

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

On August 26th 2019, President Joko Widodo in his press conference at the State Palace announced plans to relocate the Indonesian Capital City to be moved from Jakarta to parts of North Penajam Paser and Kutai Kartanegara, both of which are part of the East Kalimantan Province¹. The relocation of this capital city is one of 41 strategic priority project plans, which are included in the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024².

The relocation of the capital city is one of the current solution for the government, to overcome the rising problems in the Indonesian Capital City, Jakarta due to overpopulation³. What underlies the relocation of the Capital city from Jakarta to parts of North Penajam Paser and Kutai Kartanegara is strongly motivated by two factors, namely the motivating factor and the pull⁴ factor⁵. There are several factors in the motivating factor that led to the planned relocation of this capital city.

¹ Ihsanuddin, 2019, "Jokowi umumkan lokasi ibu kota baru senin siang ini", accessed from <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2019/08/26/08130121/jokowi-umumkan-lokasi-ibu-kota-baru-senin-siang-ini?page=all>, on January 14, 2020 at 07.23 PM.

² Kementrian PPN/BAPPENAS, 2019, "Rancangan Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional (RPJMN) 2020-2024", p 39.

³ Galuh Syahbana Indraparahasta, 2019, "Pindah Ibu Kota: Solusi atau Masalah Baru?", accessed from <http://lipi.go.id/berita/Pindah-Ibu-Kota-Solusi-atau-Masalah-Baru/21764>, on June 10, 2020 at 01.20 PM.

⁴ P.M Roget, 1852, *Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases*, England, Longman Group Uk Limited, p 291.

⁵ Ibnu Hariyanto, 2019, "Kata Sejarawan LIPI soal Faktor Pemindahan Ibu Kota tahun 1946 dan Kini", accessed from <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-4679161/kata-sejarawan-lipi-soal-faktor-pemindahan-ibu-kota-tahun-1946-dan-kini>, on March 9, 2020 at 12.21 AM.

The first factor is the dense population of Java Island, as 56.56% of the Indonesian population is on Java Island⁶. The second factor is because population density in Jakarta and the island of Java leads the government system to only be centralized or focused in Java Island, which causes imbalances of development in other parts of Indonesia⁷, especially the eastern parts of Indonesia⁸. The third factor is because Jakarta and its surrounding areas currently have various environmental problems that have an impact on people's daily activities⁹. Several examples are the floods that are still experienced by Jakartans and people living in Jakarta Satellite cities (Bekasi and Tangerang Selatan City) in early 2020¹⁰, the overpopulated transportation in Jakarta and Java Island which led to congestion and has direct impact to the environment¹¹, the amount of industrial waste from small to large scale that causes pollution (local dam, rivers, groundwater, sea, and air)¹², the increasing number of population which causes the need

⁶ Badan Pusat statistik, 2013, "Proyeksi Penduduk Indonesia 2015-2045 Hasil SUPAS 2015-2045" p 39.

⁷ Chandra Gian Asmara, 2019, "Alasan Ibu Kota RI Harus Pindah: Karena Jawa Sudah Lelah", accessed from <https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/news/20190517103740-4-73136/alasan-ibu-kota-ri-harus-pindah-karena-jawa-sudah-lelah>, on March 21, 2020 at 02.10 AM.

⁸ Osc, 2019, "Kenapa Harus Pindah Ibu Kota?", accessed from <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/nasional/20190827093658-32-424906/kenapa-harus-pindah-ibu-kota>, on March 21, 2020 at 01.30 AM.

⁹ Sigit Eka Pribadi, 2020, "Semoga IKN Baru Tidak Seperti DKI Jakarta", accessed from <https://www.kompasiana.com/sigit19781986/5e0f4f5b097f367a05739d72/semoga-ikn-baru-tidak-seperti-dki-jakarta>, on March 21, 2020 at 03.30 AM.

¹⁰ Nur habibie, 2020, "BNPB: 9 Orang Meninggal Akibat Banjir Jakarta dan Sekitarnya", accessed from <https://www.liputan6.com/news/read/4189440/bnpb-9-orang-meninggal-akibat-banjir-di-jakarta-dan-sekitarnya>, on March 29, 2020 at 02.47 AM.

¹¹ BPLHD Provinsi DKI Jakarta, 2015, "Status Lingkungan Hidup Daerah Provinsi Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta 2015", accessed from https://lingkunganhidup.jakarta.go.id/Docs/Lap_SLHD/Lap_1C.htm, on March 30, 2020 at 03.09 AM.

¹² Luthfi Ayu Azanella, 2019, "Benarkah Ibu Kota Baru Memindah Masalah Jakarta ke Kalimantan?", accessed from

for settlement to increase and leads many people to live in places that should not be a place of settlement¹³, and a large amount of uncontrolled waste disposal which leads to other related environmental problems¹⁴. The fourth factor is the impact of population density as well as various environmental problems that occurred in Jakarta and the island of Java, causing a crisis of water resources for basic daily needs¹⁵.



Picture 1. Map of the location capital city in East Kalimantan Province (Source: cnbcindonesia.com)

<https://www.kompas.com/tren/read/2019/08/28/054500465/benarkah-ibu-kota-baru-memindah-masalah-jakarta-ke-kalimantan->, on March 30, 2020 at 08.15 AM.

¹³ M. Rixal, 2019, "Menebak Nasib Jakarta", accessed from <https://news.detik.com/x/detail/investigasi/20190607/Menebak-Nasib-Jakarta/>, on June 10, 2020 at 11.30 AM.

¹⁴ Teguh Firmansyah, 2019, "PKS Ungkap Delapan Alasan Tolak Pemindahan Ibu Kota", accessed from <https://nasional.republika.co.id/berita/pylsvx377/pks-ungkap-delapan-alasan-tolak-pemindahan-ibu-kota>, on June 10, 2020 at 10.30 PM.

¹⁵ Anonymous, 2019, "Lengkap, Ini 5 Fakta Seputar Rencana Pemindahan Ibu Kota RI", accessed from <https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/news/20190825093232-4-94406/lengkap-ini-5-fakta-seputar-rencana-pemindahan-ibu-kota-ri>, on March 30, 2020 at 03.20 AM.

Based on the stated problems above, it is clear that the land management does not follow the provisions of spatial planning and the provisions on the use of existing spatial planning. Analyzing from the current condition of Jakarta with various problems already existing in the capital city, further developments on the capital city can not be carried well and efficiently due to the effects of the problems. There are many obstacles Jakarta currently has, which one of them is land limitation.

This is where the important role of the government in carrying out the principles of good governance as an important element is needed in the case of the relocation of this capital city¹⁶, where the purpose of the principle of good governance is that the government as the organizing body of the development management system can make decisions that can be accounted for in any actions decided and carried out by the government¹⁷. The relationship between the principle of good governance and the utilization of land use suitability in the case of the new capital plan is a basic element that requires special attention. Utilization of spatial planning in terms of land use which has the concept of the use of land in accordance with its potential will greatly help reduce future damage¹⁸. It is hoped that

¹⁶ Sunarno, 2015, "Incorporating Good Land Governance in The Disaster Region of Yogyakarta", *Jurnal Media Hukum*, vol. 22 no. 1 , p 3.

¹⁷ Bagian protokol dan komunikasi pimpinan, 2017, "Pengertian, Prinsip dan Penerapan Good Governance di Indonesia", accessed from <https://bulelengkab.go.id/detail/artikel/pengertian-prinsip-dan-penerapan-good-governance-di-indonesia-99>, on June 9, 2020 at 02.21 AM.

¹⁸ Benadikta Widjayatnika, et al, 2017, "Analisis Perubahan Penggunaan Lahan dan Arahan Pemanfaatan Ruang Untuk Pertanian di Kabupaten Penajam Paser Utara, Provinsi Kalimantan Timur", *Journal of Regional and Rural Development Planning*, vol.1 no.3, p 2.

this new capital city development plan can adjust and design land use wisely.

The plan to relocate Indonesia's capital city also influences a number of motivating and pull factors. Factors considered as pull factors for capital city relocation plan, namely the parts of North Panajam Paser and Kutai Kartanegara are considered as strategic locations for the relocation of capital city because the position would be right in the middle of the Indonesian territory, which help the government to increase the development rate in the eastern region of Indonesia. This location is also considered to have minimum risk of natural disaster, suitable infrastructure, land availability, lack of social conflict, and sports facilities that are adequate in participating in international matches¹⁹. There are many necessity matters must be considered in executing the capital city relocation plan, one of which is the use of spatial planning, especially utilization in terms of land use.

The definition of land as stated in “land use” is no different as stated in land space contained in the definition of space, meaning that the land is part of the definition of space. Specifically, aspects of land use suitability have been regulated and stipulated in Government Regulation Number 16 of 2004 concerning Land Use. This Government Regulation is used as the main reference for the provisions on aspects of land use which have been

¹⁹ Nur Rohmi Aida, 2019, “Dipindah, ini 5 keunggulan Kalimantan Timur sebagai Ibu Kota Baru”, accessed from <https://www.kompas.com/tren/read/2019/08/22/164707265/dipindah-ini-5-keunggulan-kalimantan-timur-sebagai-ibu-kota-baru?page=all>, on March 30, 2020 at 03.40 AM.

specifically described In the 1945 Constitution Article 33 paragraph 3 the purpose of using land solely for the prosperity of the Indonesian people and nation²⁰.

Based on the problems that have been described above, "Land Use Suitability Aspect On The Case Of Relocating Indonesia's Capital City Planning" is thus stated as the undergraduate thesis proposal title.

B. Problem Formulation

1. What is the urgency and procedure for relocating the capital city of Indonesia?
2. How is the suitability of the relocation of the Indonesian Capital city with the concept of land use?

C. Research Objectives

1. To find out the urgency and procedures required for the removal of the Capital city of Indonesia.
2. To analyze the suitability of relocation of the Capital city of Indonesia with the concept of land use.

D. Research Benefits

1. Theoretical Benefits

This research is expected to provide benefits to the government especially to the national development planning ministry / national development planning agency related to the development of the new Indonesian Capital City.

²⁰Article 33 Point (3) the Constitutional Law 1945.

2. Practical Benefits

This research is expected to provide information on national development towards the relocation of Indonesia's Capital City, especially in terms of land use suitability.