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The Impact Of Moving The State Capital To East Kalimantan For The Autonomous Status Of DKI Jakarta

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Abstract This research aims to examine the status of DKI Jakarta after the plan to move the National Capital to East Kalimantan. We know that before the plan to move the National Capital, the center of Indonesia, both in terms of government, economy and resources, was centered in the DKI Jakarta area. Of course, after the construction of the National Capital in East Kalimantan, precisely in the North Penajam Paser area, the center of economic government and resources will gradually be moved to the Kalimantan region. This is where the position of DKI Jakarta, which was previously the National Capital, will change status to become a province in general and will give rise to several domino effects that will follow when DKI Jakarta's status no longer becomes the National Capital of Indonesia. The data collection method was carried out by studying literacy and statutory regulations and conducting qualitative descriptive data analysis to find out what the future status of regional autonomy will be for the DKI Jakarta region after the move of the National Capital.

Keywords: Status, Autonomy, Capital City Move, DKI Jakarta

INTRODUCTION

Talking about the State Capital of Indonesia, of course we all know about the plans to move the State Capital (IKN) to the East Kalimantan region, specifically to the archipelago. The name Nusantara itself became the name chosen by President Joko Widodo after determining that the name was chosen on that date January 14, 2022. Until 2024, the realization of the transfer of IKN to the archipelago will be increasingly carried out by the government when many ASN or State Civil Apparatus will flock to be transferred to IKN. The IKN transfer plan will have an impact on many aspects of people's lives, especially people in the DKI (Special Capital Region) Jakarta area who have always viewed Jakarta as the "central" region of the State of Indonesia.

Many people think that when IKN moves to the archipelago, the impact it will have will have a domino effect on all aspects of people's lives. Starting from the economic side, government to resources including human resources. This raises many questions about what the status of DKI Jakarta will be in the future when it is no longer the National Capital as it is now.

The role of the Government or (government will) in maintaining regional stability, both central and regional, is a crucial role here. Especially when it comes to how regional autonomy (or abbreviated as otda) in the DKI Jakarta area will be in the future after IKN is moved to the Nusantara region. How far will Jakarta have authority and how will autodesk operate after it no longer has the status of National Capital?

The definition of autonomy or regional autonomy is regulated in ³Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, which regulates the rights of authority and obligations of autonomous regions to regulate and manage their own government affairs and the interests of local communities in the system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. What is regulated in the otoda certainly focuses more on how to carry out tasks in the region, with the principle of decentralization which is often used to divide authority between the center and the regions.

The status of DKI Jakarta, which will soon no longer be an IKN, certainly raises many questions, especially how to carry out regional autonomy in this region while previously having autonomy that was said to be special or different compared to other regions. In Indonesia itself, there are 5 regions that have specialties in managing their regional autonomy. Among others; DKI Jakarta, Special Region of Jogjakarta, ¹⁸Special Region of Aceh, Special Autonomous Region of Papua and Special Autonomous Region of West Papua.

The status of DKI Jakarta itself has not undergone significant changes to date and is still included in the 5 regions that have special autonomy. But when IKN officially moves to the archipelago, of course this status will raise many questions because the "status" and "name" attached to DKI Jakarta itself is "Special Capital Region of Jakarta". Through this research, researchers want to examine what impacts will arise regarding the autonomy status of DKI Jakarta when the IKN status is transferred to the archipelago.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

My research entitled "The Impact of ¹Moving the National Capital to East Kalimantan on the Autonomy Status of DKI Jakarta" uses several aspects in collecting research data. The method or method used is to use literacy studies and statutory regulations. The assessment through literacy studies and statutory regulations was carried out because we all know that after the issuance of ¹¹Law Number 3 of 2022 concerning the National Capital on February 15 2022, it is certain that the capital of Indonesia will move from DKI Jakarta to the archipelago. This is where we will examine how regional autonomy is managed in DKI Jakarta after the move of the National Capital.

¹Things that will be studied include: what is the status of DKI Jakarta's autonomy today after the issuance of Law Number 3 of 2022, what areas are experiencing the impact of IKN's move to the archipelago and how autonomy is implemented in IKN Nusantara after replacing DKI Jakarta's position as the new IKN.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

¹⁵
In accordance with orders from the current President of the Republic of Indonesia, namely President Joko Widodo, IKN Nusantara will start operating on August 17 2024, which coincides with Indonesia's 79th anniversary. Of course, this policy is consistent with the provisions contained in Law ¹⁷ Number 3 of 2022 concerning National Capital. This is in accordance with what was stated by OIKN Deputy for Facilities and Infrastructure, Silvia Halim, said that IKN Nusantara will begin to operate on August 17 2024. Of course, this is a trigger for the ⁴ government to meet the needs of the existing facilities and infrastructure there before it is officially transferred to IKN Nusantara.

The existing supporting facilities and infrastructure certainly cannot be fulfilled immediately, especially since currently there are not many things that can be done there. Literally, currently the development of IKN can be said to have reached the infrastructure development stage which has reached 74.87% progress as of February 23 2024 as stated by Minister ¹⁰ of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR), Dr. (HC) Ir. H. Mochamad Basuki Hadimoeljono, M.Sc., Ph.D. The development carried out involves the construction of office buildings, hospitals, hotels, construction of connectivity infrastructure, provision of raw water, sanitation. The main thing here is the construction of government buildings as a form of building public trust and a way to attract investors to invest in IKN Nusantara.



Figure 01

Review of IKN Development by the Minister of PUPR on February 23 2024

The construction of government buildings which will soon be completed must of course be balanced with the mobilization of ASN (State Civil Apparatus) stationed at IKN Nusantara to support the running of the government in the new IKN. Of course, this must still accommodate all other supporting needs. Such as economic activities, natural resources and infrastructure, for example transportation and connecting roads to create regional autonomy in the IKN Nusantara region.

Regarding regional autonomy itself, when it comes to new areas, of course its implementation is not as easy as imagined. It requires coordination and implementation of the basic principles of a region. Equality in every region of Indonesia feels like it remains to be done ⁴ because of the vastness of Indonesia's territory, which of course if a centralized government is implemented, it will be difficult to coordinate and adopt policies that suit the needs of each region. This is where decentralization needs to be implemented to ensure smooth regional autonomy, especially in IKN Nusantara. The question in the future is of course what the status of DKI Jakarta will be after IKN moves to the archipelago.

In the future, IKN Nusantara will become the center of government by transferring both resources (human to natural), of course decentralizing the economy is an absolute must. The principle of decentralization is an embodiment of the distribution of powers ¹² between the central government and regional governments which is also related to the Trias Politics theory. The distribution of powers is of course very closely related to the status of a region. Because according to researchers, when IKN officially moves from DKI Jakarta to IKN Nusantara, of course its status as a "special province" will have significantly different conditions.

Different provisions such as:

- a. The status will change not to being the National Capital anymore but to a special region
- b. Special region proposals can be used, such as the Aceh, Yogyakarta, Papua or West Papua regions. Because according to researchers, the Jakarta area will still have its specialties.

¹
Not as the National Capital but as the center of the National economy

Researchers see that the current condition of Jakarta certainly remains different from other regions, especially in the economic sector. Economic growth is relatively rapid with a growth range of 4.8-5.6 percent in 2024. The status of Jakarta no longer uses the name DKI but is proposed as a special region such as Yogyakarta (tourism), Aceh (religious), Papua and West Papua (regional). Specifically for Jakarta, it can be a special region or area that focuses on the economic side.

Of course, the principle of regional autonomy still allows the Jakarta area to become a special area that has special economic aspects. Because the word regional autonomy is closely related to what authority a region can exercise. When Jakarta is decided to become a region with specialization in the economic sector, of course this will be related to the economic policies that can be pursued by Jakarta which will of course also contribute to the surrounding supporting areas or can support the economy in Indonesia.

²¹
The positive aspect of regional autonomy can be seen as a form of democracy where we know that Indonesia is said to be the country with the largest democracy and as a rule of

law. Not only that, regional autonomy can also improve the quality and efficiency of government, encourage national stability and unity and advance regional development.

⁶Indonesia as a rule of law is regulated in article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. This article explains that ²⁴Indonesia is a rule of law with society as its foundation in terms of social, national and state life. The role of society in government, especially regional autonomy, is crucial as a form of democracy in Indonesia. Indonesia's form of legal supremacy makes the law the supreme commander and needs to be implemented by society.

The rule of law is used as something that shapes the welfare of its citizens on the grounds that everything the community does is the responsibility and business of the government (interfering in community activities and affairs). So that the public is obliged to comply with the applicable laws. The principles of the rule of law according to Scheltema include recognition, respect and protection of human rights, the application of ⁵the principle of legal certainty, the application of equality, the principle of democracy and community service for welfare. (2004: 124- 125).

Meanwhile, the principles of the Indonesian legal state according to the 1945 Constitution include:

1. Legal norms originate from Pancasila
2. The 1945 Constitution contains the main regulations made by the state
3. The people are sovereign
4. Equality of position in law and government
5. The existence of law-forming organs
6. Presidential government system
7. Judicial power that is free from other powers
8. Law aims to be a state goal in Paragraph IV ⁵of the 1945 Constitution
9. There is a guarantee of human rights

In accordance with the legal principles in the 1945 Constitution, it is of course closely related to the impact of the movement of IKN from Jakarta to the Archipelago, especially when linked to decentralization and regional status for both Jakarta and the Archipelago. ⁵The principle of legal norms, equality in law and government, and the people's sovereignty in carrying out the daily lives and activities of the community.

CONCLUSION

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The move of IKN from DKI Jakarta to IKN Nusantara in East Kalimantan certainly gave rise to many new things. Starting from the implementation of special autonomy, especially for the IKN area, which was previously under the authority of the Archipelago in Jakarta. This is not enough, Jakarta's autonomous status should no longer use the name DKI but should be replaced with a new name nomenclature in accordance with the provisions (waiting for new regulations regarding the name status for Jakarta). So that Jakarta, which was previously an IKN, changed its status to become a region that has specialties, especially in the economic sector. Jakarta can focus on developing its regional economy by reviewing the economic network after establishing special areas in the economic sector.

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