

Geopolitical and Geostrategic Aspects of Relocating the National Capital City

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Abstract

The research objectives in this study are to find out the geopolitical and geostrategic aspects of moving the national capital. The research method used is normative juridical research which is intended as a basic research to identify how an event or certain problem occurs, namely related to legal issues. Geopolitical and geostrategic considerations can also be used to ensure that the relocation of the national capital is based on a thorough investigation. In fact, geopolitics is a scientific field that looks at political systems that are tied to where you are. As a result, geopolitics can also be understood as a political system or regulation in the form of national policies and strategies that are influenced by the location of a country. Every country, including Indonesia, expects International Affairs to decide the framework of public political improvement, which depends on the geological situation and conditions in achieving the country's goals. As a result, the geography of the Indonesian archipelago is known as Wawasan Nusantara.

Keywords: Geopolitics; Geostrategy, Relocation; National Capital City.

INTRODUCTION

The process of relocating the National Capital City carried out by the Indonesian Government is actually not an extraordinary situation, something big, or even referred to as a new thing. Long before the Indonesian Government decided to move the National Capital, there were several other countries in other parts of the world that had already done so. The reasons for the relocation also vary but certainly the relocation of the National Capital is done by considering the social conditions in the country and can occur if the government, as the holder of the highest political power, wants it. (Bakhrul Amal, Aditya Yuli Setiawan, 2022). The central government and through the stipulation of the House of Representatives (DPR) made a new history by moving the capital city of the Republic of Indonesia after the President passed Law Number 3 of 2022 concerning the State Capital (IKN) on February 15, 2022. stepped. In accordance with Article 1 paragraph 2, the national capital will be moved from Jakarta to East Kalimantan in the archipelago.

Since President Joko Widodo's announcement on August 16, 2019, the capital city has been moved at the annual meeting in front of the Individual Consultative Assembly (MPR) ahead of the August 17, 2019 celebration. The President applied for permission to move the national capital after describing the realities and problems facing the nation and offering solutions at the end of his speech. Following his speech on August 26, 2019, President Jokowi plans to move the capital to the State Palace. According to the State Secretariat website, President Jokowi has decided that parts of North Penajam Paser and Kutai Kartanegara in East Kalimantan will be the new site for the construction of Indonesia's capital city. Therefore, the Head of State has sent a letter to the House of Representatives (DPR). In a press conference held at the State Palace, the President stated, "I understand that the relocation of the national capital, including its location, requires the support and approval of the DPR." potential new capital city".

The Scientific Manuscript (NA) of the Draft Regional Regulation of the Capital City of the Archipelago consists of 6 parts starting from the prologue to the end (ideas and objectives). The NA states that the vision of developing IKN is "a world city for all" with three objectives:

1) to be a sustainable city in the world, 2) to be a city that will drive Indonesia's economy in the future, and 3) to be a city that represents the nation's identity. The IKN Bill must be able to cover five things that will become the norm for choosing the national capital as a policy choice to achieve these three goals: 1) a strong and capable government; 2) a livable city; 3) connectivity and smart infrastructure; 4) there is an area of need for what is to come; 5) cooperation of three urban areas namely IKN, Samarinda, and Balikpapan. In response to the government's decision, academics, activists, and politicians from various parties came up with various responses and concepts. Constitutional Law Professor Susi Dwi Harijanti of Padjadjaran University believes that the birth of the IKN Law shows that the law is only used as a formal justification. According to her, "So significant, we move, issue techniques, have a legal rationale. We see what happens if the number of members of the Special Advisory Council does not match the permanent request of the DPR, at that time the permanent request is changed. Following that, due to strong public criticism, MKD issued a reprimand. In addition, this shows that lawmaking is irrational.

The relocation of the capital city of the Republic of Indonesia from DKI Jakarta Province to East Kalimantan Province has at least two legal products related to the policy. First, the State Capital Bill; second, the State Budget Bill. He claims the President needs the IKN Law to include action projects related to the new capital city, such as building the Presidential Office Complex, Ministries, Non-Ministerial Institutions, DPR/MPR, Supreme Court, and other High State Institution Offices. The Policy Study Team of the Muslimah Negarawan Institute also conducted another study related to the relocation of the national capital. This one looks at four aspects: legal, economic, environmental, and geostrategic. They assessed that the national capital relocation project seemed to concentrate very little on these four angles. Practically all of the public authorities' arguments for moving the national capital can be refuted by other, more fundamental arguments. The IKN project seems to be seen more as a political effort to strengthen the regime and its supporters than a strategic effort for the common good. In fact, the expected misfortunes for individuals financially and naturally seem to outweigh the upsides.

Relocating the national capital is a strategic decision based on geopolitical and geostrategic considerations. Geopolitics views the location of the capital city as part of national and international political strategy, while geostrategy highlights its impact on security, defense, and economic and social balance. Indonesia, as an archipelago, has challenges in distributing the center of government equitably and strengthening national integration (Amal & Sulistyawan, 2022). Moving the capital city to East Kalimantan aims to reduce the burden on Jakarta, increase equitable development, and strengthen Indonesia's position on a global scale (Haryanti, 2022)

Academic studies show that the relocation of the capital city is also a step to adapt the country's governance to modern geopolitical concepts that consider regional stability and non-conventional threats (Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Berwawasan Lingkungan Najwa Tasya, 2024). From a geostrategic perspective, this decision places the capital city closer to a new economic center of gravity that is expected to become an economic, technological, and social superhub (Saifullah, 2022) With the concept of insight into the archipelago, the new capital city not only reflects Indonesia's diversity but also becomes a more efficient and sustainable center of government (Roni Lukum, n.d.)

Of course, the government and the DPR must communicate and undertake the political process to realize these legal products. This will enable joint discussion and stipulation of the State Budget to support these programs. The preparation of the State Budget for Fiscal Year 2022 and the accompanying Draft Regulation on the State Budget for Fiscal Year must take into account the magnitude of the needs of the program to promote the new National Capital. Therefore, during the time of the ratification of the IKN Bill and the certainty of the State Financial Plan for Fiscal Year 2022 and the Draft State Budget for Fiscal Years 2023 and 2024, the President and the House of Representatives should develop an interesting and useful political

correspondence to create legal matters that are expressly legitimate as a matter of legislation that will cover and become the legal basis for public authorities in determining the approach to relocating the national capital.

Various responses and reactions from various circles to the policy of moving the national capital did not stop the government from continuing to work to formulate and prepare administrative support and legal umbrellas. In May 2022, Jokowi also issued 5 derivative regulations from the IKN Law. First, Jokowi issued PP Number 17 of 2022 concerning Financing and Budget Management in the Framework of Preparing, Moving, and Building the National Capital and Developing Regional Government in the Capital of the Archipelago. On April 18, 2022, this PP was established (ikn.go.id). Second, Ministerial Regulation Number 64 of 2022 concerning Land Acquisition and Management in the National Capital Region. Third, Regional Regulation No. 64 of 2022, which regulates the public key areas for the spatial plan of the National Capital from 2022 to 2042. Fourth, Presidential Regulation No. 63 of 2022 on the Subtleties of the Comprehensive Nusantara Capital Strategy, and fifth, Presidential Regulation No. 62 of 2022 on the Powers of the Nusantara Capital. Based on the above background, the problems raised regarding how the Geopolitical and Geostrategic Aspects of Relocating the National Capital?

RESEARCH METHODS

Normative juridical research method is an approach in legal research that aims to identify and analyze how an event or legal problem occurs, by focusing on the study of applicable legal norms, principles, and doctrines. In this context, research is conducted to understand certain legal issues based on legislation and relevant legal concepts. (Lamada & Gumilang, 2020)

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on Appendix Number 2 of Law No. 12/2011, the philosophical foundation is a consideration or reason that illustrates that the regulations formed take into account the worldview, awareness, and embodiment of the ideals of law which include the spiritual atmosphere and philosophy of the Indonesian nation sourced from Pancasila and the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Departing from the aforementioned philosophy, the Draft Law on the National Capital City is in accordance or not contrary to Pancasila and the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The drafting of the Draft Law on the National Capital is an effort to realize 2 of the 4 national objectives as stated in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, namely to protect the entire Indonesian nation and the entire homeland of Indonesia and to promote general welfare. The Philosophical Foundation of the Relocation of the National Capital must be in accordance with the precepts contained in Pancasila. (Mhd. Juandi Zia Ulhaq et al, 2023).

Article 3 of Regulation Number 2 of 2022 concerning the National Capital states that the development of IKN is formed and carried out by taking into account the standards of: a. God; B. security; C. humanity; D. ethnicity; e. islands; F. variety; G. equity; H. equal standing in government and law; I. demand for regulations and stipulations; J. harmony, balance, and harmony; and K. efficiency and effectiveness of government. Therefore, among the principles of development are nationality and remoteness. This indicates that from the beginning, the

development of IKN has referred to the insights of nationality and remoteness which need to be studied in the geopolitical and geostrategic perspectives.

1. Geopolitical Perspective of Relocating IKN

As is known, the term international relations was originally characterized by Frederich Ratzel (1884-1904) as a field of study that focuses on political geography (Political Topography). The term was then developed and expanded by Swedish political hypothesis experts Rudolf Kjellen (1864-1922) and Karl Haushofer (1869-1964) from Germany into Geographical Administration issues and contracted as Foreign issues. International relations concentrates on political particularities and geological perspectives, while political geology (Political Topography) concentrates on political particularities and topographical perspectives.

In addition, international relations created by these Western scholars basically understand the relationship between humans, states, and living space, underlining the state as a living form of life (natural substance). Bung Karno's thoughts on Indonesia's geopolitical view of seizing, defending and protecting independence were sparked by this concept. Bung Karno emphasized that the people of a nation cannot be separated from the land they stand on, nor can people be separated from the place where they live.

The international world's view of the Indonesian state, which is based on noble and humane traits, is clearly revealed in the preamble of the 1945 Constitution. The Indonesian nation is a nation that values freedom more than peace. The Indonesian state rejects all types of expansionism, because imperialism is incompatible with humanity and divine nature. Consequently, the Indonesian nation also rejects the Western concept of expansionism and power struggle. Indonesians also reject racism because all nations have equal rights and obligations based on universal divine and human values and because all humans have equal dignity.

As a result, the archipelago concept provides a framework for how Indonesians view their position in the region, with a focus on how relations with ASEAN and countries in the region develop. This also includes knowing how to negotiate and work well with neighboring countries. As a feature of the archipelago point of view, how Indonesia can handle international relations depends on the administration of global relations and moral bargaining in accordance with long-term goals and customized public techniques. This includes providing a solid foundation for creating a stable, solid and balanced environment in a place free from violence, military resurgence and the threat of terrorism.

To realize and internalize a comprehensive perspective within the scope and for the national interest by prioritizing the unity of the nation and the integrity of the Indonesian territory while respecting and respecting diversity in every aspect of the nation's life, the Archipelago Concept Principle is the main provision or principle that must be obeyed, obeyed, maintained, and created. It should be realized that the Indonesian nation and state will undoubtedly experience disunity if the Archipelago Concept principle is ignored, let alone abandoned. This is because every component of the Indonesian nation has forgotten and abandoned the interests of their respective parties, tribes, groups, and even individuals.

In order to remain obedient and loyal to the elements that make up the Indonesian nation (tribes/groups) to a common agreement (commitment), the fundamental provisions must be obeyed, obeyed, maintained, and created in order to be realized. consists of: 1) Common goals and interests; 2) justice; 3) honesty; 4) solidarity; 5) coordination and cooperation; and 6) compliance with mutual promises.

The relocation of the capital city from Jakarta to the archipelago can be seen as a strategic effort of Indonesian geopolitics that needs to be tested against these principles, as analyzed below.

a. The principle of equal interests

What is meant by “common interest” is the collective will and attitude of all Indonesians in facing various threats in all their manifestations (such as colonialism and new-style wealth exploitation), all of which have the potential to weaken the dignity of the nation and even damage national unity and the integrity of Indonesian territory. In addition, we all share a common desire to enhance our sense of security and achieve prosperity and well-being.

The new city must reflect the territorial integrity of Indonesia and the interests of all parts of the country, in accordance with the IKN 2022 Law. As referred to in the law as “the standard of balance, harmony, and harmony” is that every substance of this regulation reflects the balance, harmony, and agreement between the interests of individuals, communities, and the interests of the state and the country, including the interests of the state and the country. environmental balance that pays attention to and embraces nature through coordination and safeguarding existing landscapes, and planning according to normal circumstances including a focus on protected areas and green spaces. With an integrated mobility strategy that prioritizes citizens by prioritizing the convenience of walking and public transportation, harmony in the Capital of the Archipelago is also realized through connectivity, liveliness, and ease of access for people in the Capital of the Archipelago.

This is also seen in the context of the capital city relocation policy by aligning the interests of the parties, the government (policy makers), interest groups, and pressure groups. The group consists of all Indonesian citizens, local governments, and communities in the Penajem Paser Utara region, East Kalimantan, which will become the new capital city. Community members, business organizations, and indigenous people in the IKN location form the pressure group. Strategy generators are those directly involved in making and implementing arrangements such as the President, Bappenas, Setneg, Setkab, each relevant agency/organization and the DPR.

Although these parties have different special interests, all of them must side with the idea of the archipelago to make it more general and lead to better welfare, prosperity and security than before.

b. Principle of Common Purpose

IKN's movement strategy also contains guidelines for the Archipelago Viewpoint, especially at the same point of departure. This is expressly stated in the “archipelago standard” of this Regulation which states that every content material of this Regulation generally takes into account the interests of the entire territory of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

In addition, it is stated that efforts to improve the governance of the National Capital region are part of the state's objectives, namely protecting the entire Indonesian nation and all its spilled blood, advancing general welfare, educating the nation, and participating in the establishment of a world order based on lasting peace and justice. social.

According to Haryanti, Utaminingsih, and Pujilestari (2022), the legal politics of the ratification of Law Number 3 of 2022 is to realize the state's objectives as stated in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution, in accordance with the philosophical, juridical, and sociological foundations in meeting the needs of the Indonesian people in order to realize the welfare of the people throughout Indonesia, considering that the urgency of moving the capital city from Jakarta to a new capital city for the future is for equitable development and economic improvement in Central Indonesia and Eastern Indonesia. (Haryanti Amelia; Utaminingsih, Sri; Pujilestari, Yulita. 2022).

c. Principle of Justice

Regarding justice, which refers to feelings and attitudes regarding the granting and receiving of appropriate and proportional rights and obligations for all components of the nation in all areas of life, center-regional, inter-regional, inter-regional, and inter-member, including public relations. This can be achieved by openness and honesty from all corners of the country and state officials. This rule of equity also implies the reasonableness of fair circulation of the results, efforts and exercises of two people, meetings, gatherings and areas.

The improvement of IKN also refers to the standard of equity in terms of the Archipelago Concept. This is revealed in the explanation of Perda No. 3 of 2022 to be the reason for the establishment of IKN, especially the Nusantara which is described as a conception of the territory of Indonesia with an electorate of islands joined by the ocean. Cultural pluralism and geographical diversity are equally recognized in this document. As a result, Nusantara is a unified concept that takes into account the diversity of Indonesia. This reality is symbolized by the name Nusantara given to the capital of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The truth of Indonesia's pluralistic abundance has become a social cash flow to drive individual government assistance in a one-of-a-kind way, towards a high-level, strong and viable future for Indonesia.

In relation to the organization of the Special Capital Region of the Archipelago and the implementation of the preparation, construction, and relocation of the State Capital, it is specifically stated that the relocation of the capital city adheres to the principle of proportional justice for every citizen. The equity guideline is the foundation of equity that will be recognized in the Capital City of the Archipelago with future-oriented financial governance and fair entry to schools, welfare administration, and open doors to employment.

d. The Principle of Honesty

Honesty is daring to think, speak, and act in accordance with the truth and correct rules, even if those rules or realities are unpleasant to the surroundings. For the sake of truth and the progress of the country and the express, this must be resolved. The IKN exchange has gone through a top-to-bottom review. The exchange of IKN may be able to improve the development of public finances with a low rate of expansion. People's income will increase as a result of the expansion of industrial parks with downstream value chains, which will reduce economic inequality between Java Island and the rest of the world. Financing needs are mainly a source of risk associated with the transfer of IKN. Long-term risks exist in the infrastructure financing scheme of the "new city", especially since it will be the center of government. Public authorities should focus on the structuring and spatial planning part so that land use can be successful and limit the possibility of sprawl from crazy increases in area costs.

e. Solidarity Principle

The need for a sense of loyalty to friends, a willingness to give and sacrifice for others without leaving their own cultural characteristics and character, is referred to as the principle of solidarity. In the context of laying the foundation of nationalism, the existence of IKN as a crucial symbol of national identity cannot be immediately achieved. Efforts to relocate IKN by the current Joko Widodo administration require careful preparation and implementation stages. IKN's status as a symbol of national identity is expected to be a forum for the diversity of social identity backgrounds and economic development of its citizens. According to the ideology of Pancasila, the mirror of national identity is important for Indonesia because it reflects social and regional characteristics

and enables the formation of gotong royong and solidarity. It is also important as a means to prevent social conflicts among the population.

The transfer of IKN will transform Indonesia into a world-class nation and state that upholds human rights and will enhance and transform national solidarity. One of the principles of a human rights city is national solidarity. The Gwangju Core Values for Shared Freedom Cities, which were adopted at the World Basic Freedom Urban Community Discussion on May 17, 2014, contain various standards for Shared Freedom Cities, including: rights to the city; non-segregation and government policies regarding minorities in society; diversity and inclusion in society; democratic participation and accountable governance; civil rights, steadfastness and providence; institutionalization and political leadership; mainstreaming of shared freedoms; engaging organizations and strategy coordination; human rights education and training; as well as, options for recuperation.

f. Cooperation Principle

Participation guidelines are intended to ensure coordination, balanced mutual understanding so that group work, both small and large groups, can be carried out to create better cooperation. The laws and regulations related to the transfer of IKN have emphasized how important it is for all components of the nation, government, and parties to work together to realize IKN. Explanation of paragraph 4 of Article 36 of Law No. According to Article 3 of 2022, what is meant by “preparation activities and / or construction of the State Capital previously carried out by ministries / institutions” are preparation activities and / or construction of the State Capital carried out in collaboration with other parties before 2023. in a long-term understanding. In addition, article 26 of Declaration 62 on the Powers of the Capital of the Archipelago states that in the context of fostering the financial superhub of the Capital of the Archipelago on an ongoing basis, the Powers of the Capital of the Archipelago can assist the provincial accomplices located on the island of Kalimantan.

In order to develop the archipelago's IKN insight and realize it in the coming years, the principle of cooperation between various parties is needed. Although the government and the Democratic People's Republic of the Philippines (DPR) have allocated funds from the state budget, it still requires investment cooperation from the private sector, state-owned enterprises, and even foreign investors. The IKN transfer uses funds with a payment scheme of 53.3 percent through the state budget, 46.7 percent cooperation between the private sector, government, and SOEs, and a total budget of 466 trillion Rupiah.

Although it has evolved into an agreement between the DPR and the Government to realize a sustainable and advanced Indonesia, which has the potential to boost economic growth by 0.1%, the country's financial capability must be considered to secure funding or financing. This includes enhancing the potential contributions from the government and business partnerships, including the private sector. Meanwhile, the legality and timeframe for imposing special taxes for the Nusantara Capital City (IKN) or other forms of government support, as well as funding for governance obtained through asset management, state-owned goods (BMN), and regional taxes and levies (ADP), must be taken into account to avoid compromising sustainability aspects.

Thus, the growth of IKN becomes a significant component of economic transformation. Establishing IKN as an economic superhub for the development of new economic centers aligns with positioning the development and relocation of IKN as a core program. Therefore, through this superhub, not only will it develop East Kalimantan's economy based on value creation, but it will also realize Indonesia's

economic transformation strategy, which will enhance interregional trade across Indonesia.

g. The Principle of Loyalty

Dedication to the aggregation of ideologies or promises implies sentiments and a mindset of upholding the ideals of Budi Utomo, the Youth Pledge, and the Declaration of Independence, all of which fostered the establishment of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. This reflects perseverance, trust in allies, a sense of determination and shared responsibility, and cooperative collaboration in ensuring the independence of every part of the nation. The relocation of the capital city (IKN) requires the guidance of Nusantara wisdom as a rule of loyalty, especially from government authorities and parties committed to collaborating and investing in Indonesia's "new heart."

Based on ethnicity, religion, class, politics, sectarian interests, and other factors, this loyalty must also compel every citizen, nation, and ethnic group to abandon primordial loyalties. In this context, allegiance is solely dedicated to the state and the Indonesian people, including local governments in Kalimantan. Therefore, local governments, for example, must support economic readiness by managing Kalimantan's forests, administrative preparedness, and road infrastructure that facilitates rapid connectivity to accelerate administrative services. To promote interaction and assimilation between local residents and newcomers as an inevitable plurality in forming the central government, both local and central governments encourage readiness in sociocultural factors to foster nationalism.

Indonesia has a long and illustrious history of unity and national cohesion. The primary principle of loyalty, including the transfer of IKN, is the collective identity of the nation rooted in Pancasila ideology. On the other hand, IKN must present a convincing symbol of group identity that underpins fundamental loyalty to the nation, community, and groups. Key examples include songs, flags, emblems, mythology, and shared rituals that are part of national traditions. Public practices are always connected to history, drawing on the past to sustain public solidarity.

As a result, President Joko Widodo stated that this represents Indonesia's transformation, a historic leap toward becoming a developed nation without abandoning its identity, traditions, and culture.

2. Geostrategic Perspective on the Relocation of the Capital City (IKN)

A unified national resilience consists of eight inseparable components. These eight components, referred to as Astagatra, comprise the Tri Gatra, which includes Topography, Fixed Assets (SKA), and Socioeconomic aspects, as well as the Panca Gatra, which includes the components of Belief Systems, Governance Issues, Economy, Socio-Cultural aspects, and Defense and Security. These eight gatra are crucial in building and strengthening public solidarity amidst the diversity of Indonesia's homeland. Similarly, the relocation of the capital city can be analyzed through the lens of the Astagatra framework of national resilience.

a. Geographical Aspect

Indonesia's strategic position at the crossroads of global pathways significantly contributes to global issues. Moreover, the country's vast topographical diversity, rich in land, sea, and air resources, serves as a high-value asset that can be harnessed to foster patriotism and generate positive energy for the Indonesian people in every part of the nation.

With the vision of establishing IKN as a global city, the relocation of the capital becomes part of a geographical geostrategy aimed at understanding the capital of the Republic of Indonesia as an ideal city that serves as a benchmark (or example) for urban

development and governance in Indonesia and globally. The grand vision for the Nusantara capital city includes: a) A world-class sustainable city that, through resource efficiency and low carbon emissions, offers comfort, harmony with nature, and resilience; b) Driving Indonesia's economy forward by creating economic opportunities for all, fostering potential, innovation, and technology; and c) Reflecting the personality of its people, embracing harmony in diversity in accordance with *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika* (Unity in Diversity).

The geographical aspect is the main reason for relocating the capital city. Likewise, if we look at the five reasons President Jokowi decided to move the capital city from Jakarta to Nusantara in Kalimantan, they are:

- 1) Minimal risk of natural disasters, including floods, torrents, forest fires, volcanic eruptions, and landslides.
- 2) A strategic and vital region within Indonesia.
- 3) Proximity to metropolitan areas such as Balikpapan and Samarinda.
- 4) Largely developed infrastructure.
- 5) Government ownership of 180,000 hectares of land.

The location of the new capital city has taken into account considerations of regional defense and security. Although the position of IKN between North Penajam Paser Regency and Kutai Kartanegara Regency indicates that the prospective capital city is horizontally situated in the middle of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI), which is an archipelagic state, it is not located at the center of the vertical axis. East Kalimantan is positioned close to an international border.

In his book *"Geopolitics, Geography, and Strategy,"* Andersen states that international borders can serve as areas where countries may engage militarily to address territorial disputes. The Sunda Strait, Java Sea, Karimata Strait, Natuna Sea, and South China Sea are parts of the Indonesian Archipelagic Sea Lane (ALKI) II near the location of the new IKN. These routes could potentially be used for military purposes by other nations' armed forces, even though they are relatively secure for shipping.

b. Demographic Aspect

Quality, quantity, growth, composition, welfare, and population distribution are all demographic aspects related to the population. Currently, Indonesia is experiencing an increase in the demographic bonus (2020–2030), which represents an opportunity that can have a positive impact if managed properly but could result in negative outcomes if wasted. The following are examples of demographic benefits for national development:

- 1) A large labor force, leading to an increase in per capita income whenever productive employment is achieved, creating valuable opportunities.
- 2) An expansion of women's employment as they enter the labor market, contributing to income growth.
- 3) Regional reserve funds that can be utilized beneficially.
- 4) A large human resource base, provided there are efforts to develop it (Giyarsih, 2015).

The government can manage this valuable demographic bonus to build and enhance national welfare and strengthen the unity of the nation's citizens. Negative demographic effects, such as the inability to absorb the productive workforce, can clearly lead to social conflict among residents and generally increase crime rates due to high unemployment.

According to research findings, Jakarta can no longer fulfill its role as the nation's capital. This is due to rapid and uncontrolled population growth, deteriorating environmental conditions and functions, and increasingly uncomfortable living conditions. An ideal national capital can serve as a model for how Indonesia's population and other urban areas can grow and be well-structured.

The relocation of the capital city (IKN) is designed as a superhub city that maximizes employment opportunities for all city residents and ensures productive synergy between the workforce, infrastructure, resources, and networks. Similarly, moving to the Nusantara capital is intended to provide "security"—a place emphasizing a protected and sustainable living environment, centered around local areas with the concept of improvement and housing that ensures a safe, resilient, and unique climate for current and future residents.

This IKN is also designed to be a city that prioritizes humanitarian principles. For example, it reflects the protection and respect for human rights and the dignity of every citizen and resident of Indonesia, proportionally demonstrated in how the Nusantara Special Capital Region is administered, as well as how the national capital is prepared, developed, and operated.

c. Natural Resource Aspect

To improve the welfare of the Indonesian people, the immense natural resources have the potential to become assets and sources of strength for the nation. To ensure prosperity for all Indonesians, from Sabang to Merauke, natural resources (SKA) must be managed effectively. Energy, forestry, fisheries, and marine resources are at least three interrelated domains of Indonesia's natural wealth. These resources play a crucial role in the country's development. The SKA aspect holds significant value, making it one of the key assets of national resilience that must be protected, managed, and maintained to achieve the welfare of the Indonesian people and strengthen the nation's unity.

The new capital city is planned to be a world-class city that efficiently manages resources and provides effective services in the use of water and energy, sustainable waste management, integrated transportation systems, a livable and healthy environment, and a synergy between natural and built environments. The design of the Nusantara Capital City is interwoven with the concept of a sustainable master plan to harmoniously balance natural ecology, built areas, and existing social systems. Additionally, Nusantara Capital City is envisioned as a city.

Furthermore, as a feature of the SKA aspect, development efforts must focus on the principles of ecological balance. The IKN Law states that "ecological balance" is a fundamental principle for designing a city in harmony with natural conditions, prioritizing protected areas and green spaces.

d. Ideological Aspect

The value system, or ideology, is a set of unifying teachings that serve as a motivational force. Philosophy also encompasses essential ideas about the existence that a nation aspires to achieve. Indonesia upholds the Pancasila Philosophy, characterized by its unique and philosophical diversity, which strengthens the nation's resilience in facing challenges, threats, obstacles, and difficulties both from within and outside. Despite the many threats and difficulties faced, Indonesia cannot escape the dynamics of globalization. The plurality of Indonesian society, the development of global ideologies, and national development are factors that influence the resilience of the nation's ideology or the ideological aspect.

One effort to revitalize the Pancasila ideology is the relocation of the capital city (IKN) from Jakarta to Nusantara. This move aims to make the Indonesian state and nation more ideologically resilient through equitable development and balanced national strength in facing global challenges. Clause (c) of Article 2 of Law No. 3 of 2020 states that the IKN is organized and directed to: "become a representation of the personality of the people who reflect the diversity of the Indonesian nation, based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia."

The explanation highlights that the preparation, development, and relocation of the capital city, as well as the governance of the Nusantara Special Capital Region, take into account the diversity of its population, religions, ethnicities, and social groups, as well as the unique regional and cultural conditions in the life of the community, nation, and state in the capital city of Nusantara and other parts of Indonesia. Similarly, this approach to the Nusantara Capital aims to address social fragmentation, strengthen social cohesion, and foster a sense of mutual cooperation in a diverse society.

e. Political Aspect

Legislative issues are one of the elements of public life related to the executive power of government and the most common way for individuals to express their views as a form of authority they possess. Governance issues are part of societal life connected to power or authority in administering state governance and closely tied to channeling individual desires as a reflection of power over individuals. To acknowledge political diversity, a healthy and dynamic public political life is necessary while maintaining political dependency based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. Across the country, whether in the executive, legislative, or judicial branches, officials must prioritize the interests of the nation above those of their political party or group.

The concept of Nusantara insight, which ensures the unity and integrity of Indonesia's territory, people, and all aspects of national life, must be utilized in the implementation of state governance and the conduct of social and national life as a unified political system. The interests of the entire Indonesian population across the nation's regions must remain the focus of all political policies, including legislation at all levels, national development policies, and regional development. This must not be done to serve the interests of specific groups or individuals.

Strategically, the relocation of the capital city is highly significant for the Geostrategic Public Authority of the Republic of Indonesia under President Joko Widodo, as approved by the House of Representatives (DPR). As a global city, the Nusantara Capital City (IKN) is being built and managed to: a) Become a world-renowned sustainable city; b) Act as a driver of Indonesia's future economy; and c) Serve as a symbol of national identity, reflecting the diversity of the nation, based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

f. Economic Aspect

The economy is essential to public life as it relates to meeting individual needs through the creation, distribution, and utilization of labor and products. The goal of Indonesia's economic system is to achieve a people-centered economy that upholds the welfare of all Indonesians. President Jokowi's administration is currently advancing three key activities related to the economic system:

1. Building Indonesia from the periphery by strengthening regencies and cities within the framework of the Unitary State;
2. Enhancing efficiency and integrity in international markets; and
3. Financial independence by driving key sectors of the local economy.

Considering these three key economic activities outlined by the Indonesian government, it is evident that the administration places significant emphasis on equitable national development.

The policy and study of economic equity form the basis for the decision to relocate the capital city. In mid-2019, the Jokowi administration, through Bappenas, began exploring the idea of relocating the capital. It was identified that new economic centers outside Java were hindered by government and business activities concentrated on the island, particularly in Jakarta. National economic expansion has been constrained by

overall regional disparities. Through the relocation of the capital city (IKN), the government aims to accelerate economic equity while reducing the gap between Java and regions outside Java.

Thus, the new capital is referred to as "the city driving Indonesia's future economy." It is envisioned as an innovative, progressive, and competitive city in terms of technology, architecture, urban planning, and social aspects. To surpass existing potential, the Nusantara Capital applies a superhub economic strategy aligned with spatial planning strategies, ensuring productive synergy between labor, infrastructure, resources, and networks while maximizing employment opportunities for all city residents.

g. Socio-Cultural Aspect

Socio-cultural resilience can be understood as the ability to resist the infiltration of foreign cultures that contradict Indonesia's identity. As a nation rich in cultural diversity and a Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, Indonesian society serves as a social link that keeps communities connected, united, and intertwined. Self-awareness and collective awareness of shared responsibility as citizens adhering to the Pancasila ideology and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia are the first steps toward a sense of nationalism.

From a social perspective, the honorable aspect of Indonesia, comprising diverse ethnic groups, must be integrated into a distinct identity when formed within the public social system (Lemhanas, 2018). The socio-cultural aspect combines two fundamental parts of human existence:

1. The social perspective, where individuals must assist each other for resilience.
2. The cultural perspective, which encompasses a set of values and lifestyles reflected in systematic behavior and the outcomes of such behavior.

This type of socio-cultural flexibility is reflected in the state's socio-cultural life, imbued with the character of society as seen through the lens of Pancasila. The relocation of the capital city (IKN) carefully considers aspects of Kalimantan's socio-cultural and environmental dynamics as one of the geostrategic aspects and perspectives of Nusantara. The socio-cultural aspects of the IKN development are outlined in Article 23 of Presidential Regulation No. 64 of 2022 on the Spatial Plan for the National Strategic Area of the Nusantara Capital City for 2022-2042. Below are the cultural components and strategies for urban development in Indonesia.

h. Defense and Security Aspect

Defense and security resilience is the ability to withstand threats, obstacles, and disruptions (ATGH) from both domestic and international sources while maintaining national sovereignty. Global developments demand careful, systemic, comprehensive, and synergistic preparation in defense and security. The protection and security of the state or society are mandated by the 1945 Constitution, Law No. 3 of 2002 on National Defense, and Law No. 34 of 2004 on the Indonesian Armed Forces (TNI), which must be implemented in the interest of national unity and cohesion.

The defense and security resilience of the Nusantara Capital City (IKN) has been designed in accordance with Presidential Regulation No. 64 of 2022, particularly Article 83. The regulation states that defense and security areas are established to ensure activities and development in the defense and security sectors, including:

- a. Areas designated for maintaining national defense and security in relation to public geostrategy; and
- b. Areas designated for military bases or garrisons, military training zones, military installations, equipment and weapons testing areas, storage facilities for explosives and other hazardous materials, strategic national vital objects, and land, sea,

and air defense interests, as well as other defense assets and/or strategic areas for defense and security purposes.

However, the nature of post-modern warfare has led to the development of broader concepts of security. We are familiar with various forms of evolving asymmetric warfare, including psychological, economic, and digital/cyber warfare. Among these unconventional strategies, the most intriguing to watch out for is Unrestricted Warfare. This new idea of weapons will astound both civilians and military personnel with how conventional objects around them can become tools of war.

In Indonesia's new era, with the establishment of the Nusantara Capital City (IKN) in Kalimantan, this should strengthen the concept and idea of Wawasan Nusantara. IKN has the potential to become a national geostrategic doctrine that is not only scientifically relevant for analyzing contemporary threats such as asymmetry, proxy, and hybrid warfare but is also proven to be comprehensive by integrating various approaches into a unified concept. This positions IKN as a national geostrategic doctrine.

To ensure safety and security in IKN, it is essential to have protection and security procedures coordinated with RI-IKN. Since IKN serves as the nation's center of gravity and may face potential threats, a comprehensive study is needed to guide all defense components. The 2020–2024 General Policy on National Defense calls for the establishment of a Total People's Defense and Security System (Sishankamrata), the creation of a highly mobile and strategically deterrent TNI posture, and the development and implementation of an island defense concept to address potential threats to the new capital.

CONCLUSION

Geopolitical and geostrategic considerations can also be utilized to ensure that the relocation of the capital city is based on thorough investigation. Essentially, geopolitics is a field of study that examines political systems tied to geographical locations. Consequently, geopolitics can also be understood as a political system or regulation in the form of national policies and strategies influenced by a country's geographical location. Every nation, including Indonesia, relies on International Affairs to determine the framework for public policy improvement, which depends on geological situations and conditions to achieve national objectives. As a result, Indonesia's archipelagic geography is known as Wawasan Nusantara.

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