

# The Existence of Local Culture and Cultural Acculturation to the Plan National Capital Development

Diaz Farrudzi Rahayudi<sup>1</sup> ; Juan Bastian<sup>2</sup>; Raden Muhammad Haikal Jabbar Subarna<sup>3</sup>;  
Argasepta Armadhani<sup>4</sup>

{diazfarrudzi@apps.ipb.ac.id<sup>1</sup>; juanbastian@apps.ipb.ac.id<sup>2</sup>; jabbarhaikal@apps.ipb.ac.id<sup>3</sup>;  
argaarmadhani@apps.ipb.ac.id<sup>4</sup>}

Departemen Sains Komunikasi dan Pengembangan Masyarakat, Fakultas Ekologi Manusia, Institut  
Pertanian Bogor, Dramaga Bogor, +622518622642, 16680, Indonesia

**Abstract.** The plan to move the new capital city which has been decided by President Joko Widodo needs to be studied further because it reaps the pros and cons of various parties. The purpose of this study is to analyze the environmental impacts that will be caused by the development of the national capital, to analyze the possible influence of the development of the national capital to the socio-cultural aspects of local communities, and to analyze the potential impacts of the development of the national capital on economic aspects. This study uses a qualitative method using primary and secondary data generated from interviews with lecturers and students who live in Java and Outside Java. The results of this study indicate that the relocation of the capital city still needs to be studied further in terms of anthropology and sociology.

**Keywords:** Capital City, Economy, Culture, Social, Relocation

## 1 Introduction

Talking about the relocation of the new capital city which has been decided by President Joko Widodo on August 26, 2019 through a press conference at the State Palace, it is necessary to study further. The idea of moving the capital is not something new in the era of President Joko Widodo. Flashback to the history of Indonesia, the idea of relocating the capital has long been sparked in the era of President Soekarno. Soekarno chose Palangkaraya, which is in the middle of the Indonesian archipelago and its vast territory, as the IKN. But Soekarno's idea never materialized. On the other hand, President Soekarno established Jakarta as IKN Indonesia with Law Number 10 of 1964 dated June 22, 1964.

Not only in the Soekarno era, the idea of transferring IKN was also sparked during the New Order era. The discourse of moving IKN to Jonggol. The plan again failed due to the upheaval of 1997-1998. In the era of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, the discourse of relocating

IKN reappeared due to traffic jams and floods that hit Jakarta. There were three options that emerged at that time, namely to keep Jakarta as the IKN and the center of government by making improvements, Jakarta to remain an IKN but the center of government was moved to another area, and to build a new IKN (TEMPO Co).

The transfer of IKN has only been seriously worked on by President Joko Widodo. By moving the capital city from Jakarta to Penajam Paser Utara, East Kalimantan, Jokowi hopes that economic equality and development will be created. Because, currently, 58 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP) of the economy or the velocity of money is on the island of Java. In fact, Indonesia has more than 17,000 islands. President Jokowi's brilliant idea is not a bad thing, but whether rapid movement in IKN development in the midst of economic instability is the right step. There are many things to consider, especially for the location of IKN in the future.

These years will be political years, therefore whether this development is the vision of the state or only the vision of the elite. Currently, looking at the progress of the Capital of the Archipelago, even the centralization is very visible. The Central Government unilaterally determines the direction of development without being accompanied by clear and measurable public consultations. This is feared to repeat the same mistake and potentially cause friction at the regional level because its interests are not being considered.

According to him, the construction of the buffer zone for the New Capital City is considered important because it is hoped that there will be equitable development for the area around IKN. Because according to him, it is also necessary to encourage buffer zones IKN which can indeed support the needs of demographic, geographical IKN which will become the new economic center. On the other hand, the concession land to be built for IKN is not empty land but there are mining, forestry, coal, palm oil and property lands. And there are still hundreds of mining pits that have not been reclaimed. So is there no threat that can cause cultural, social, and economic friction for local communities in Kalimantan? For this reason, the author wants to analyze the development of IKN that brings positive transformation or even reduces the welfare of the people of Kalimantan and in a wider scope, namely the Indonesian people.

This study aims to answer three questions: (i) does the national capital development plan have the potential to harm the environment?, (ii) what is the potential impact of the development of the national capital on the socio-cultural aspects of the local community?, (iii) What is the potential impact of the development of the nation's capital on the economy.

## **2 Methods**

This research is qualitative and uses two sources of primary and secondary data. Primary data mining in this study used an emic approach, namely interviews with lecturers who are experts in their fields. The author also distributed a questionnaire in the form of a google form to the general public, such as people outside Java, Java, and people living in the Kalimantan area within 5 days starting from May 25, 2022 to May 30, 2022 to 28 respondents. While secondary data is taken through articles, journals, reports or documents that have been published online that are relevant to the topics raised.

The process of data analysis is carried out by searching, compiling and processing data that has been obtained from the results of research in the form of in-depth interviews with informants. The form of presenting qualitative data can be in the form of narrative texts in the

form of field notes resulting from in depth interviews. The method used is a qualitative data analysis technique which has four stages, namely data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. Data collection includes the entire process of obtaining field data from both primary and secondary data. Data reduction is the process of improving data in the form of adding or subtracting data. Data presentation is a systematic data collection activity so as to produce conclusions.

### **3 Result and Discussions**

#### **3.1. Potential Impact of the National Capital Development Plan from the Environmental Aspect**

Discussions related to moving the new capital city to Kalimantan are currently being discussed among the general public as well as experts. One of the things they discussed was related to the impacts that would occur in the future. One of the impacts that will occur is in the environmental sector. The plan to relocate the National Capital City (IKN) in East Kalimantan Province has major challenges in environmental aspects, especially how to ensure that urban development can maintain forest functions, biodiversity and not damage the environment.

According to several academics of IPB, Lecturer of Natural Resources Management, namely Ari Wibowo, M.Sc. and Dr. Alfian Helmi, S.KPm., M.Sc. stated that this relocation could have a negative impact for local community. This will potentially lead to the emergence of natural disasters such as floods. In addition to flooding, another environmental impact is air pollution because this transfer will potentially increase the number of vehicles in Kalimantan Province.

Other potential environmental impacts associated with moving the new capital city:

- a. Forest Degradation in IKN Areas
- b. Threats to Habitat in IKN
- c. Potential Carbon Emissions from Forest Clearing
- d. Limited Raw Water Supply
- e. Flood Potential

This is also reinforced by the results of a survey conducted to the general public both domiciled in Java and outside Java. The majority of the community agreed that there were many negative impacts on the environment regarding the relocation of the capital city.

#### **3.2. Potential Impacts of the National Capital Development Plan from the SocioCultural Aspect**

Socio-culture is a whole of elements of values, social order and human behavior that are interrelated and each element works independently and together with each other to support each other to achieve the goals of human life in society. The existence of this plan to relocate the National Capital has the potential to cause impacts on socio-cultural aspects such as:

1. The fading of the culture of the local community, it is very feared that it will be strengthened by the lifestyle of the Kalimantan people who depend on nature.

2. The occurrence of Culture Shock with the development of a smart city if the available human resources capacity is not ready for chaos.
3. The existing culture will no longer exist if development is carried out without respecting and maintaining local wisdom, then if the people do not adhere to their culture with changes in the flow of technology

The things mentioned above will very likely happen if no early prevention efforts are prepared, therefore the schemes in development must still pay attention to local wisdom that is there. Acculturation will be possible, but it will not be the main problem, because later the problem will be the relationship between humans and nature, no longer the relationship between humans and humans.

### **3.3. Potential Impact of the National Capital Development Plan from the Economic Aspect**

Moving the country's capital city from DKI Jakarta to Kalimantan will pose future risks in various sectors, especially in the economic sector. According to Bappenas, the increase in GRDP comes from the utilization of potential resources such as land clearing for productive infrastructure purposes and the creation of job opportunities for skilled human resources, which so far have not been utilized efficiently. With the relocation of the country's capital city, Bappenas calculates that there will be an increase in labor wages for the surrounding area as reflected by an increase in the price of labor by 1.37%. This is reinforced by the opinion of one of the academics of IPB, Dr. Alfian Helmi, S.KPm., M.Sc. as a Lecturer for Natural Resources Governance who stated that the transfer of IKN has changed the livelihoods of the surrounding community for the better and more prosperous.

To ensure the development of new IKN, Bappenas plans to provide incentives for business actors to invest. With this policy, the transfer of IKN is predicted to increase national economic growth with a controlled inflation rate. In aggregate, the welfare of the people in the new IKN locations will increase and have the potential to reduce economic inequality between Java and outside Java. On the other hand, there are different views from other academics regarding the transfer of this IKN. According to Ari Wibowo, M.Sc. as a Lecturer for Natural Resources Governance, this change tends to have a negative impact on the Indonesian economy. According to him, the relocation of the new capital is not just to build new infrastructure, but it is necessary to mobilize the State Civil Apparatus (ASN) and other things like that which will require a large amount of funds. In addition, because the state's business interests are separated, this will result in higher state expenditures.

Based on the survey results of the general public who live in the Java Island area, they assume that the relocation of the new capital city has a negative impact on the community in the economic field, because transportation costs in administrative arrangements are higher. Meanwhile, for people outside Java, especially people who live in Kalimantan, this transfer has a good impact because it can improve the welfare of the surrounding community because of the opening of new job opportunities.

### **3.4. Strategy for Defense of Local Culture and Cultural Acculturation of the National Capital Development Plan**

Threats to the existence of local culture in an area can be influenced by several factors such as urbanization, media, and government policies. In this case, the national capital development plan includes these three factors. Therefore we need a defense strategy against the existence of

local culture and acculturating culture in East Kalimantan. Based on the results of in-depth interviews with informants, several responses related to local cultural defense strategies and cultural acculturation were obtained as follows.

1. The curatorium in planning the development of the nation's capital must be evaluated and studied more thoroughly.
2. A review is needed with various considerations in the preparation of the RPJP (long-term development plan).
3. Involve participation and listen to the voices of indigenous peoples starting from the initiation process, planning, process, monitoring and evaluation.
4. Make a firm and clear plan so as not to cause external impacts. Such as the destruction of the buffer area and insufficient carrying capacity.
5. Conduct studies based on anthropological and sociological perspectives on local culture, conflicts that can lead to conflict, and community culture shock.

#### **4 Conclusion**

The harvest of pros and cons from the Indonesian people regarding the transfer of IKN is not strong enough and urgent to move our capital city at this time. What is more urgent is to take advantage of developments that are more strategic and prioritized, namely economic recovery, health management, human resource development, and much more. Jakarta, which is full of urban problems, water, traffic jams, floods, as well as Kalimantan, which is empty of people, good springs, and its location in the middle of Indonesia, are one of the reasons for moving to the capital city. The welfare of local communities in Kalimantan will be better with the increase in sources of livelihood there.

However, the existing cultural acculturation does not guarantee whether the local culture will continue to exist, or even be closed with a new culture. This relocation was also followed by a fairly large development which certainly required a large amount, causing the Indonesian economy to decline. There is a need for further studies related to the impact of moving the national capital in terms of anthropology and sociology so that the existing culture is maintained and not lost.

#### **References**

- [1] Budiarta IW. 2019. The existence of local languages related to the relocation of the state capital to East Kalimantan: threats and defense strategies. Proceedings of the National Seminar on the Postgraduate Program of the University of Warmadewa in collaboration with the Postgraduate Program of the University of Mulawarman. (1): 1–9.
- [2] Hasan F. IKN transfer: not feasible, not urgent, and not governance. Institute for Development of Economics and Finance (INDEF).
- [3] Hasibuan RRA, Aisa S. 2020. The impact and risks of moving the capital city on the economy in Indonesia. Journal of Islamic Economics. 5(1): 183-203.
- [4] Hutasoit WL. 2018. Analysis of the relocation of the national capital. Dedication. 19(2):108–128. <http://ejournal.untag-smd.ac.id/index.php/dedication/article/view/3989>.

- [5] Mardika IM. 2019. Cultural heritage as a tourism icon in the context of East Kalimantan becoming the nation's capital. *J Social Science And Hum. ready to rise*. <http://jayapanguspress.penerbit.org/index.php/ganaya/article/view/372>.
- [6] Umiyati M. 2019. Conceptual model of local language preservation in East Kalimantan as the new state capital. *Proceedings of the National Seminar on the Postgraduate Program of the University of Warmadewa in collaboration with the Postgraduate Program of the University of Mulawarman*. (1):1-9.