

Article Review

The Effect Of Moving The Capital City From Jakarta To East Kalimantan On Surrounding Land Conservation

Pengaruh Pemindahan Ibu Kota Dari Jakarta Ke Kalimantan Timur Terhadap Konservasi Lahan Di Sekitarnya

Farisa Aina¹, Yuan Pupita Dewi^{2*}

^{1,2}Programme of Natural Science Tadris, Faculty of Tarbiyah, Institut Agama Islam Negeri Kediri, East Java, Indonesia

*E-mail correspondence: yuanpupita08@gmail.com

Abstract

The plan to move the capital of Indonesia from Jakarta to the capital of the archipelago will cause the emergence of various environmental problems, East Kalimantan will receive a large environmental impact due to continuous development. Because development will change the shape of the East Kalimantan region towards urban areas, and development will open up a lot of land and convert the area. Therefore, this research was carried out with the aim of finding out the influence that occurred as a result of moving the capital city on the conservation of the surrounding land. This research is based on a literature study or literature review, namely by searching and collecting relevant data relating to the archipelago's capital city and land conservation around it. Moving the capital city to Kalimantan will affect conservation areas and surrounding forests, these areas will experience degradation and conversion because development requires quite a lot of land. inappropriate development will cause the same disasters and problems as the previous capital. Conservation areas around IKN could be threatened if IKN development does not include plans for the protection and management of these areas.

Keywords: land conservation, capital city relocation

Abstrak

Rencana pemindahan ibu kota Indonesia dari Jakarta ke ibu kota nusantara akan menyebabkan munculnya berbagai masalah lingkungan, Kalimantan Timur akan menerima dampak lingkungan yang besar akibat pembangunan yang terus menerus. Karena pembangunan akan merubah bentuk wilayah Kalimantan Timur menjadi wilayah perkotaan, dan pembangunan akan membuka banyak lahan dan mengalihfungsikan wilayah tersebut. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini dilakukan dengan tujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh yang terjadi akibat pemindahan ibu kota terhadap konservasi lahan di sekitarnya. Penelitian ini didasarkan pada studi literatur atau tinjauan pustaka, yaitu dengan mencari dan mengumpulkan data-data yang relevan yang berkaitan dengan pemindahan ibu kota negara dan konservasi lahan di sekitarnya. Pemindahan ibu kota ke Kalimantan akan mempengaruhi kawasan konservasi dan hutan di sekitarnya, kawasan tersebut akan mengalami degradasi dan konversi karena pembangunan membutuhkan lahan yang cukup luas. pembangunan yang tidak tepat akan menimbulkan bencana dan masalah yang sama dengan ibu kota sebelumnya. Kawasan konservasi di sekitar IKN dapat terancam jika pembangunan IKN tidak menyertakan rencana perlindungan dan pengelolaan kawasan tersebut..

Kata kunci: konservasi lahan, pemindahan ibu kota

INTRODUCTION

The plan to move Indonesia's capital city from Jakarta to the capital city of the archipelago, or IKN, was announced by President Jokowi in 2019. Indonesia's capital city has moved more than once. In historical records, Indonesia has moved the capital city four times. Indonesia once moved the capital to Yogyakarta, Bukittinggi in West Sumatra, and Aceh Province was the capital of Indonesia for one week, then Jakarta again became the capital of Indonesia during the process of waiting for Indonesian independence.

In 2024 Indonesia began a phased move from Jakarta to East Kalimantan. This policy is carried out to reduce the risk of natural disasters in the capital city of Jakarta, because the population has exceeded capacity, triggering a lot of environmental damage. Another reason for moving the capital city of Indonesia is because it is located in the middle and strategic area to develop and there is still a lot of vacant land in the East Kalimantan area. The move also aims to spread development throughout Indonesia, as development has been more centralised on the island of Java. In addition, the relocation is carried out to reduce economic inequality between regions in the country, especially regions outside Java.

The relocation of the national capital will have an impact on conservation areas in East Kalimantan. The Bukit Soeharto Botanical Forest Park (Tahura) conservation area is an area that will be directly affected by the relocation of the capital city, as it is located closest to the national capital. The relocation of the capital will pose various risks because the development of IKN will clear a lot of land by burning forests and peatlands. The effect of this burning will destroy nature and damage the forest ecosystem. In addition, land clearing will cause forests to become scarce and imbalance the ecosystem.

East Kalimantan will suffer major environmental impacts from continued development. Because development will change the shape of East Kalimantan towards urban areas, and development will open up a lot of land and convert the area. The relocation of Indonesia's capital city to East Kalimantan will affect various aspects of people's lives. East Kalimantan will experience major changes including the conservation of the surrounding land. Therefore, this paper aims to discuss the effect of moving the capital city from Jakarta to East Kalimantan on surrounding land conservation.

IMPLEMENTATION METHOD

This research uses a qualitative method of literature study or literature review, namely by searching and collecting relevant data related to the discussion and research topics conducted by researchers. The data collected and analysed came from literature sources such as journal articles.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In law number 3 of 2022 concerning the national capital, it has been determined that the Indonesian capital will be moved from Jakarta to the archipelago in East Kalimantan. This law was signed on 15 February 2022, proving the government's seriousness in deciding to move the capital.

The capital city of the archipelago or abbreviated as IKN, is located in East Kalimantan, precisely in two districts namely, North Penajan Paser Regency and Kutai Kartanegara Regency. Geographically, the location of the new capital city in the north is between 117°0'31.292" East Longitude and 0°38'44.912 " South latitude, in the eastern part is at 117°11'51.903" East longitude and 1°15'25.260" South latitude, the eastern part is at 117°18'28.084" East longitude and 1°6'42.398" South latitude, and the western part is at 116°31'37.728" East longitude and 0°59'22.510" South latitude.

Kalimantan Island is designated as the "Lungs of the World", because it has biodiversity and has quite a lot of forests that play an important role in absorbing carbon dioxide, producing oxygen, and balancing the climate. Forests are the foundation of nature that functions to regulate water, prevent and limit flooding, erosion, maintain soil fertility, provide various human needs, and store various natural resources such as trees, live animals, and mining products. Forests also protect the climate atmosphere and give a good power influence and provide natural beauty such as nature reserves, wildlife sanctuaries,.

Surrounding the IKN site are conservation areas such as the Bukit Soeharto Grand Forest Park (Tahura), Kutai National Park, Sungai Wain Protection Forest (HLSW) and Teluk Adang Nature Reserve. The location of these conservation areas could be threatened if the development of IKN is not planned for the protection and management of these areas. Infrastructure development should be based on sustainable and environmentally sound principles, so that there is a balance between buildings and green open spaces. Although East Kalimantan is listed as an area with minimal disasters, inappropriate development will cause the same disasters and problems as the previous capital.

Looking at the current situation, 59.50 per cent of the IKN area is a forest area consisting of conservation forest areas, protected forest areas, and production forest areas. Moving the capital to Kalimantan will greatly impact the conservation of the surrounding land. Continuous development, such as government buildings, hospitals, international airports, supermarkets and many other facilities will be built, this will turn East Kalimantan into an urban area. This aspect has many cons, because the construction of the capital city and other facilities will consume a lot of land, this will be a bad influence on the forests in East Kalimantan which are the lungs of the world.

Forests will be degraded due to deforestation, which can trigger flooding, a similar situation occurs in several regions including the old capital city of Jakarta.

The relocation of the capital city is considered to disrupt the ecosystem and damage natural preservation. The development of IKN has the potential to adversely affect the environment as follows:

Development will degrade forests in the IKN area

Carbon emissions have the potential to increase, this can occur because the development of IKN will open up forest land so that there is a transfer of land function from forest to urban, to date the total carbon emissions are estimated to have reached 2.4 million tonnes of CO₂ resulting from the development of IKN.

Limited availability of clean water

Potential flooding

In Law No. 32/2009 on Environmental Protection and Management, the government is obliged to ensure the protection and management of the environment. In the development of the new capital city, the government needs to involve and include the local community to coordinate with each other in development in order to consider related ecosystems and flora and fauna in the area. In addition to making policies, the government must play a role in implementing policies and conducting supervision in the field.

In making decisions, the government must consider the positive and negative impacts in the long term. The relocation of the capital must pay attention to sustainable development, meaning that development is to meet the needs of the current generation, without reducing the needs of future generations. To realise the preservation of nature and the environment remains in balance with urban development, sustainable urban planning will be needed. Currently, the development concept of cities in the world is starting to apply sustainable development concepts such as sustainable city, green city, and eco city. This concept is to overcome urban problems and prevent environmental impacts.

The impact of relocating the capital on land conservation will largely depend on how the project is planned, implemented and overseen by the Indonesian government. Therefore, it is important to consider environmental aspects in the planning process and involve environmental experts and conservation groups in decision-making regarding the relocation of the capital.

CONCLUSIONS

Moving the capital city to IKN will affect the conservation of the surrounding land. The relocation of the capital city has drawn cons, as the development will consume a lot of land, thus degrading the surrounding forests. Forests and conservation areas that lose their function can cause various environmental problems, such as natural disasters.

Such conservation areas may be threatened if the development of IKN is not planned for the protection and management of these areas. To

To realise a balanced environment, the development of IKN must implement sustainable development, such as eco city, sustainable city, and green city.

LITERATURE

- Daryono, B. S., Sarosa, W., Ubaidillah, R., Widyatmoko, D., Purnomo, D. W., Djohan, T. S., Hadisusanto, S., Aipassa, M. I., & Setyawati, T. (2023). Sustainable Development in the Capital City of the Archipelago from a Biological Perspective. UGM PRESS.
- Fristikawati, Y., & Adipradana, N. (2022). Environmental Protection and Development of the National Capital City (IKN) in Legal Review. *Justisia Journal: Journal of Law, Legislation and Social Institutions*, 7(2), Article 2. <https://doi.org/10.22373/justisia.v7i2.15586>
- Mulyono, A. T. (2022). THE DYNAMICS OF NATURE CONSERVATION LAW AS A PHENOMENON IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL. 52.
- Ningrum, J., Jamalludin, J., Nafiah, I., Sitorus, F. M., Rari, F. P., & Maryamah, I. S. (2021). THE IMPACT OF RELOCATING THE NATIONAL CAPITAL ON POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT IN WEST JAVA PROVINCE. *Journal Population Indonesia*, 15(2), 133. <https://doi.org/10.14203/jki.v15i2.492>
- Purnamawati, H. N. (2022). Relocation of the Capital City Study on Environmental Assessment of Sustainable Theory. *Journal of Lex Renaissance*, 7(3), 529-544. <https://doi.org/10.20885/JLR.vol7.iss3.art6>
- Ramadhani, R. (2022). THE INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT'S EFFORTS TO OVERCOME THE RISK OF ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE AS A RESULT OF MOVING THE NATIONAL CAPITAL. 1(3).
- Sa'adah, N., Hayyat, M. R., & Fevria, R. (2022). Issue Analysis in Environmental Ethics Related to IKN.
- Sari, G. K. (2022). Integration of the Development of the New National Capital City and its Buffer Areas. 1.
- Taufiq, Muhammad. (2020). CITY CENTRE SHIFT and POTENTIAL ECONOMIC EQUALITY CONNECTIVITY. *Indonesian Vocational Journal*, 8(1). <https://doi.org/10.7454/jvi.v8i1.156>
- Heriyana, N, Andita, W. A. N, Rahmah, I. M, & Anggraeni, F. N. (2023). Analysis of Land Change in the State Capital Core Area (IKN) in Penajam Paser Utara Regency, East Kalimantan Province in 2019 and 2023 Using Geographic Information System (GIS). *Journal of Geography Science*, 1 (1), 91-103.

Hutasoit, W. L. (2019). Analysis of the Relocation of the National Capital.
DEDICATION: Scientific Journal of Social, Legal, Culture, 39 (2), 108-128.