

NEW CAPITAL CITY IN INDONESIA: NEEDS AND REQUIREMENTS

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ABSTRACTS

The idea to move the national capital from Jakarta to another city has been widely discussed by both the government and academics. The relocation of the national capital today is believed as one of the solutions to overcome the country's problems. The city of Jakarta as the capital of the country is currently experiencing considerable pressure, especially in the area of air pollution, garbage, lack of environmental carrying capacity, high population growth, so that according to predictions it is difficult to accommodate future population growth. In the end, the government made a decision to move the national capital according to the plan, which would be done carefully and quickly. The decision to relocate the capital of the country gave rise to an interesting study material to be discussed, namely: the problem of the reasons for the need to move the national capital, including the criteria for determining the location of a new national capital and also the problem of planning ideas for a new national capital. The decision to relocate the capital and determine a new location, of course, must be studied in depth although the discourse of the new capital in question is not designed to be a big city. What also needs to be examined is the readiness of the local government and its inhabitants to support the transfer of the new capital and also the condition of Jakarta's development into the future after the capital is moved to another place.

Keywords: new capital city, needs and requirements.

INTRODUCTION

The idea to move the national capital from Jakarta to another city has been widely discussed by both the government and academics. Leaders of the Republic of Indonesia who were involved in the idea of relocating the national capital include: first, it was sparked by President Soekarno on 17 July 1957; second, it was re-initiated by President Soeharto by proposing Jonggol, Bogor, West Java as a candidate for the national capital but still in the form of discourse; third, it was sparked by President Susilo Bambang Yudoyono in 2010 with the formation of a special team even though it had not yet been realized; and fourth, was re-instigated by President Joko Widodo on April 1, 2015.

The displacement of the capital city is believed to be one of the solutions to overcome the country's problems. The city of Jakarta as the capital of the country is currently experiencing considerable pressure, especially in air pollution, waste problems, environment quality, high

population growth, those are getting worst. The Dutch Government was aware that Jakarta was not adequate to be a proper capital city. According to predictions it is difficult to accommodate future population growth. Jakarta will be easy to build if the pressure decreases. With the rapid increase in the population of Java in general, the government finally decided on a move to move the nation's capital to be done carefully and quickly. Decision about the displacement of the National Capital are reaping the pros and cons. The decision to relocate the capital of the country gave us some interesting studies to be discussed, for example: the needs and the reasons to move the national capital, the requirements and the criterias for determining the location of a new capital city and also the problem of planning ideas for a new national capital. The backgrounds which mention above makes some discussion topics as follows: the conditions of displacement process, the needs for displacing the capital city, the requirements for displacing the capital city, decision of the new location, government design idea, comment and recommendation, and the problems in the new location and in the old ones.

DISCUSSION

At first President Sukarno chose Palangkaraya as the national capital. Sukarno's consideration in choosing Palangkaraya as the nation's capital was based on the following considerations: First, Kalimantan is the largest island in Indonesia and is located in the middle of the Indonesian island cluster. Second, it eliminates Javanese centralization. Third, development in Jakarta and Java is a Dutch heritage concept. The advantage of Kalimantan is that it is the center of the archipelago. The land is still very wide, so that it can compile the ideal layout of the national capital. The disadvantage is that infrastructure and facilities are inadequate, most have to build new ones, which means expensive costs. Another weakness is the provision of clean water, forest fires, floods, landslides and peatland conditions are hazards that need to be used as a basis for consideration (Yahya, 2018).

President Joko Widodo on 1 April 2015 sparked the idea of relocating the capital city of the country beginning with a review of the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas). Initially three scenarios emerged in the displacement of the national capital, namely: (1) maintaining Jakarta as the capital of the country and reforming all issues; (2) move the central government from Jakarta to a new location that remains on the island of Java; (3) move the national capital and government center to a new location outside of Java. Based on several

studies finally the discourse of determining a new capital city that had had three alternatives was reduced to two alternatives, namely: 1) around Jakarta but still in Java, or 2) outside of Java. Then a third alternative was decided to move the national capital and government center to a new location outside of Java. President Jokowi sparked the idea of relocating the capital city of the country beginning with a review of the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas).

The reasons for the need for moving the capital can be described as follows: First, reducing the burden on the cities of Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, Bekasi (Jabodetabek) for example the high pollution, waste problems, environment quality, those are getting worst. The Dutch Government was aware that Jakarta was not adequate to be a proper capital city. Second, reduce the burden on the people of Java Island which its fertile soil is the best food security. Around 57% of Indonesia's population is concentrated in Java. Java Island has the highest population of 56.56% of the total population of Indonesia, while other regions have very low population numbers (<10%) except for Sumatra Island (PPN Minister / Head of Bappenas, 2019). Java has exceeded its carrying capacity, with an estimated ideal population of ± 64.7 million. Development goals and benefits should still maintain environmental support and carrying capacity not exceeded (Wijayanti, 2018); Third, encourage equitable development in Eastern Indonesia in order to achieve equitable development in Indonesia; Fourth, change the mindset of development from centric Java to centric Indonesia; and Fifth, choosing a capital city that applies the concept of smart, green, and beautiful city to increase competitiveness regionally and internationally.

According to the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) study there are several criterias for determining the location of a new national capital, namely: 1) It should be in the middle of the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, 2) the area is free from earthquake and flood disasters, 3) it has good transportation access possibilities, 4) the land availability constitutes state land so that from an investment standpoint it minimizes land acquisition costs, 5) is safe from conflict. The determination of a new national capital requires a number of studies as follows: disaster aspects, infrastructure aspects, demographic aspects, water supply aspects and social political aspects. In the aspect of disaster, it is examined whether the prospective capital city of the country is safe from disaster for decades. In socio-political studies studies of funding schemes and institutional designs are conducted.

The new candidate capital discourse is based on the criteria established by Bappenas and also refers to the study of related aspects. Previously, finally based on the main indicators of the Bappenas study, one of which was a candidate for a new capital city in the middle of Indonesia (making it easy to reach both in western and Eastern Indonesia) and also based on several aspects of the study conducted eventually several new capital city candidates have been established in the aspect of disaster, for example safe from the earthquake and tsunami since 1960, Central Kalimantan, East Kalimantan and South Kalimantan. The three regions are considered to have a strategic position because they are in the middle of Indonesian territory (in this case Kalimantan Island) and have the availability of the required land area (State land) and the existing land contour suitable for the development of a new capital city. Minister of National Development Planning (PPN) / Head of the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) Bambang Brodjonegoro said, there were two locations that were candidates for the new capital city, namely the Bukit Soeharto region, Kutai Kartanegara Regency in East Kalimantan and in the Gunung Mas district in Kalimantan The middle. President Joko Widodo has visited both locations. The government has also calculated the funds needed to build a new capital city. Finally, on August 26, 2019 President Joko Widodo established a candidate for the State capital partly in Penajam Paser Utara Regency and partly in Kutai Kartanegara Regency, East Kalimantan Province. There are the reasons of the displacement of the capital city in these two regions. First, the risk of disaster is minimal. Whether floods, earthquakes, tsunamis, forest fires, volcanoes, and landslides; Secondly, its strategic location is in the middle of Indonesia. Third, it is close to the developing city areas, namely Balikpapan and Samarinda. Fourth, good infrastructure are possible to build, and five, 158 thousand hectares of state land are available.



Picture 1. The Location of the new capital city

With a government center area of 2,000 hectares and a total city area of 40,000 hectares, the government has budgeted 33 billion US dollars or equivalent to Rp 446 trillion. The new capital relocation financing scheme minimizes the use of the state budget and the land needed to use state-owned land. On the one hand, the displacement of the capital city center to Kalimantan will give new mindset that is approaching the majority of disadvantaged and marginal areas that have never been effectively raised through development projects, such as transmigration , accelerating the development of disadvantaged areas, and so on. On the other hand, the relocation of the capital to Kalimantan will make it easier for the government to organize the city of Jakarta and other big cities in Java (Chaniago et al., Vision Indonesia 2033). Displacing the capital requires an ideal city design with the following stages: 1) the designation stage, 2) the planning stage, 3) the physical development stage, 4) the new capital start stage. The phase of physical development in the form of basic infrastructure of the new capital city which plans to begin construction in 2020, is carried out in parallel together with the institutional design. This capital relocation scheme has a moving time target of around 5 to 10 years. Design ideas for the National Capital in Kalimantan can be seen in Picture 2-6 belows.



Picture 2. Approach to the Vision of the State Capital
(Source: Menteri PUPR, 2019)



Picture 3. Design ideas for the National Capital in Kalimantan
(Source: Menteri PUPR, 2019)



Picture 4. Design ideas for the National Capital in Kalimantan
(Source: Menteri PUPR, 2019)



Picture 5. Design ideas for the National Capital in Kalimantan
Compact and Smart City Concept
(Source: Menteri PUPR, 2019)



**Picture 6. Design ideas for the National Capital in Kalimantan
Integrated Public Transportation Mode
(Source: Menteri PUPR, 2019)**

Planning for displacement the capital out of Jakarta must be understood as an important process before determining a major decision to move the capital from Jakarta or keep Jakarta as the nation's capital. Experience from various countries shows that the relocation of the capital city is not merely driven by consideration of the condition of the old capital which is already overcrowded and the lack of infrastructure and urban facilities. Political and socio-economic considerations are also important factors in the decision to relocate the national capital (Rukmana, 2010).

In developed countries the center of government is separate from the center of growth (industry, trade, etc.). For example, the cities of Washington and New York in the United States, the cities of Ottawa and Toronto in Canada. In developing countries the seat of government is integrated with the growth centers, for example, the cities of Jakarta and Bangkok. As a multi-functional capital city, Jakarta bears the burden of the population, the burden of increasing needs (infrastructure, housing, transportation, energy), the burden of waste discharged, exacerbated by city planning that separates production sites from consumption sites (single used zoning) (Hadi, 2010). The burden of waste disposed of that originates from the burden of housing needs and the burden of transportation needs called the ecological footprint (Wackernagel & Rees, 1997). According to Wackernagel & Rees to plan an ideal capital city should be created an ecological future city and a safe and comfortable social life. An ecological future city is based on the ability to make use of the climate and natural feature

In accordance with the Second State Capital Vision Approach which is to guarantee social, economic and environmental sustainability, sustainable development must be referred to participatory development. The real vision for change rarely comes from the government or from

the market, but from the community. Democracy is an inherent part of the process of sustainable development. In order for people to prosper anywhere they must participate as competent citizens in decisions and processes that affect their lives. Sustainable development is thus about the quantity and quality of community empowerment and participation. Therefore sustainable development requires community mobilization, i.e. mobilizing citizens and their governments towards sustainable communities (Roseland, 2005).

The problems in new location of capital city can be describes as follows: 1) In Natural Conditions aspect: Peatland make under structure construction very expensive, Forest fires that easily occur, due to the peatland and or coal conditions, and The number of rivers and creeks, will tend to be overcome through pavement and changes the structure of the land which also affects the tradition and rules of people's lives; 2) in Culture And Law Aspect: The Forest use will quickly clash with customary rights, Large land tenure conflicts that have occurred without regard to customary rights will re-emerge, Land speculators have begun to emerge in new areas chosen by the Government, The passion of development for the Kalimantan region will increase rapidly, there are positive and negative influences, and The separation of the government from the business areas is not adequate with the tradition and culture of the people in the developing countries.

The problems in old location of capital city can be describes as follows: 1) natural conditions aspect: Can the displacement of the capital city reduce the burden on the city of Jakarta? Can the displacement of the capital city stop the seawater intrusion into the Jakarta areas? Changes in the environment in a very large sum will result unexpected environmental damages; 2) culture and law aspect: Can the displacement of the capital city reduce the pressure of population growth for the city of Jakarta? The passion of the old capital will drop dramatically and destroying the hopes of the people to increase their welfare.

CONCLUSION

Finally, on August 26, 2019, President Joko Widodo made a decision on the location of the new state capital, partly in Penajam Paser Utara Regency and partly in Kutai Kartanegara Regency, East Kalimantan Province. The decision of displacement the capital city and determination the new location of capital city: 1) must have been studied clearly, for example about smart city planning, smart building, etc. 2) thinking about Jakarta in the future after the

capital city moved to another place, and 3) the new capital city should be a comfort city, which are in harmony with our era's, focus on sustainability, resilience, and restoring the balance of human nature.

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