

Geostrategy For Moving The Archipelago's Capital City: Analysis Through Strategic Intelligence Components

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ABSTRACT: The relocation of Indonesia's capital (IKN) from Jakarta to Nusantara is an ambitious undertaking with far-reaching strategic implications for the nation. This study examines the capital relocation through the framework of nine strategic intelligence components: ideology, politics, economy, socio-culture, defense and security, law, information, technology, and the environment. The analysis integrates findings from previous research (synthetic analysis) with data gathered from news sources and field observations (narrative analysis). This study employs a qualitative approach using synthetic analysis and narrative analysis methods. The synthetic analysis was conducted by reviewing and summarizing previous research related to the IKN relocation, while the narrative analysis involved gathering data from various sources, such as news reports, official documents, and field observations. The conclusion of this research indicates that the relocation of the IKN to Nusantara is a strategic, complex, and multidimensional initiative, holding significant potential benefits but also facing various challenges.

Keywords: IKN Relocation, Nusantara, Strategic Intelligence Components

INTRODUCTION

The relocation of the IKN to the archipelago in East Kalimantan is a strategic decision taken by the Indonesian government. This project aims to realize equitable development, reduce the burden on Jakarta, and create a modern and sustainable center of government. However, the relocation of the IKN also raises various challenges and questions, especially related to strategic aspects.

In addition, the relocation of the Nusantara Capital City is planned to go through five stages, namely phase I of 2022-2024 in the form of government infrastructure development, housing for ASN, TNI, and Polri as well as other supporting facilities such as environmental infrastructure needs, social facilities, and elements of regional defense and security. In addition, the first group that will move to the IKN consists of civil servants of ministries/agencies, employees of independent state institutions/public bodies, the TNI, the National Police, elements of defense and security, and their families. In addition, workers from the service and support sectors such as construction, accommodation, food, beverages, and retail will also participate. In 2024, the projected population in the National Capital is estimated to reach around 488,409 people. Furthermore, in phase II of 2025-2029, it is hoped that the main infrastructure will be connected to the new area. Then, in phase III of 2030-2034, it will target

the completion of sustainable infrastructure such as mass public transportation, wastewater treatment plants, drinking water, and Sponge City supporting facilities.

At this stage, waste processing will also be provided and additional digital and urban facilities will also be provided. For Phases IV and V in 2035-2045, development in the fields of Education and Health is expected to grow rapidly and the development of IKN reaches the peak of growth along with sustainable industrial development and stable population growth (Praditya, Suprpto, Ali, Surjaatmadja, & Duarte, 2023).

The capital city of the archipelago as the new capital city will prioritize military defense. This is because the capital city is a symbol of state sovereignty and the place where the offices of state leaders are located. Therefore, the management of the capital's military defense is an important agenda. Defense and security will play an important role in realizing the expectations that have been set for the IKN, therefore the development of the country's defense institutions is directed at the optimization, structuring, and creation of an integrated defense system, both military and non-military, in the new capital. This is done through the arrangement of an integrated military defense system in East Kalimantan. Some of the key questions that arise include potential threats to the new capital, defense strategies to deal with those threats, the quality of current defense capabilities, and an agenda to address the gap between the response plan and existing capabilities.

Therefore, this scientific work seeks to comprehensively analyze the transfer of IKN through the perspective of 9 strategic components of intelligence. By combining synthesis analysis and narrative analysis, it is hoped that a complete picture can be obtained about the implications of the transfer of the IKN on various aspects of the life of the nation and state.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research will use a qualitative approach by combining synthetic analysis techniques and narrative analysis to study the relocation of the capital city through an approach of 9 strategic components of intelligence, namely ideology, politics, economy, socio-culture, defense and security, law, information, technology, and environment (Rohim, 2023). It should be noted that the synthesis analysis technique used is a first step to study the results of relevant previous research. The researcher will examine the aspects that affect the relocation of the capital city in order to find a pattern of gaps, and a simple hypothesis from this scientific paper. Furthermore, narrative analysis techniques are also carried out to collect research from various primary and secondary sources to enrich the study. Some of the sources used in this stage are news from the mass media, official reports from government agencies, policy documents, and field observation results directly related to the IKN relocation project (Bappenas, 2022). The data is then processed to describe in detail the dynamics and processes behind the relocation of the capital, providing a more contextual and real-time view of developments and challenges that arise on the ground. By combining the two methods, the study not only emphasizes theoretical findings, but also pays attention to richer narrative aspects through direct observation and empirical data. The following is a framework of 9 strategic components of intelligence that are used to analyze the collected data in a qualitative descriptive manner. These components include: (Kurniawan, 2022)

1. Ideology: How can the transfer of IKN strengthen or weaken the ideology of Pancasila?
2. Politics: What is the impact of the IKN move on the national and regional political constellations?
3. Economy: What are the economic potentials and economic challenges associated with the relocation of the IKN?

4. Socio-Cultural: What is the socio-cultural impact of the relocation of the IKN on the local community and Indonesian society in general?
5. Defense and Security: How can the relocation of the IKN affect aspects of national defense and security?
6. Legal: What is the legal framework that regulates the transfer of IKN and what are the legal implications?
7. Information: What is the role of information and communication in supporting or hindering the transfer of IKN?
8. Technology: How is the use of technology in the development and management of IKN?
9. Environment: What is the environmental impact of the relocation of the IKN and the mitigation efforts carried out?

The purpose of the application of the 9 strategic components of intelligence in this scientific work is to find out a strategic context in the form of evaluation and identification of existing threats, opportunities, and trends (H. Putra, 2021). Then, it supports decision-making because it can provide relevant information to produce strategic steps. Therefore, we need to understand that these 9 strategic components of intelligence are interconnected and can affect each other.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Ideology

Based on the synthesis analysis, the relocation of the Nusantara Capital City can strengthen the ideology by implementing the values of Pancasila, especially the aspects of social justice and unity. This step is proven that the IKN can be a catalyst in creating equitable development and reducing inequality between regions. Of course, this will be related to the practice of the value of Social Justice for All Indonesian People, where through the new IKN government center, it is hoped that it will be able to realize equitable economic growth and can provide job opportunities for people in areas outside Java. In addition, through the central government that moves outside Java Island, it is considered to be able to reduce the centralization of power and be able to encourage the active participation of all regions to realize national development.

In addition, the development of the archipelago's capital city can later be a place to prove the nation's independence in realizing a sustainable modern city, where technological innovation is able to create an environmentally friendly city. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure that the relocation of the Nusantara Capital City does not only focus on the physical aspect, but also pays attention to social, cultural, and environmental aspects

Based on narrative analysis, there are also concerns that the relocation of the IKN can trigger social conflicts and disintegration of the nation if not managed properly. The news about the rejection from several community groups against the relocation of the IKN shows the potential for division (Purwanto, 2021). This means that if the transfer process is not carried out fairly, the IKN can also weaken the ideology of Pancasila. One of them, such as injustice in land management, then conflicts with existing communities, and negative socio-economic impacts on indigenous peoples will hurt the second precept, namely "Fair and Civilized Humanity". In addition, if the political elite is prioritized compared to the welfare of the community, then this will have an impact on the non-implementation of the Pancasila ideology in the form of the fifth precept, namely, "Social Justice for All Indonesian People" (Nugraha, 2021). Therefore, to continue to strengthen the ideology of Pancasila in the relocation of the

archipelago capital, the government and all components of the nation must work together to realize the IKN as a form of unity and strengthen the values of Pancasila.

2. Politics

The relocation of the National Capital from Jakarta to the archipelago is a strategic step that not only involves economic and social aspects, but also has profound political implications. From the perspective of domestic politics, this move shows the strength of the government in carrying out massive structural reforms. President Joko Widodo, as the main initiator, emphasized that this move aims to reduce the burden on Jakarta as an already overcrowded center of government and economy, as well as to create a new center of government that is more efficient and resistant to the threat of climate change (Rizki, 2020). This decision shows how executive power plays a role in redefining the distribution of power and political influence in Indonesia.

Domestically, this transfer has the potential to change the political dynamics between the central and regional governments. The island of Java, which has been the center of political and economic power, has traditionally dominated national decision-making. With the relocation of the capital to East Kalimantan, it is hoped that there will be a redistribution of political influence, so that regions outside Java can play a greater role in determining the direction of national policy (Nanda Herijal Putra & Amran, 2023). This step is also considered a form of political decentralization, which aims to reduce the development gap between the Western and Eastern regions of Indonesia, which has been felt to be unbalanced.

From the perspective of local politics, the relocation of the capital city has caused various responses. The local government in East Kalimantan welcomes this policy because it is considered to improve the regional economy through investment and infrastructure development. However, a number of parties in other regions criticized the policy, especially related to the budget allocation which was considered uneven. The relocation of the capital that requires a large budget is feared to sacrifice development projects in other areas that also need attention (Santoso, 2021). This issue has then become the subject of political debate at various levels, from parliament to civil society.

At the international level, the relocation of the capital opens up new opportunities for Indonesia to strengthen its geopolitical position in Southeast Asia. The archipelago, as the new capital, is not only designed as a center of government, but is also expected to become a center of regional diplomacy. Its closer location to countries in East Asia and ASEAN could facilitate stronger diplomatic and trade ties (Suryana, Farhandika A, Amelia, & Rahayu B, 2022). In the context of global politics, this move also reflects Indonesia's commitment to climate change and sustainable development, which can attract international attention and support, especially from developed countries that are committed to environmental issues.

However, on the other hand, this move has also raised a number of political criticisms, especially related to the transparency of the process and the importance behind this decision. Some critics consider that the relocation of the capital is not only about developing infrastructure and better governance, but also full of certain political interests, both from national and local elites (Budiarto, Asmawati, & Kurniawan, 2024). The issue of corruption, budget manipulation, and political rent hunting are concerns that arise along with the size of the budget needed for this project. In this context, the relocation of the capital city can be a touchstone for the government to prove its commitment to good governance and political transparency.

At the parliamentary level, discussions on the relocation of the capital city are also inseparable from the tug-of-war between political parties. A number of parties support this

policy on the grounds that the relocation of the capital will bring progress to the country and equitable development. However, there are also parties that oppose this policy, especially on the grounds that the move was carried out in the midst of an unstable economic situation and requires more attention to other sectors such as education, health, and poverty alleviation. Thus, although in general this policy has strong political support, the legislation process and its implementation still have to go through various complex political considerations.

3. Economy

The relocation of the archipelago's capital city also has a wide economic impact, both nationally and regionally. At the national level, the development of this new capital city is projected to open up large investment opportunities, especially in the construction, infrastructure, and technology sectors. The Government of Indonesia hopes that this project will be a catalyst for economic growth outside Java, as well as encourage equitable development. According to the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas (2023), the development of the IKN will require an investment of Rp 466 trillion, with around 54% of the budget expected to come from the private sector. This project creates new jobs, especially in the fields of construction, transportation, and tourism services (Sujatmiko, 2023).

On the other hand, the impact on the local economy in East Kalimantan is also very significant. The development of basic infrastructure such as roads, housing, and public facilities is expected to encourage local economic growth, including MSMEs. However, this move also brings economic challenges, especially in terms of long-term financing and project sustainability. Criticism has emerged from some economists who are worried that the large budget allocated for the construction of the new capital could interfere with the allocation of funds to other important sectors such as education, health and poverty alleviation (Basri et al., 2023). They highlight the risk that the project could exacerbate fiscal inequality between regions if not balanced with appropriate redistribution policies.

From an international perspective, the relocation of the IKN opens up opportunities for Indonesia to attract foreign investment and strengthen its position as an economic center in the ASEAN region. The strategic location of the IKN in East Kalimantan, which is close to international trade routes, can make the archipelago a new logistics and trade hub. In addition, the development of IKN with the concept of a smart and sustainable city is also expected to attract the interest of foreign investors who focus on green development and clean technology (Wijaya, 2020). However, there are concerns that reliance on foreign investment could increase the risk of foreign influence in the management of the new capital.

4. Socio-Cultural

The relocation of the archipelago's capital city also brought complex socio-cultural impacts. One of the positive impacts is the opening of opportunities for local communities in East Kalimantan to be involved in the development process, both as workers, business actors, and part of the supply chain of goods and services (Manurung & Troisi, 2022). This development is expected to improve the living standards of local communities through increased access to education, health, and better public facilities.

However, there are also emerging social challenges, especially related to the integration between the indigenous people of Borneo and newcomers which is projected to increase sharply in the next few years. The massive migration of civil servants, TNI, Polri, and private sector employees to the new capital has the potential to cause social friction, especially related to access to land and economic resources (Rizal, 2023). Another concern is the impact of modernization on local culture. The development of a modern capital city with advanced

technology may shift the local cultural values and traditions of the Dayak indigenous people, who have been living in harmony with nature.

To minimize these negative impacts, the government has designed policies that aim to involve local communities in the development process and ensure that their rights are protected. The government is also working to strengthen dialogue between local communities and newcomers to prevent potential conflicts and ensure social harmony in the new capital (Supriyanto, 2023). The implementation of this policy will be very important in ensuring the success of the relocation of the IKN, not only in terms of economy, but also in terms of socio-culture.

5. New City Development Plan

The relocation of the IKN to the archipelago is not just a physical relocation, but also an effort to design a new city that focuses on sustainability. In planning this city, it is important to consider an efficient and environmentally friendly urban design. For example, the use of green open spaces, effective public transportation systems, and innovative waste management can be part of the development plan. This approach will not only improve the quality of life of the community but also create a new identity for the archipelago as a modern and sustainable city.

6. Infrastructure Development

Infrastructure is a key element in supporting the relocation of the IKN. The development of roads, bridges, airports, and other public facilities must be carried out thoroughly and integrated. In addition, the development of digital infrastructure is also important to ensure connectivity and accessibility of information for the community. With a strong infrastructure, the archipelago is expected to attract investment and create an ecosystem that supports long-term economic growth.

7. Community Participation

Community participation in the process of moving the IKN is very important. Local communities need to be involved in every stage of planning and implementation. By involving the voice of the community, the government can understand their needs and expectations, and create a sense of belonging to the new city. Additionally, a participatory approach can help reduce resistance to change and strengthen social solidarity in the community.

8. Natural Resources Management

Sustainability of natural resource management must be the main concern in the relocation of the IKN. The archipelago has an abundance of natural resources, but irresponsible exploitation can cause significant environmental damage. Therefore, it is important to implement sustainable resource management practices, including the protection of biodiversity and local ecosystems.

9. Socioeconomic Impact

The relocation of the State Capital (IKN) to the archipelago is expected to have a significant socio-economic impact. This process not only presents new opportunities but also challenges that need to be faced. One of the expected positive impacts is the creation of job opportunities in various sectors, including construction, public services, and the private sector. The development of infrastructure, government facilities, and other related projects in the archipelago has the potential to absorb local labor and create new jobs, which in turn can increase people's incomes and improve living conditions.

However, the relocation of the IKN also has the potential to cause a significant demographic shift. The migration of people from other areas, especially Jakarta, to the archipelago is expected to change the demographic composition of the region. This can

trigger population growth and increase demand for public services such as education, health, and housing. Nonetheless, this shift poses challenges in managing urbanization, such as the need for basic infrastructure and decent housing.

In addition, there is a risk of social disparities that can arise due to the relocation of the IKN. While economic growth is expected, it is possible that the benefits will not be evenly distributed. Disadvantaged groups may not get equal access to job opportunities and resources. Therefore, it is important for the government to design inclusive policies, ensuring that all levels of society can participate in the developments generated by the relocation of the IKN.

Socio-economic impacts also involve the interaction between local communities and the development that occurs. People living in the archipelago may feel the positive impact of better infrastructure and services. However, they also have to face challenges such as changing lifestyles, cultures, and community identities. The integration of local communities in the development process is important to ensure that they are not only spectators but also part of the changes that occur.

The informal sector, which is often a source of income for many communities, will also be affected by the relocation of the IKN. With the development and economic changes, the potential of the informal sector to develop in providing goods and services to new populations is enormous. However, strict regulations or economic uncertainty can hamper the growth of the informal sector. Therefore, support for the informal sector is essential to ensure that they can adapt and thrive in the new economic ecosystem.

Finally, the relocation of the IKN can also create better economic connectivity between the archipelago and other regions in Indonesia. Infrastructure developed to support the relocation of the capital, such as roads, airports, and transportation networks, can improve accessibility and connectivity. This can strengthen trade networks and collaboration between regions, allowing for a more efficient exchange of goods, services, and resources. This connectivity has the potential to stimulate economic growth in previously underdeveloped areas, making the relocation of the IKN a strategic step for equitable national development.

10. Environmental Sustainability

The development of the archipelago must be carried out by considering the principles of environmental sustainability. The application of green technologies and sustainable development practices should be an integral part of the new city plan. These include the use of renewable energy, efficient water management, and the reduction of carbon emissions. Environmental sustainability is not only important to maintain the health of the ecosystem, but also to improve the quality of life of the community in the future.

11. Supervision and Evaluation

The process of moving the IKN must be followed by strict supervision and evaluation. Transparent and accountable evaluation mechanisms need to be implemented to assess project progress and identify emerging challenges. With good supervision, the government can take the necessary corrective steps to ensure that the relocation of the IKN is carried out in accordance with the plans and objectives that have been set.

12. Preparation and Impact of IKN Development under the Prabowo Subianto Regime

Prabowo Subianto's plan to continue the development of the Nusantara Capital City (IKN) shows his commitment to the continuity of major infrastructure projects. Several strategic measures and their impact on the economy and society can be estimated.

1. Strategic Steps for IKN Development

- **Policy Continuity:** Prabowo seeks to maintain the momentum that has been built by the Jokowi administration to maintain stability and credibility in the eyes of investors. This is important to avoid uncertainty that can negatively impact investment and economic growth (BowerGroupAsia, 2024).
- **Rapid Relocation and Implementation:** The Prabowo government will accelerate the relocation of state apparatus to the IKN and ensure that most state activities begin to be centered in the archipelago by 2024, including the Independence Day ceremony. This is done so that the existence of the IKN has legitimacy and shows the country's commitment to this project (BowerGroupAsia, 2024).

2. Economic and Social Impact

- **Investment Flows and Economic Growth:** Continuing the development of the IKN will encourage investment flows, especially in the infrastructure and energy sectors. However, foreign investment is still relatively minimal in the early stages, so the government needs to work hard to attract more long-term investment (BowerGroupAsia, 2024).
- **Regional Development and Welfare:** The development of IKN in Kalimantan is expected to reduce economic inequality between regions by creating new growth centers. However, this project also faces challenges related to potential environmental impacts and social resistance due to relocation and massive development (The Jakarta Post, 2024).

3. Implementation Challenges

The implementation of the IKN project requires coordination across ministries and local governments. In addition, Prabowo must balance political ambitions with the country's fiscal capacity in the face of global uncertainties, such as commodity price volatility and energy inflation (The Jakarta Post, 2024).

Under the Prabowo Subianto administration, the development project of the National Capital City (IKN) of the archipelago will continue with a focus on accelerating and sustaining infrastructure. Although the proposed national infrastructure budget for 2025 is lower than the previous year, the government is pursuing an innovative financing model through the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) scheme to attract more private investment. This approach is designed to minimize risks and ensure sufficient funding for large projects such as IKN (indonesiabusinesspost.com, 2024).

In addition, Prabowo has emphasized that the development of the IKN will be accelerated with the support of experts and the best use of resources. The target is for the IKN to start functioning effectively in the next four to five years. The initial focus of development will be directed to the Core Government Area (KIPP), which includes basic facilities such as roads, electricity, and water. This shows a strong commitment to creating an environmentally friendly capital city, with clean energy and the use of electric vehicles (ANTARA, 2024).

However, one of the main challenges is how to ensure continuity between government and private interests, especially in attracting long-term investment commitments. The government is also trying to create a conducive investment climate so that investors do not hesitate about the new government's commitment related to the IKN (indonesiabusinesspost.com, 2024; ANTARA, 2024).

With strong support from Prabowo and his government, it is hoped that the development of the Nusantara IKN can run more efficiently and according to plan, while overcoming various fiscal and operational constraints.

Overall, the success of the IKN project under the Prabowo administration will depend on the ability to maintain policy continuity, attract investment, and maintain a balance between economic growth and environmental sustainability.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of the analysis of the relocation of the archipelago's capital city through nine strategic components of intelligence shows that this project not only has significant potential benefits in terms of equitable development and economic improvement, but is also faced with a variety of complex challenges. From the ideological aspect, transfer can strengthen the values of Pancasila if managed inclusively, but also has the potential to cause social conflicts if not properly regulated. In a political context, this move reflects structural reforms and decentralization of power, although controversies regarding budget allocation and political interests remain. Its economy promises investment and growth opportunities, but it must be balanced with attention to other important sectors. In addition, socio-cultural impacts require a careful approach to maintaining integration between indigenous and immigrant populations. Therefore, the success of the transfer of the IKN to the archipelago depends on the ability of the government and all components of society to work together in facing challenges and taking advantage of existing opportunities.

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