

Examining the opportunities and challenges of Central Kalimantan as a buffer for the Nusantara National Capital of Indonesia

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Abstract: President Soekarno once raised the discourse of moving the capital of Indonesia from Jakarta after the independence of the Republic of Indonesia. The issue then developed as the successive presidents of the Republic of Indonesia moved the country's capital city has been yet to do so. However, since Joko Widodo was elected as President of the Republic of Indonesia in both Period 1 and Period II, the issue of moving the capital of the Republic of Indonesia has again warmed to the surface. The news of the transfer is not just an issue at this time because, on 28 August 2019, President Joko Widodo announced that with various considerations and intensive studies, the ideal location of the National Capital (IKN) of the archipelago is in East Kalimantan, precisely the district of Penajam Paser Utara. Regarding IKN regulations, on 15 February 2022, the government stipulated law (UU) Number 3 of 2022 concerning the national capital (IKN). The development of the national capital will undoubtedly directly and indirectly impact the surrounding cities and provinces, especially in Central Kalimantan. Of course, the presence of the national capital on the island of Borneo requires support from the surrounding buffer zones. It is not only support but also the participation of surrounding cities/regencies/provinces to be actively involved in building the national capital in East Kalimantan. Therefore, the development of IKN must be accompanied by the preparation and development of buffer areas for the future capital city. As the Capital City of the Archipelago, East Kalimantan Province will undoubtedly get a supply of natural and human resources from several surrounding provinces, including Central Kalimantan. The relocation of the capital city will encourage large population movements, both to the national capital and other cities around it. Of course, preparing the capital's buffer areas if there is no sustainable development roadmap will create new problems in the future. One that must be done immediately is a roadmap in the management of natural resources and human resources.

Keywords: Indonesia's National Capital; Buffer; Central Kalimantan.

INTRODUCTION

The story about moving Indonesia's capital is quite long. If we look further, the discourse on moving the capital at that time had already begun to be planned by the first president of the Republic of Indonesia, Ir. Sukarno (Kadewandana & Cahyadi Putra, 2023). With dynamic dynamics, endless debates, and of course what cannot be avoided is the tug-of-war of interests that colors the spice of moving the National Capital. The issue of moving the capital emerged again when President Joko Widodo was elected President of the Republic of Indonesia in 2014 (Kamal, 2022). It's not as easy as turning the palm of your hand, the issue of moving the



Indonesian capital has never been implemented. The issue of moving Indonesia's capital city was never implemented during Jokowi's first term of leadership. Various provinces in Indonesia are being studied to become the new capital, of course with careful considerations and in-depth comprehensive studies, because this cannot be done subjectively. The reason is, moving the capital is not to look for new problems but to solve various problems so it cannot be done quickly. Various in-depth studies are needed to determine the location of the new capital.

From various in-depth studies that have been carried out by the Ministry of National Development Planning / Bappenas, there are three provincial candidates with an excellent opportunity to become the new State Capital, namely the provinces of Central Kalimantan, West Kalimantan, and East Kalimantan (Silalahi, 2019). As we know, the three provinces are strategic on the island of Kalimantan because they both have large areas and are the heart of Indonesia. Kalimantan Island because they both have large areas and are the heart of Indonesia. The government finally announced the news of the selected province to become Indonesia's new capital on 26 August 2019. President Joko Widodo, in a press conference in front of ministers and regional heads from Indonesia, announced that the new capital city chosen is in North Penajam Paser Regency, East Kalimantan Province (Indonesia, 2019).

Although Central Kalimantan was not chosen as the new national capital, this should not dampen the government's commitment to developing Central Kalimantan in the future. Being chosen or not chosen as the country's capital should not be why Central Kalimantan stops developing its strategic sectors. In fact, not being chosen as the State Capital must be a trigger so that various shortcomings in Kalimantan are immediately addressed so that they can be more involved in preparing their superior potential for the success of development in Central Kalimantan. Central Kalimantan, as a buffer for the Nusantara national capital of Indonesia, has a very strategic role and position, considering that some areas of Central Kalimantan are adjacent to National Capital (IKN) in East Kalimantan. With this position, of course, it will be an excellent opportunity for Central Kalimantan to be a determining part of the success of various physical and non-physical developments in East Kalimantan. Central Kalimantan to be a determining part of the success of various physical and non-physical developments in East Kalimantan, especially in IKN. The enormous potential of Central Kalimantan is undoubtedly related to the existence of its natural resources. In addition, Central Kalimantan also has human resources which, if properly empowered, will become superior human resources who can be actively involved in the future development of IKN.

METHODS

The method used in this writing is normative juridical, using a conceptual approach, which departs from views and doctrines that have developed in legal science (Muhaimin, 2020), primarily related to the relocation of Indonesia's capital city. This research aims to dig deeper into the legal implications of moving Indonesia's National Capital and the opportunities and challenges for other provinces around the new Indonesian National Capital. The analysis was carried out qualitatively to obtain accurate data and examine the researcher's problem in depth so that the expected results can be obtained (Agustianti et al., 2022). This qualitative research paradigm aims to further study and understand the relationship between the government and the government and the private sector and society.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Legal Implications of the Move of the Indonesian's National Capital

The transfer of the National Capital City from Jakarta to East Kalimantan Province the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) conducted a study on the transfer plan. One of the things that should be considered is the legal implications if the National Capital City is to be moved. Head of the Constitutional Law study area at the Faculty of Law, University of Indonesia, Fitra Arsil, said that moving the country's capital has financial and legal implications. The transfer will incur significant costs but will also impact state constitutional law (Elnizar, 2017).

Study of the implications of statutory provisions related to the regulation of Land Law for Investment in the Legal Area of East Kalimantan Province which is planned to become the capital of the new State, as intended in Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Law Number: 5 of 1960 concerning Basic Regulations on Agrarian Principles, Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2012 concerning Land Acquisition for Development in the Public Interest, Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 25 of 2007 concerning Capital Investment and several related laws, namely the Law of the Republic Indonesia Number 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies, and Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number: 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning Law Number: 10 of 1964 concerning the Statement that the Special Capital Region of Greater Jakarta Remains as the Capital of the Republic of Indonesia.

Another legal basis is Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 29 of 2007 concerning the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta as the Capital of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI); this provision regulates the Provincial Government of the Special Region of the State Capital in Jakarta, so the expectations of the community with their local wisdom regarding the relocation of the State Capital to East Kalimantan so that new provisions are needed that specifically regulate the capital city in East Kalimantan (Fadillah, 2022). Law Number 5 of 1960 gives regional governments much authority to manage mineral and coal mining. For this reason, the Theory of Authority needs to be discussed more deeply so that there is a common perception in understanding the authority of the government and regional governments in managing mineral and coal mining. Based on this view, Law Number 5 of 1960 and Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2012 give much authority to regional governments in managing land for all aspects of life and development, especially physical development in facing the development of moving the State capital to East Kalimantan legally because it has direct involvement in the use of land for the construction of the new state capital in East Kalimantan.

Implementative Policy and Technical Planning for Central Kalimantan Province in supporting the Development of the Nusantara National Capital

The legal basis for establishing the Nusantara National Capital (IKN) is law number 3 of 2022 concerning the National Capital. The law on IKN came into force on 15 February 2022 (Gusnaeni, 2022). In law number 3 of 2022 concerning the National Capital, it is stated that the Nusantara Capital Authority will start operating by the end of 2022. Thus, the progressiveness of IKN development has begun to be echoed. One indicator of the commencement of development in the IKN Nusantara was recently marked by the gathering of Regional Heads throughout Indonesia by President Jokowi on 14 March 2022. The nuances of the president's gathering with regional heads at IKN were accompanied by the unification of land and water from all Indonesian provinces, called the "Nusantara jug ritual"(Retaduari, 2022).

Given that the construction of IKN has begun, this must also spur the regions around IKN to continue to improve to be able to support and be involved in filling various development activities in East Kalimantan. Then what about the readiness of Central Kalimantan, which is also predicted as one of the provinces supporting the IKN Nusantara? Given that development has begun, of course Central Kalimantan must also quickly improve in developing its various sectors. The policies of regional heads in Central Kalimantan, both from governors/mayors/regents throughout Central Kalimantan, must undoubtedly be progressive in terms of development concerning the management of human resources (HR) and natural resources (SDA); this needs serious attention so that the opportunity for Central Kalimantan as a buffer for IKN can be optimized so that we are not just spectators.

Central Kalimantan, as one of the IKN buffer provinces, has a huge opportunity, especially in the economic field, because the development of IKN certainly needs to be supplied by basic needs and supporting needs on a large scale (Marsekal Muda et al., 2023). The potential as a supplier of basic needs, of course, Central Kalimantan has an excellent opportunity. Note that Central Kalimantan is ready with various superior sectors that can support these basic needs. However, of course Central Kalimantan will lose if the great opportunity passes by due to unpreparedness in supporting it and supporting it. Before IKN was in East Kalimantan, the country's largest economic center was centered on the island of Java. The country's most significant economic center was on the Java island. However, in the future, with the existence of IKN, inevitably, like it or not, the center of the economy will undoubtedly be divided between Java and Kalimantan.

Central Kalimantan cannot be mediocre as part of the epicenter of the economic buffer in the National Capital, only relying on the potential as it exists. Suppose it only relies on the potential of oil palm and mining. In that case, the jargon of Central Kalimantan as a buffer for the national capital will only be a passing wind, considering that East Kalimantan also has the same potential as a mainstay of oil palm and mining. Suppose it wants to succeed as a buffer for the national capital. In that case, Central Kalimantan needs to have new production centers to become a producer of superior goods, in order to become a producer of superior goods to meet the needs of IKN in the future. It must be considered now to realize this superior production center immediately in Central Kalimantan. One potential that can be a mainstay is that Central Kalimantan can support IKN with food needs (Dewi et al., 2022). Food needs in the Kalimantan region still rely heavily on the island of Java; of course, because IKN will require significant food needs if it still brings in from the island of Java (Warsilah, 2023), it will harm us as one of the areas with the potential to support IKN.

Central Kalimantan has been awarded one of the most fantastic national projects, the food estate program (Agraria, 2020). Food estate locations in Central Kalimantan that are currently underway and prioritized as pilot projects are in the Kapuas and Pulang Pisau districts (Hidayat, 2023). Regarding its long-term goals, the Food Estate Programme is vital in improving national sovereign food security for Indonesia (Girsang, 2021). It is hoped that with the food estate program in Central Kalimantan, the potential for Central Kalimantan to become a mainstay of food providers for the needs of IKN in the future can be relied on. Food estate in Central Kalimantan should be something other than a formality, so all components must oversee this strategic program. In the future, the National Strategic Food Estate Program in Central Kalimantan will provide a multiplier effect for all sectors, improving the welfare of farmers to the absorption of labor, which will ultimately become an economic leverage in Central Kalimantan. With the existing national food estate program, Central Kalimantan is expected to

become one of Indonesia's food barns that can meet food needs at the local, regional, or even national levels, especially for food needs in the IKN.

We know that Central Kalimantan has a considerable area, but on the one hand, it also has limited facilities and infrastructure, including roads, bridges, electricity, and adequate water sources (Spencer et al., 2023). With the food estate program receiving national attention, it is hoped that it will affect other development sectors around the food estate, including road infrastructure, bridges, proper electricity, and human resources in Central Kalimantan (Yeny et al., 2022). In addition, it is hoped that with the food estate, Central Kalimantan will be able to start building business units that can support the food estate sustainability program in the future, such as production factories, packaging, and also new technologies in agriculture and animal husbandry so that more economic opportunities can be mobilized in Central Kalimantan in supporting food availability for the needs of IKN. As a buffer for IKN, the prestigious Food estate program must be utilized by Central Kalimantan as a center of excellence (center of development) (Usop & Octora, 2023); where with the existence of food estate and food fulfillment, Central Kalimantan must excel and become a mainstay to be able to play a maximum role in providing IKN needs and also national food needs in the future.

The national food estate project has now involved components of the community in Central Kalimantan, especially farmers in Kapuas District and Pulang Pisau District (because it is the program's pilot project). Of course, this program is successful and can have a positive impact. In that case, it may attract more interest from the central government so that more national projects are carried out and focused on Central Kalimantan. In the future, because the area of Central Kalimantan is vast, besides only involving the people in the two districts, of course we people in Central Kalimantan must also not remain silent in involvement in other excellent programmes. The community must also actively participate in monitoring the implementation of this food estate so that its implementation can be in line with peatland management programmes in Central Kalimantan (Irwani & Kartodihardjo, 2022). This is because with the existence of a very large national project in food estate, it must be able to ensure that the programme is in line with the ultimate goal of prospering the people of Central Kalimantan and also in efforts to use peatlands sustainably. The need for food for the adequacy of IKN and also nationally, especially after the recovery of the Covid-19 pandemic is indeed a big challenge, but do not let a good programme not have a good effect in the future, especially when it comes to natural resource management in the long term.

The current national projects, one of which is the food estate in Central Kalimantan, should certainly not be the only program that is the foundation for preparing Central Kalimantan as a buffer for the IKN Nusantara. It is because food estate is not the only one; of course, there must be other excellent programs that must exist in Central Kalimantan, one of which is, of course, the preparation of qualified and qualified human resources to be able to be more involved in the commitment to support the national capital. Both central and local governments must prepare more programmes to increase the competence of human resources (HR) who are ready in various sectors to support various leading sectors in Central Kalimantan. One form of support is in supporting the next generation in Central Kalimantan to get the highest education possible. The provision of various scholarships from basic education to higher education must continue to be one of the priorities so that human resources in Central Kalimantan can get a good education, both generations in the city and in the regions without being hindered by economic limitations.

In this case, in addition to relying on local government budget (APBD) sources to provide scholarships, local governments can build partnerships with large companies that invest in

Central Kalimantan so that they can share some of their profits to provide educational scholarships for students and students from Central Kalimantan through their CSR programs. Considering that the need for human resources for the support system at IKN in the future is in the long term, local governments must also think innovatively in preparing human resources so that they stay in education. The more sources of scholarships that the local government can raise, of course, there will also be more Central Kalimantan human resources who can obtain the highest education to become superior human resources and can compete in various sectors later.

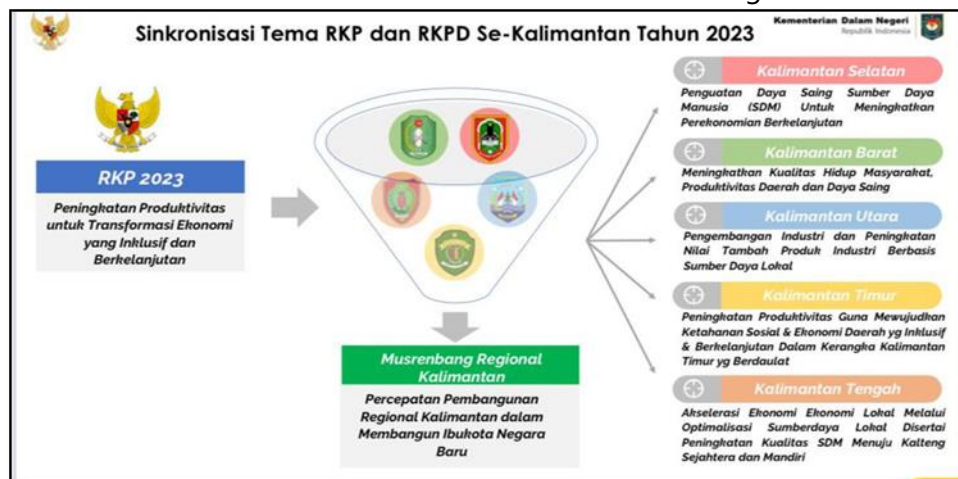
In addition to the provision of many scholarships, as we know that with a reasonably large area of Central Kalimantan and a challenging geographical area with limited facilities and infrastructure, at this time, what we should not close our eyes to is that the centers of higher education in Central Kalimantan are primarily concentrated in the Provincial Capital, namely in Palangka Raya. We can count on our fingers that the most significant campuses are in Palangka Raya. Some campuses are indeed in the regions, but in terms of numbers, we can certainly count on the fingers. Limited access to education, especially the lack of campuses in the regions, is undoubtedly an obstacle. The Central Kalimantan region, which has the demographics of one region and another that still needs more access and infrastructure facilities, is a challenge that must be resolved because it is enough to prevent them from continuing their education, especially children in rural areas. Therefore, the Central Kalimantan Provincial Government must make a long-term policy roadmap so that there is an equitable distribution of education centers, significantly higher education, in the form of new superior campuses in the Central Kalimantan region so that they can spread in various regions. This is important to make it easier for Central Kalimantan's human resources to pursue the highest education without being hindered by distance and time. The higher education spread across various regions of Central Kalimantan will make it easier for our children to choose the best campuses where they can study and pursue education, increasing the capacity of human resources in Central Kalimantan.

To smooth the establishment of new universities, the Central Kalimantan provincial government needs help working alone and in a short time. The local government certainly needs collaboration with cross-agencies both vertically and horizontally to succeed in establishing new higher education in Central Kalimantan to improve better quality of human resources. In addition to establishing new universities, of course, the current universities that already exist in Central Kalimantan must also continue to be able to improve their quality so that in the future, with the increasingly large population in IKN Nusantara and its surroundings, universities in Central Kalimantan will become one of the favorites chosen to continue their higher education. IKN is no longer talking about the island of Java, so improving the quality of education is also essential so that future generations in IKN do not think of going to school/college outside the island of Kalimantan because, in our place, the quality can be superior to the island of Java.

In addition to Central Kalimantan Province, of course, as another buffer in the Kalimantan region, provinces that are predicted as other IKN Nusantara buffers are West Kalimantan Province, North Kalimantan Province, and South Kalimantan Province. It is because, demographically, these four provinces are the closest provinces to East Kalimantan. With the status as a province that has the opportunity to activities as a buffer for IKN, of course, the collaboration between the provinces around IKN is expected to be carried out optimally in the future so that they can collaborate. It is time to re-strengthen the ties of cooperation and collaboration carried out by Central Kalimantan and other provinces in Kalimantan to support IKN; of course, we must start from now on. Concrete steps are needed in the future. It is, of

course, so that all IKN buffer provinces can show their strength in the success of IKN Nusantara with their respective potential and uniqueness so that they can excel together. Some strategic steps for inter-provincial collaboration that can be taken from now on so that the IKN buffer zone can carry out its functions properly include: (1) Strategies for strengthening the supporting capabilities of buffer zones through infrastructure development, improving local government capabilities, and the quality of local human resources; (2) Strategy for strengthening regional collaboration/cooperation between IKN buffer regions carried out between nearby provinces that have the potential to buffer IKN with apparent cooperation and roadmap; (3) Strategies for Strengthening the Role of the Sekalimantan Provinces in IKN must strengthen each other and not try to bring down each other between local governments; (4) Strategy Strengthening the buffer function of IKN in central and regional development planning policies should be a priority scale to be improved in Kalimantan.

One concrete form of collaboration carried out in the buffer zones is synchronizing the Government Work Plan (RKP) and Regional Development Work Plan (RKPD) for the Kalimantan region in 2022. Regional governments throughout Kalimantan have translated in detail their various strategic programs in the 2023 RKP and RKPD. The following are details of the form of synchronization of the RKP and RKPD in 2023 in the Kalimantan region:



Source: Central Kalimantan regional secretariat in 2022

From the figure above, we can see that Central Kalimantan in 2023 is still targeting to improve the quality of human resources. So that Central Kalimantan's human resources are qualified and have high competitiveness, the plan to improve the quality of human resources must be progressively carried out immediately with systematic, measurable and sustainable steps from now on. Central Kalimantan's abundant natural resources (SDA) will only fully and optimally benefit its people if its human resources can manage its management. Primarily, if the human resources are only utilized by a group of people, it will be very detrimental to us as a buffer for IKN.

With the existence of IKN in East Kalimantan, many human resources from outside Kalimantan will undoubtedly begin to migrate and close themselves to move to Kalimantan. It will be an opportunity and challenge for the people of Kalimantan, especially in Central Kalimantan. In the long run, population movements are certainly not only in the IKN archipelago. However, they will also undoubtedly increase population movements from other provinces to the nearest IKN area, one of which is Central Kalimantan. If Central Kalimantan's human resources are ready for tight competition, they will gain out to human resources from other places in various sectors. If our human resources cannot compete, it will cause new problems in this region. Central Kalimantan's human resources must be the object and subject

of the development if they want to succeed in their participation as IKN Buffer. Presidential regulation number 63 of 2022 concerning the Main Details of IKN stipulates that economic activities that partner (buffer) areas can develop include Higher Education, Transportation equipment industry, Renewable energy industry, Manufacturing industry, Pharmaceutical industry, Agroindustry, Agriculture, Agritourism, Health and fitness tourism, and Construction. Wellness Tourism, and Construction.

From the description of economic development in the government regulations above, Central Kalimantan must now map out what its strengths and weaknesses are as a buffer for the current IKN. The Central Kalimantan Provincial Government and its staff must move quickly in mapping and creating a planned and sustainable program in Central Kalimantan for the success of the IKN program. The Central Kalimantan Provincial Government certainly needs help to do it. Community organizations, youth organizations, religious organizations, and the wider community certainly have their views on where Central Kalimantan should go in supporting its readiness as an IKN buffer. The strategic programme must be able to empower the people of Central Kalimantan.

CONCLUSION

Various strategic programs must continue to be carried out in Central Kalimantan for the success of IKN in Indonesia, North Penajam Paser and Central Kalimantan. As one of the provinces, Central Kalimantan is predicted to become a buffer for IKN, RKP and RPKD in 2023 with a focus on optimizing local resources. Optimizing human resources (HR) in Central Kalimantan. Welcoming the move of the nation's capital to East Kalimantan must be done carefully, progressively, regularly and measurably so that Central Kalimantan's human resources have the capacity and capability to be ready to compete anytime and anywhere. supports IKN. Apart from focusing on optimizing human resources, Central Kalimantan must also start wisely in managing natural resources in this province. This is because the natural resources owned will have implications for many things that will impact the lives of many people, especially the people of Central Kalimantan in the future. Please don't do it because of IKN; it will have an impact. Of course, the faster we run out of natural resources is not wise. In an effort to strengthen Central Kalimantan's bargaining position towards IKN, the Central Kalimantan Provincial Government must actively collaborate with other provinces in Kalimantan and outside Kalimantan so that it can become a leading province, especially one that is predicted to become a national food granular in the future. Of course, the various needs to support IKN are very large, and Central Kalimantan has the potential to become one of the successful provinces supporting IKN as long as sustainable development planning, strengthening human resources and natural resource management are managed well. and planned from now on. Anticipating environmental damage must be a common concern, don't let IKN cause it. This is a disaster for Central Kalimantan because it is not wise in managing its natural resources. Don't hold back your high enthusiasm to become a supporter of IKN Nusantara. This will be detrimental to development in Central Kalimantan in the future.

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