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Review Article



Analysis of the Policy of Moving the National Capital (IKN) with an Energy Increase Strategy: Readiness of Economic and Public Administration Aspects

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Abstract

This article examines the policy of moving the National Capital (IKN) from Jakarta Province to East Kalimantan Province with an energy improvement strategy based on readiness from economic and public administrative aspects. The theory used is agenda-setting theory with descriptive qualitative research methods. The results show that the policy analysis of moving IKN from Jakarta to East Kalimantan can be reviewed based on readiness in economic and public administrative factors. In public administration, the policy of moving IKN to East Kalimantan Province can adjust the concept of a smart city, green city, and international standard. East Kalimantan Province has a diverse economy, with small and medium-sized businesses, fishing, agriculture, plantations, mining, and services all present. Energy improvement strategies include building natural gas transmission networks, bolstering the electrical interconnection transmission network, building large-scale hydropower plants, building installations, and clean energy, and putting energy in place energy-efficient transportation systems. It can be used to optimize these economic aspects. The emission-free idea, the PLTS system's organization, and a public administration system based on technology and information are all necessary proposals to make it simpler for staff members to serve the community.

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1. Introduction

Various parties, including politicians, critics, and state government officials, are discussing transferring the National Capital (IKN) from DKI Jakarta Province to East Kalimantan Province (Simanjuntak, 2022). On August 26, 2019, President Joko Widodo decided that IKN would be moved to parts of Penajam Paser Utama and Kutai Kertanegara regencies in East Kalimantan Province. Based on this decision, various views from various parties will certainly raise arguments about the pros and cons of the IKN transfer policy. Especially on social media such as Twitter, many Indonesian people express their pros and cons opinions even though they are not accompanied by logical arguments (Rizaldi et al., 2020). Policy assessments given by various parties, such as moving IKN, cannot help to improve and increase Indonesia's economic growth. This is because the transfer of IKN will require much money, especially in its

implementation. The transfer of IKN to level the national development system is also considered inappropriate because the government's main priority should be to prosper and pay more serious attention to various areas (Front, Left Behind, Remote). Thus, policy analysis from multiple aspects is needed so that the purpose of moving IKN becomes clearer so that it does not only act as a repressive policy (Ridho, 2020).

In determining the policy of moving IKN from DKI Jakarta Province to East Kalimantan Province, President Joko Widodo and the authorized stakeholders of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia have specific reasons. Jakarta is considered increasingly unfit to be the capital because it has several problems, including severe traffic jams, higher population density, unplanned building construction, and even natural disasters such as floods that always come when the rainy season arrives. Issues related to environmental aspects such as

transportation systems, land governance planning, and sanitation in Jakarta are predicted to be no longer feasible. The City of Jakarta's burden can also be reviewed from population mobility, especially for state civil servants (ASN) or civil servants (PNS). Until now, Jakarta still struggles with problems due to overcrowding, such as floods, congestion, and lack of adequate public transportation. Like most megapolitan cities, Jakarta has the main issues of crime and poverty.

Deviations in land use and privatization have drained city parks' supply, increasing stress levels for Jakarta. Traffic jams and reduced social interaction due to individualistic lifestyles are also causes of stress. The non-participatory and inhumane construction of the city leaves residual spaces that invite criminals. However, in line with the policy decision, research by the Indonesian Consumer Institute Foundation states that around 67% of ASN employees are reluctant to move to new locations outside Java due to various family considerations. Therefore, it is necessary to be mentally prepared and have strong family self-awareness so that moving the capital is integrated with the needs and expectations of ASN employees and their families. That is, when it comes to moving the capital outside Java, it is not only about the relocation of the government center, especially the buildings and facilities inside. However, even more difficult is the mutation of ASN or employees who are the driving force of central government agencies. In this case, the transfer of employees displaces the ASN employee and their family. Usually, ASN employees live with their families, so the government needs to pay attention to all the accompanying needs, such as housing, health services, the economy, etc.

As for some of the goals that the Government of Indonesia wants to achieve with moving the IKN government center to East Kalimantan, the primary purpose of carrying the capital of this country is so that the Government of Indonesia can make policies consistently as a form of embodiment of Indonesia into a country that upholds justice and prioritizes the welfare of the community with a sustainable economic system. The main goal is then strengthened by supporting goals, including the Government of Indonesia wanting to create a new city center, providing convenience for the government to manage the governance of Jakarta City and other big cities, and anticipating higher tensions due to the natural potential that is less supported and adjusted to population growth. Based on the main goals and supporting objectives, it is known that the peak goal of this IKN transfer policy is to increase growth in the economic sector that has high quality and optimal quality, as well as improve people's welfare evenly and sustainable development. Through these goals, President Joko Widodo hopes that with the policy of moving IKN, Indonesia will be able to move the work culture, work system, and a comprehensive way of working (Hadiputra & Aisyah, 2021).

Some parties gain from the IKN transfer strategy due to these issues. However, the injured party felt betrayed. The accomplishment of objectives set out from the beginning will be felt by the parties who assist, including the government. Government partners' efforts in development will yield lucrative fields. Residents of Jakarta will experience both the residents of East Kalimantan, where local economic circulation will take place and the quieter, more environmentally friendly ambiance of Jakarta. Other harmed parties include the community who are not ready for the government's policies, such as civil servants and their families who are not prepared and the local people of East Kalimantan who are unwilling to face newcomers with the social identity they bring. With them. In implementing this policy, there are several risks in moving the national capital from Java. These risks are related to the readiness of the destination area in terms of the infrastructure needed to support governance. When viewed in terms of funding, even though the government states that the state budget finances only 19.2% of the total budget requirement of Rp 446 trillion, it is at risk of increasing the government burden, namely the possibility of experiencing development failure by the private sector (Hadiputra & Aisyah, 2021).

As a form of realization and continuous improvement of the economic system for Indonesia, to move IKN must be accompanied by strategies, one of which is to meet energy needs and consumption. Energy is a driving force of activities; without energy, various activities in government administration, services, transportation, and industry around the city cannot occur. An IKN can only perform its functions properly if its availability and energy utilization system are reliable and sustainable, including in the new IKN in East Kalimantan (Nugrohi, 2020). Energy will be one of the main challenges for operating activities in the new IKN. Kalimantan Province is one of the Provinces in Indonesia with a large enough reserve of energy resources, both from energy derived from fossil sources and renewable energy. So far, Kalimantan Province functions as an energy product such as petroleum, natural gas, coal, and forest products, most of which are exported outside the island, thus making Indonesia a world-class energy exporting country and Kalimantan the most significant contributor (Friederich & van Leeuwen, 2017). Based on the problems described, this article aims to analyze the policy of moving the State Capital (IKN) from Jakarta Province to East Kalimantan Province with an energy improvement strategy while still paying attention to the readiness of the economic and public administration aspects.

2. Literature Review

The theory used in this article is agenda-setting theory. According to Kingdon & Thurber in Williamson & Luke (2020), this agenda-setting theory puts items on the public agenda, which can be interpreted as the first stage

of the policy process. Agenda-setting theory, according to Mc. Combs & Shaw's perception in Williamson & Luke (2020) is that the media can organize the public agenda by providing topics or issues to consider. Therefore, agenda-setting theory is a broad-based communication theory used to study the impact of news media in setting public agendas and shaping public opinion on specific issues by creating public awareness and attention (Masitah & Dewi, 2022). Kingdon & Thurber in Williamson & Luke (2020) explore agenda-setting theory related to public policy, considering mechanisms through issues that are part of the policy agenda.

The agenda-setting theory is used in this study because the mass media has reported the discourse on the planning process of moving IKN to the East Kalimantan region. Because it is a big project and involves common interests in the state, it has become widely discussed by the public. Finally, it spread to many media, including social media and Twitter. With so many media making news related to the transfer of IKN. When getting the report, the public is like being at the event's location or facing the event in person. In terms of news, information media from Malaysia, both traditional and new, have an important influence on public opinion. When the combination is made through the main problems addressed by the media and the public, the results show that the two are the same, indicating that the main issues made by the media can have an influence on what is considered significant by the general public, the main types of problems are political issues, economic and environmental issues, crime issues or also social issues (Sasson, 1995).

3. Materials and Methods

This study is designed using a descriptive qualitative approach. Qualitative research methods are research approach that understands an event that occurs or a fact. This descriptive qualitative research method has specific characteristics that aim to understand the various symptoms that occur so that it does not require quantification (Yusanto, 2019). The data collection techniques used in this study are obtained by conducting literature studies from secondary data derived from various journal articles, books, websites, and others. In this research, the literature study is used to conduct policy analysis regarding the transfer of the State Capital to Kalimantan Province by paying attention to the central aspect, namely the economic aspect. The IKN transfer policy analysis is also reviewed using the energy improvement strategy.

4. Results and Discussions

4.1. Discourse on moving the national capital

In the era of government since the leadership of President Soekarno, the existing area in Kalimantan Province has been an ideal area for placing a new capital area to replace Jakarta. In addition to being a large area

safe from potential earthquakes, it is also considered a medieval region of Indonesia. Some countries that have moved the capital are South Korea, which moved the capital center from Seoul to Sejong, Malaysia from Kuala Lumpur to Putrajaya; the United States, which moved the center of government to Washington while still making New York the economic and business center, Brazil which moved the capital from Rio de Janeiro to Brasilia and Turkey which moved its capital from Istanbul to Ankara.

Moreover, of the many experiences of moving to the capital city, it is a special note from Bappenas RI, such as the transfer of the Australian capital to Canberra, which does not cause any significant regional development effects, as well as the transfer of the Malaysian capital to Putrajaya which is too close so that the positive impact of moving the capital city is insignificant to solve various problems. The Indonesian government must consider several main conditions to determine the territory of the new Capital Province before transferring the National Capital. The conditions include the following:

- a) The area that will become the new capital city has a good network and is connected to the center of activity in the political field.
- b) Low population density.
- c) Has a low risk of natural disasters.
- d) Has a relatively high environmental carrying capacity.
- e) Safe environmental conditions, especially in national defense and resilience.
- f) It has a high enough potential to be developed as a new economic growth area (Toun, 2018).

4.1. Analysis of IKN Transfer Policy Based on Readiness of Economic Aspects

The transfer of the State Capital City is considered to positively impact the economy in East Kalimantan because there will be infrastructure development. Member of the Special Committee (Pansus) of the State Capital Bill (RUU IKN), G. Budisatrio Djiwandono, said that

"...the transfer of IKN will have a long-term impact on providing opportunities for the community to carry out economic transformation. As I said earlier, we must encourage economic transformation in East Kalimantan. Currently, in East Kalimantan, many are building mining and oil and gas economies. In the future, we think there needs to be a change. There are many things that the people of East Kalimantan can do to transform the economy from mining to a more environmentally friendly sector. The opportunity will be wider open when East Kalimantan has been designated as IKN. In addition to the people of East Kalimantan itself, food security will be critical when there is a transfer of the State Civil Apparatus (ASN), which amounts to millions of people to

IKN later. How many commodities in East Kalimantan do we bring from South Sulawesi, East Jawa, and Lampung today? Do not let millions of ASNs come, but the food is unavailable. We both prepare new food barn lands, rice fields that have modern agriculture, modern cultivation, and horticulture, modern livestock in East Kalimantan..." (ikn.go.id,2022)

Based on readiness in economic factors, the economic life of East Kalimantan residents is quite diverse, ranging from small and medium industries, fisheries, agriculture, plantations, mining, and services. The development of civilization and the mining industry has changed the economic pattern of people adapting to existing conditions. One of the main problems faced to date is the conflict between forestry and the indigenous territory of the Dayak Tribes. For Dayak people, forests are a source of livelihood and are considered the heart of Kalimantan, so they must be preserved. With this very close attachment, the Dayak indigenous people want to protect and secure the forest, but in their development, they are marginalized. The presence of trans-migrants, for example, penetrates the Indigenous land area of the Dayak people. Transmigration villages are then expanded into traditional villages and get land certification programs, basic infrastructure facilities, and Village Funds.

Meanwhile, Dayak indigenous villages, often remote in the middle of conservation forests, still need to get them. In the 1970s, a resettlement program moved the Dayak community from their ancestral hometown, which was then granted State forest status. With this status, various designations such as conservation areas, industrial plantations, or mining are carried out. This condition closes Dayak people's access to their ancestral land; it is considered a forest encroachment if they seek a livelihood in the forest. Dayak people currently work in various sectors, ranging from farms, working in plantations, or mining to being civil servants. According to President Jokowi, the relocation of IKN is based on economic justice. So far, the money turnover is only centered in DKI Jakarta; it is hoped that there will be an equal distribution of economic activities between the islands of Java and outside Java.

Mujiyono, Chairman of Commission A of the DKI Jakarta Regional People's Representative Council, through a written statement delivered on January 19, 2022, assessed that the relocation of IKN to East Kalimantan will have an impact on the economic decline in DKI Jakarta. Mujiyono said the decline in DKI Jakarta's economy occurred because State Civil Apparatus (ASN) spending and household consumption would decrease. This has a domino effect on the decline of the economy. Regarding ASN expenditure, when the capital moves to East Kalimantan, ASN spending and household consumption will automatically decrease; this will cause the demand for goods and services in DK Jakarta to fall

and make the economy fall. DKI Jakarta's economy will fall because the production of the number of sectors will decrease. For example, in the service sector, hotels and catering. Spending for government officials related to the service sector, hotels, catering, and production will also be affected, considering Jakarta's role as the center of government with many activities held by government agencies (idxchannel.com).

The relocation of IKN to East Kalimantan Province will not hurt the DKI Jakarta economy. Some of the arguments put forward. First, The IKN, the government format, is limited to the field of government, especially the development of the IKN. Second, the relocation of IKN positively impacts DKI Jakarta because it can concentrate on economic activities without disrupting community protest activities. So far, if there is a protest by the central government, it disrupts government activities and economic activities and government activities of DKI Jakarta. Third, the construction of IKN is only carried out in stages until 2045. The stages of development of the archipelago's capital city do not affect DKI Jakarta's economic activity. UU No.3, 2022, chapter seven by (2) states that the implementation of the development and transfer of the National Capital in the Parent Plan of the Capital of the Archipelago, as referred to in paragraph (l) is carried out in stages. The National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) has detailed the stages of moving IKN, which begins with the development of the central infrastructure, then the development of basic infrastructure, and then the development of the innovation and economic center. The development stage and the relocation of government employees between the two cities will also be carried out gradually (Jalal, 2022).

4.2. Analysis of IKN transfer policy based on public administration

The transfer of IKN can be a momentum for improving government performance, which begins with a transformation towards better political stability in IKN, which is the heart of the overall state life. One solution to realize that is to make IKN free from local politics, negating legislatures or representatives in the IKN region into further concrete logical consequences. The critical thing to understand is that the IKN area is an area that is entirely under the control of the Central Government. Thus, the community's aspirations towards Special Government in IKN can be channeled directly through the House of Representatives (Center). The concentration is related to the future government bureaucracy's modernization. A bureaucratic institution that adheres to strict rules and habits is considered not a modern government. His bureaucratic administration has no prerequisites for innovation, namely creative thinking, experimentation of ideas, and creativity. Responding to various economic, political, and ideological demands, the structure and process of government changed and

modernized. Traditional public services should develop creative ways to overcome financial barriers and people's demands for efficient services. Conventional process-oriented public administration is supposed to give way to results-focused public management, and local governments collaborate and work horizontally to address central agency hegemony. Given these developments, innovation and better system changes have become challenges for the government.

The success of equitable regional development, which in this context is carried out through the development of IKN, depends on the support of government policies that can handle and accommodate changes in the local development system. For this reason, the new administrative system model is one part of government policy to improve the function of government administration to optimize the role of the central government in the new IKN. The new administrative system model will encourage the policy of managing the state civil apparatus later in the new IKN so that the new administration system policy can support IKN, characterized by a smart city, a green city, and international standards. The main characteristics of smart cities are transportation between well-integrated modes (smart mobility), efficient and practical planned buildings (smart building), and communication/internet technology available at high speed. The new administration's development is part of the intervention carried out by the leaders, including an institutional health strategy called the turnaround strategy (Bass & Avolio, 1993).

IKN's new administrative system model should emphasize more the aspects of the system that will be the basis for determining the strategy, structure, and system that will be built to fulfill what has been outlined in the IKN Kesatuan Republik Indonesia. The paradigm shift in government and public management will significantly influence the development of a new administrative system. The model of public administration development with brilliant city, green city, and international standards by moving IKN to East Kalimantan Province. This is because the concept of the green city can meet significant energy needs, maintain the availability of energy supplies in East Kalimantan, and take advantage of the potential of energy sources in the region. The bright city concept can act as the center of government of the new capital to become a more effective and efficient public administration system by optimally monitoring regional and land governance. Thus, IKN in East Kalimantan Province can be the leading destination for foreign nationals to be more interested in visiting the region so that it can improve the economy of the Indonesian state.

4.3. Energy Improvement Strategy to Implement IKN Policy

Energy needs in Kalimantan will immediately increase after the establishment of the status of the Kalimantan region as the new IKN of the Republic of Indonesia. Energy needs began to emerge when new capital development projects were carried out, increasing along with the growth of city activities followed by industrial developments and other developments, including in the surrounding areas. The electricity needs of the newly established government city will come from office activities and the settlement of government employees, including growing services, such as education, hospitals, malls, and so on. Before the manufacturing industry increases and approaches Kalimantan, not only because of its function as the capital city but also because of its strategic geographical position close to East Asian industrialized countries compared Java to these countries, the industrial need to operate the infrastructure of the new capital such as ports, airports, or other infrastructure will also increase rapidly.

By paying attention to the large reserves of various energy sources in Kalimantan, both non-renewable energy (fossils) and renewable energy, if viewed in terms of energy availability, it will not be a big problem for the new capital city in Kalimantan. However, the provision of energy in Kalimantan must be willing to meet much demand, primarily raised because of the existence of IKN, so special considerations are needed. The quality or reliability of the energy supply system in Kalimantan is also required to be better to meet the standards of an IKN, which also means an increase in energy needs. Energy connectivity between provinces, even intra-provincial areas in Kalimantan, must be further expanded or improved to be developed equally or better than those built so far to serve markets outside Kalimantan.

In this case, when Kalimantan becomes the capital of the Republic of Indonesia, this will cause considerable demand for various kinds of energy. The challenge to meet energy needs in Kalimantan must be answered. However, it is necessary to pay attention to the requirements for developing and utilizing growing energy, for example, according to policy directions regarding Low Carbon Development, Sustainable Development Goals, Kalimantan Go Green, etc. These requirements must be applied in terms of energy supply, especially energy generation and transformation, even in other sectors such as transportation, industry, households, offices, etc. In supporting the role of the IKN transfer policy, a specific energy improvement strategy is needed, as stated by Friederich & van Leeuwen (2017) in their research, as follows:

- a) The construction of a natural gas transmission network from the availability of natural gas (or LNG) in East Kalimantan to the city of Kalimantan, the

IKN of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia. This development was accompanied by the constructing of a natural gas distribution network at IKN, followed by constructing of natural gas distribution networks in cities crossed by natural gas transmission networks. The next stage is developing the Trans Kalimantan natural gas transmission network and its distribution areas.

- b) It is strengthening the electrical interconnection transmission network in Kalimantan. The East Kalimantan transmission network that has now been interconnected needs to be immediately connected to the West Kalimantan network to form an electrical interconnection network in Kalimantan. The more robust interconnection of the Kalimantan system will also prevent electricity imports, carried out by the Equatorial System of West Kalimantan from Sarawak, from being replaced by the electric current generated by various other power plants throughout Kalimantan. Similarly, the Trans Kalimantan highway and shipping network that has been formed can be used as infrastructure for energy distribution, especially in bulk or liquid such as coal and petroleum.
- c) Large-scale hydropower development utilizes the potential of large rivers in Kalimantan. The construction of hydropower can begin with the utilization of Kayan River hydropower in North Kalimantan, equipped with constructing a long-distance transmission network that connects it with the Kalimantan interconnected transmission system. A similar development is carried out to take advantage of the potential of major rivers such as Kapuas in West Kalimantan, Mahakam in East Kalimantan, and Barito in South Kalimantan not only the development will support electricity in IKN but also be used for the development of industrial areas that will develop in Kalimantan later.
- d) Construction of installation and use of clean energy. Kalimantan needs to build many power plants and other fuels from clean energy sources in Kalimantan, especially renewable energy sources. Extensive forests can produce biomass on a massive scale to be used as a source of clean energy. Abundant solar power in Kalimantan, located around the equator (equator), is an energy source that can be developed optimally in Kalimantan. One fossil fuel that is more energy efficient and environmentally friendly when compared to other fuels is natural gas. Natural gas in Kalimantan must be developed more intensively to be burned directly in households and industries and as fuel for electricity generation.
- e) The construction of an energy-efficient and environmentally friendly transportation system. The new capital must be equipped with an environmentally friendly and energy-efficient transportation system, for example, relying on light

train-based municipal public transportation, massive use of bicycles by city residents, and using electric cars rather than cars using fuel. The city that became the center of the new government was also designed with a compact concept to minimize movements that do not need to be carried out by city residents. Government and private offices in IKN are designed as energy-efficient buildings by maximizing the presence of sunlight and green environments. The construction of energy-efficient and environmentally friendly transportation and office systems was further developed in other cities in Kalimantan.

5. Conclusions

This study concludes that the policy of shifting the National Capital City (IKN) from Jakarta to East Kalimantan can be evaluated based on readiness in terms of economic and public administration considerations. In public administration, the policy of moving IKN to East Kalimantan Province can adjust the concept of a smart city, a green city, and international standards. In the economic aspect, the economic life of the people in East Kalimantan Province is quite diverse, ranging from small and medium industries, fisheries, agriculture, plantations, mining, and services. The development of civilization and the mining industry has changed the economic pattern of people adapting to existing conditions. Optimizing these economic aspects can be done with the following energy improvement strategies:

- a) The construction of a natural gas transmission network from the location of natural gas availability to the city of East Kalimantan, the center of IKN.
- b) Strengthening the electrical interconnection transmission network in Kalimantan.
- c) Construction of installation and use of clean energy.
- d) The implementation of an energy-efficient and, of course, environmentally friendly transportation system, thus reducing air pollution in the new IKN area.

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