impact on other problems. Jakarta is listed as the 9th most populous city in the world according to the World Economic Forum report (Aziz, 2018).

With a very high level of urbanization, Jakarta is now inhabited by more than 10 million people. With an area of 661.5 km² and inhabited by 10 million people, it causes various problems such as high congestion and unhealthy air quality, high risk of flooding which has a flood safety level of around 50%, to limited water supply and land subsidence. Severe air pollution, annual flooding as well as land subsidence and rising sea levels have the potential to submerge Jakarta (Harahap, 2013). Jakarta as a port city was originally named Sunda Kelapa. Then, on June 22, 1527, Prince Fatahillah came and founded the city of Jayakarta to replace Sunda Kelapa which was later designated as the current city of Jakarta. The city of Jayakarta developed as a busy port city, where traders from China, India, Arabia, Europe, and other countries exchange commodities (Handayani, 2019).

With the above problems, the discourse on moving the nation's capital has been around since 1957. This issue was discussed again in the 1980s during the New Order. Until the reign of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY) this issue was re-rolled and re-rolled. The purpose of this paper is to provide additional insight and knowledge as well as a reference for future studies regarding the problems and impacts of the IKN development that can occur before and after development.

FINDINGS

2.1 National Capital Planning

Moving the nation's capital city from Jakarta to East Kalimantan requires careful planning. All aspects of the existing aspects must be considered. Indraprahasta (2019) said that the planning stage of the capital city development is an interesting thing to study because development will start from scratch. "Development will really start from a concept, from things that didn't exist before. Planning from scratch is what's interesting". According to Indraprahasta & Derudder (2019), the planning of moving the capital city should not only be aimed at the new city to be inhabited but also the previous capital city. "After the capital is moved, problems in Jabodetabek and Java will not disappear and must be considered. Java will still be the center of economy and development in the long term", Indraprahasta (2019) further explained, that the problem of population density in Java is still this will happen because the industrial area does not immediately move out of the area. Several countries have moved their capital cities by separating the central government and industrial centers. Among them is the United States which moved the capital city to Washington DC as the center of government, but the business center is still in New York. Likewise, the Hague area is the center of the Dutch government and Amsterdam remains the economic center. "Other examples can be seen in Brazil and Islamabad". In the IKN planning there is a vision it which is considered ideal. This vision is following the pillars of Indonesia's 2045 development plan as shown in Fig 1 below.



Figure 1. Principles of the National Capital (Source: Pocket Book of IKN Transfer in Indonesian).

2.2 Utilization of East Kalimantan Region as IKN

The election of East Kalimantan as an IKN cannot be separated from several factors, especially the availability of areas that can be utilized. Several reasons why East Kalimantan was selected for criteria include: 1) Availability of large land owned by the government or BUMN, to reduce costs; 2) Location, geographically in the middle of the territory of Indonesia, represents justice; 3) The potential for social conflict is low, has an open culture towards immigrants; 4) The carrying capacity of the soil and raw water; 5) Meet the defense and security perimeter; 6) Minimum of

natural disasters; and 6) Close to existing cities that are already developing for efficient initial infrastructure investment. More details can be seen in Fig 2 below.

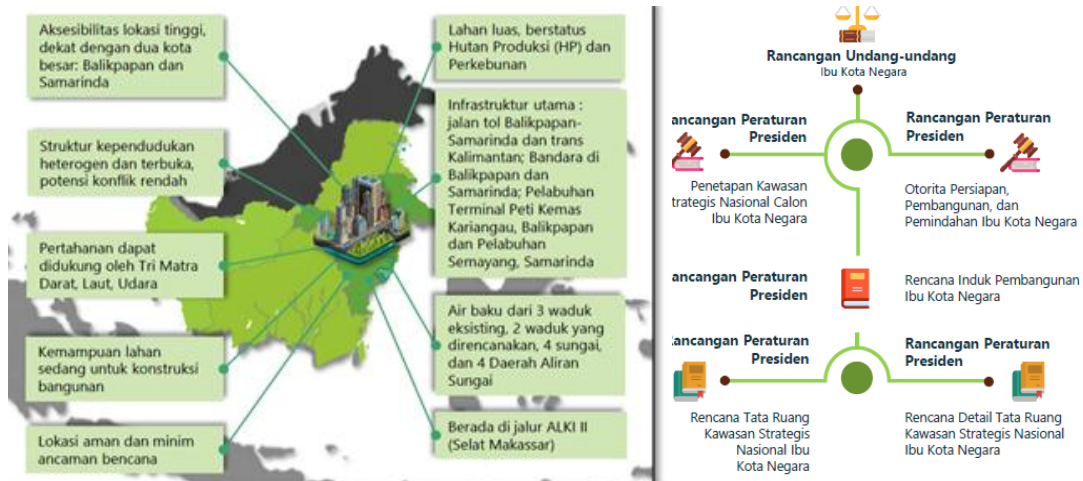


Figure 2. Selection Criteria for East Kalimantan Province and Legal Basis for Transferring IKN(Source: Pocket Book of IKN Transfer in Indonesian).

2.3 IKN zoning

Minister of National Development and Planning or Head of BAPPENAS Bambang P.S. Brodjonegoro, the government has prepared a zoning plan for the IKN development. The plan is divided into four IKN areas (Fig 3).

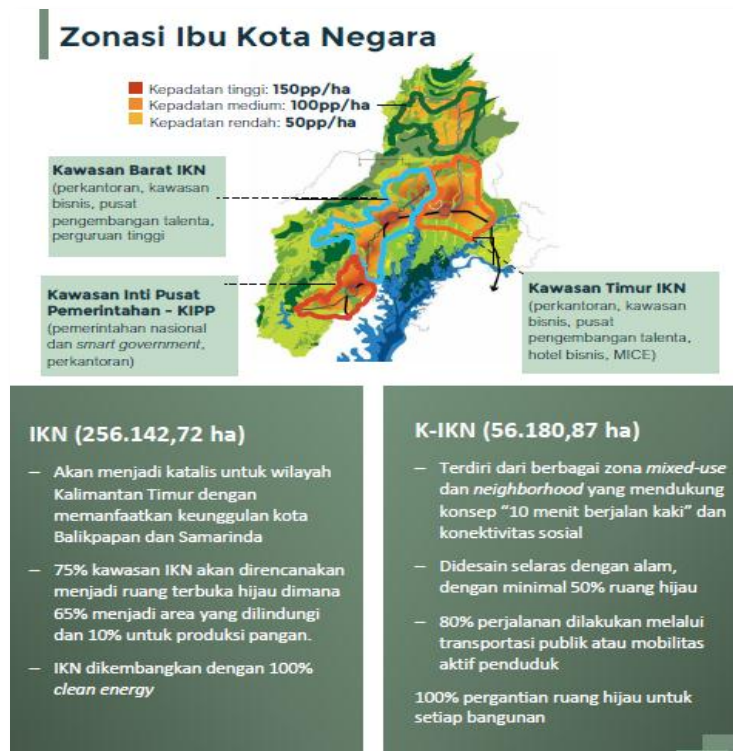


Figure 3. IKN zoning (Source: Pocket Book of IKN Transfer in Indonesian).

- The first zone, is the core area of the center of government with an area of 2,000 hectares. "There will be constructions starting from the palace, DPR, MK, MA, BPK, ministry offices, non-ministerial, TNI, and POLRI and there will be cultural gardens and botanical gardens," said Bambang at the Bappenas office, Central Jakarta, Thursday 16 May 2019.
- The second zone is the IKN area which is estimated to use up to 40,000 hectares of land. In this zoning, the government will plan to build housing for civil servants, educational and health facilities, and universities. In addition, in this zone, the government will build science and technoparks, high-tech and clean industries, research and development, MICE or Convention Centers to museums. The construction of an important museum-like one of the IKN is the same as what is done in developed countries that have museums. "In the capitals of developed countries near the center of government, there is always a museum. Later, the museum becomes a lesson that contributes to civilization and represents IKN".
- The third zone, a 200,000-hectare IKN expansion location has been prepared. In that location, the government will build national parks, orangutan conservation or zoos, and clusters of non-civil servants housing in airports or ports. and near the harbor".
- The fourth zone is the IKN 2 expansion zone, covering an area of 200,000 hectares. This zone is a metropolitan area and development area associated with other provinces.

CONCLUSIONS

Moving to the capital city certainly requires careful planning. Many aspects must be considered from all sides. After the capital city is moved, problems in Greater Jakarta and Java will not necessarily disappear and must be considered. Java will still be the center of economy and development in the long term. The results of the planning contain a collection of decisions that result in several activities that are deemed necessary to be carried out to realize the expected conditions. Policy directions and strategies for the utilization of national territorial space are prepared to maintain national integrity, balance, and harmony of development between regions and between sectors, as well as harmony between the natural environment and the artificial environment to improve people's welfare. For example RUTRK, RDTRK, RTRK, Tourism Area Planning, etc. As we already know that one of the sources of environmental damage is population, which with the presence of residents can result in environmental pollution caused by waste from the residents' necessities of life. As input from the author, we as part of the population must be able to protect the nature around us or to keep our environment clean so that we can breathe clean air without being polluted by garbage or pollution. The existence of IKN can be a solution or a legacy burden, depending on the process. If the process can run well then it will be a good legacy for the next president, but if the process is not in line with expectations it will be a burden of inheritance. Transfers should not create old problems in new places. The need for a high commitment to be able to make East Kalimantan an ideal place as a new IKN, without causing the same problems as in the previous location. It is necessary to build a commitment in a new place where the problems this country has experienced, in Jabodetabek and Java do not occur in new areas.

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