

Conflict Resolution Efforts Through The Implementation Of Inclusive Development In The New National Capital Region

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Abstract

The relocation of the national capital to east kalimantan requires various preparations. one of them is the need for strategies from the government in various anticipation of potential conflicts that can occur in the new capital region. the relocation of the national capital triggers the creation of friction due to development between migrants and local people who have long lived. There are potential conflicts that can come from various aspects such as social, economic, cultural, political, and this will certainly affect Indonesia's national resilience in preparing for the future of the new IKN. The results of this study are in the form of potential socio-economic conflicts that are packaged in conflict sources in the form of structural conflicts, conflicts of interest, conflicts of values, psychological social conflicts, and also data conflicts in the form of the environment, customs, and livelihoods of the people in IKN. Based on this research, the concept of inclusive development can be applied by the central government by paying attention to three components, namely social structure, culture, and social processes. There are several ways that can be done as conflict resolution actions, one of which is with an inclusive development approach which certainly requires the involvement of all levels of society in the development process. The relocation of the national capital to east kalimantan requires various preparations. one of them is the need for strategies from the government in various anticipation of potential conflicts that can occur in the new capital region. the relocation of the national capital triggers the creation of friction due to development between migrants and local people who have long lived. There are potential conflicts that can come from various aspects such as social, economic, cultural, political, and this will certainly affect Indonesia's national resilience in preparing for the future of the new IKN. The results of this study are in the form of potential socio-economic conflicts that are packaged in conflict sources in the form of structural conflicts, conflicts of interest, conflicts of values, psychological social conflicts, and also data conflicts in the form of the environment, customs, and livelihoods of the people in IKN. Based on this research, the concept of inclusive development can be applied by the central government by paying attention to three components, namely social structure, culture, and social processes. There are several ways that can be done as conflict resolution actions, one of which is with an inclusive development approach which certainly requires the involvement of all levels of society in the development process.

Keywords: Potential Conflict, Inclusive Development, Conflict Resolution, IKN

INTRODUCTION

The Indonesian government's plan to move the capital city will be realized with the passing of the IKN Law by the Indonesian Parliament on February 15, 2022. Of course, with the passing of the law, Indonesia must prepare schemes from various aspects including social, cultural, economic, political, and national defense and security aspects. The government argues that the main reason for moving the national capital out of Java is economic equality (Silalahi, 2019). The urgency of moving the national capital by President Joko Widodo is an effort to equalize development from both economic and social aspects. In facing future challenges, the Indonesian government has implemented the Indonesia 2045 vision which focuses on improving the economy through Indonesia's economic target to enter the world's top 5 in that year. The relocation of IKN is also part of the government's efforts to be able to encourage inclusive

economic growth in Eastern Indonesia because the largest economic turnover is in Jakarta as the current State Capital.

Bappenas in its study states that the relocation of IKN will have a positive impact on the national economy with a predicted increase in GRDP of 0.1%. Bappenas states that the increase in GRDP comes from the utilization of potential resources such as land clearing for productive infrastructure purposes and the opening of jobs for skilled human resources that have not been utilized. Specifically, Bappenas calculates that there will be an increase in labor wages for the surrounding area, which is reflected in an increase in the price of labor of 1.37%. (Bappenas, 2019). The IKN relocation plan has a vision of "Smart, Green, Beautiful, and sustainable" which is translated through the development of a city that adjoins nature through the concept of forest city and smart and intelligent city. With this vision, IKN is expected to become a city that prioritizes social inclusion and modernity. The new IKN also has eight principles and 24 Key Performance Indicators as a world-class city (Kompas, 2021) The eight principles include: (1) Design according to natural conditions, (2) Unity in Diversity, (3) Actively connected, (4) Low carbon emissions, (5) Circular and Resilient, (6) Safe and affordable, (7) Comfort and efficiency through technology, (8) Economic opportunities for all. The IKN development model is expected to be able to answer development problems in Indonesia as well as learn from the economic-minded development model as run by the previous government, namely the New Order government, which has been criticized by social experts, because it turns out that the development process only encourages economic growth, resulting in social exclusion, in the form of poverty, unemployment, and social inequality (Warsilah, 2015).

Such conditions have given the realization that Indonesia needs a new paradigm in its development, namely development that is not only based on economic growth but also favors social aspects. Such a development approach is generally referred to as an inclusive development approach. The goal of inclusive development in urban areas is actually to create civilized cities that are able to improve the welfare of all city residents. In addition, it also creates urban spaces that provide opportunities for citizens to have freedom, social interconnection, participate in development, and urban policy planning. A city that has adopted an inclusive development approach will be a city that can improve the quality of life and welfare of its citizens (Warsilah, 2015). Development in urban spaces has so far resulted in welfare for a small proportion of city residents and social deprivation for the majority of citizens (Warsilah, Transformasi Sosial Masyarakat Kota Jakarta dari Periode Orde Baru hingga Era Reformasi. , 2014). Such conditions are due to the establishment of a development paradigm that is too dependent on economic development with the achievement of economic growth. The capitalization of urban space has led to the destruction of the social fabric of urban communities, people become alien to each other and lose contact with neighbors next door, let alone with countrymen on other islands, even though transportation and telecommunications are increasingly modern. Inclusive social bonds and diversity have been replaced by exclusive groupings based on superficial rules and individual interests. Money has replaced the greetings we say when we meet each other. Material amenities have replaced the warm handshake between people working together. Membership of an exclusive club has become more important than citizenship (Warsilah, Transformasi Sosial Masyarakat Kota Jakarta dari Periode Orde Baru hingga Era Reformasi. , 2014). This condition is referred to as social exclusion and often appears as a trigger for conflict and violence in urban spaces, poverty, indifference to urban marginalized groups, and so on (Lenoir, 1974). Social exclusion is prevalent in urban Indonesia, along with the development of urban areas, and reaches its peak in the form of various economic, social and political crises. To reduce the problem of social exclusion, we all need an inclusive development approach that is expected to occur social inclusion (social inclusion) which allows the emergence of mutual trust (trust), shared capital

(social capital) to build a more humane life, and not towards the apocalyptic of an urban civilization (Warsilah, *Transformasi Sosial Masyarakat Kota Jakarta dari Periode Orde Baru hingga Era Reformasi*, 2014).

Such conditions have given the realization that Indonesia needs a new paradigm in its development, namely development that is not only based on economic growth but also favors social aspects. Such a development approach is generally referred to as an inclusive development approach. The goal of inclusive development in urban areas is actually to create civilized cities that are able to improve the welfare of all city residents. In addition, it also creates urban spaces that provide opportunities for citizens to have freedom, social interconnection, participate in development, and urban policy planning. A city that has adopted an inclusive development approach will be a city that can improve the quality of life and welfare of its citizens (Warsilah, 2015). Social phenomena are one of the elements that must be considered by the government in the process of building a new capital city in East Kalimantan, considering that historically there have been several conflicts in the Kalimantan region. One of the best known is the problem of the North Kalimantan People's Army (Paraku), which used to be with the Indonesian National Army to face the war against Malaysia called by Bung Karno and then became an enemy due to the achievement of peace between Indonesia and Malaysia during President Soeharto's era. This made Paraku, which consisted of pro-communist troops and was assisted by Dayak tribesmen, fight against the TNI. Although this movement was successfully suppressed by the Indonesian government, the basic communist ideology that had been spread by Paraku spread to several areas of Kalimantan and it was feared that it still had stains and could become a potential source of the emergence of socio-political insecurity that threatened the existence of a country. Then there are customary problems between the Dayak tribe and the migrants from the Madurese tribe known as the sampit tragedy due to socio-economic jealousy.

It also has the potential to cause new frictions in the region. Conflicts can occur between individuals, between groups, or between individuals-groups or vice versa. Some conflicts that are likely to occur are conflicts involving inequality and lack of competence of local human resources. Primarily in competing with human resources who come from various regions along with the existence of the State Capital in East Kalimantan. In addition, it does not rule out the possibility of sharp cultural friction, because a massive number of people will move and settle in this region. For now, based on data taken from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS, 2017), it is known that East Kalimantan is currently inhabited by 3,721,389 people. The large population in East Kalimantan is spread over an area of 127,346 km². In addition, the religious distribution in East Kalimantan consists of Islam 85.57%, Protestant Christianity 9.41%, Catholicism 4.17%, Buddhism 0.49%, Hinduism 0.28%, Confucianism 0.05%, and Kaharingan 0.03%. In addition, the distribution of tribes and cultures is also very large. There are more than 10 ethnic groups that inhabit East Kalimantan with more than half of them being indigenous tribes. In addition, in the context of conflict, there is data related to the incidence of conflict that occurred in East Kalimantan issued by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2018 which explains that the province of East Kalimantan experienced the highest mass conflict when compared to other provinces on the island of Kalimantan. The types of problems include disturbances between groups of residents, students, between tribes, residents and government officials and security forces (Djayanti, 2022). Of course, this must be a concern for the government in developing IKN through an inclusive approach considering that there are several potential conflicts that can occur in the new capital city area.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used in this research is a descriptive qualitative approach, which explains the phenomenon in depth through data collection. This research arises because of a paradigm shift so that it can be seen as something holistic / whole, complex, dynamic and full of meaning. Qualitative research with a descriptive approach is deemed suitable for use in this study because this research seeks to describe the phenomena, situations and conditions that occur in the field

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In the discussion of conflict resolution strategies, there are three components of inclusive development which are the main pillars of the concept of inclusive development which are described as follows:

1. Structure Social

There are efforts that need to be made by the government in protecting biodiversity around the IKN area, such as preparing policies, programs, activities and community assistance. The series of policies aims to prepare a community that is aware of the environment and spatial planning of the IKN candidate area that adjoins the conservation area. One of the strategies and steps that the government needs to take is to increase knowledge, attitudes, skills, and awareness of the existence of animals and plants and the importance of conservation areas around them. With a clear concept of smart forest city as the concept of new IKN development, it is hoped that it can be a solution to the problem of deforestation and ecological threats. Then the problem of indigenous peoples can be reduced and then the focus of the government is related to agrarian issues by indigenous peoples and certain groups.

In general, there are various regulations governing indigenous peoples, namely the Law on Natural Resources, the Law on Local Government, the Law on Special and Special Autonomy, and the Forestry Law. Indeed, when dealing with the interests of indigenous peoples, with the existence of these laws and regulations, the position of indigenous peoples should be more dominant and protected. In reality, the position of the community is still not fully protected (Sulaiman, 2019). Such conditions increasingly test the existence of justice as the heart of the law. Justice in this case is about the position of indigenous peoples who must deal with the practical interests of development. Ironically, state control is then clashed with these development interests and the interests are then dominated by economic development alone. As a result, the interests of economic development harm the interests of indigenous peoples. This friction of interest continues and leads to conflicts or land disputes. The presence of recognition of the existence of indigenous peoples through a set of local regulations is actually in line with the spirit of the political dynamics of regional autonomy. This spirit gives local governments the authority to regulate and have autonomy over their own regions. Unfortunately, on a smaller scale, the central and local governments forget the autonomy of indigenous peoples over their territories. This is because the state tends to misinterpret the control function mandated by the constitution in managing natural resources, especially forests.

Then related to the complaints felt by the community, most of them are discussed regarding regulations related to agrarian issues. Penajam Paser Utara Regent Abdul Gafur Masud issued Penajam Paser Utara Regent Regulation Number 22 of 2019 as a step to supervise and control land ownership and / or land tenure as part of an effort to avoid losses to the government and / or local government due to the sale / purchase of land in the Penajam Paser Utara Regency

area that is uncontrolled and not in accordance with the provisions. Article 2 states that the local government supervises and controls land sale/purchase transactions/transfer of land bag rights in the area carried out in each working area by the regent, sub-district head, village head and village head. Article 3 directly regulates that sub-district heads, village heads, and village heads should monitor the development of their areas in terms of land ownership and/or control, especially every land sale and purchase transaction/transfer of land rights. In addition to monitoring, socialization is also carried out to the community.

In response to this, the central and local governments must harmonize political will to protect the existence of indigenous peoples themselves. Political will is something that must be prioritized by every government in carrying out its duties and obligations as a protector of society. Efforts and seriousness have been made from the central government side by issuing a Decree on Customary Forest Maps and Indicative Customary Forest Areas. The determination of customary forest maps, as well as indicative customary forest areas, is a form of facilitation to accelerate the resolution of spatial conflicts with the parties and facilitate the acceleration of the issuance of Regional Regulations in the establishment of customary forests. In addition, the determination of indicative customary forest areas is a step from the central government to encourage local governments that have the authority to form policies for the recognition and protection of indigenous peoples. Although the central government has made efforts in order to provide protection for indigenous peoples, local governments must also be active and committed to providing protection in a technical form. This is because the establishment of customary forests must meet one of the requirements, namely the recognition of the existence of indigenous peoples through Regional Regulations as specified in Article 67 of the Forestry Law. Referring to the previous issue, two alternative efforts can be made in order to accelerate the recognition of customary forests. First, by realizing strong political will by the local government as the authorized party to issue policies in its region in the form of Regional Regulations and Regional Head Decrees relating to the confirmation of indigenous peoples.

2. Culture

Seeing the condition of the local community, which consists of transmigration residents, migrants and natives. So the government needs to make a coaching formula for people who have been living in the IKN area and its surroundings. There must be guidance, for local residents including natives to prepare themselves for the presence of IKN. So that in time there is no longer a gap between newcomers and local residents and natives. They must all equally enjoy and feel the positive impact of the presence of IKN both economically and socially. Basically, local residents and natives have never rejected migrants, it is proven that residents from various regions can coexist in East Kalimantan, even impressed that some natives can accept their situation who live full of simplicity. However, this cannot be allowed to continue, because from generation to generation will certainly have a different way of thinking and perspective, when seeing the differences that occur in social life. The development of the culture and customs of local residents should be a concern, as a regional characteristic and not be overtaken by the progress of the times. This cultural development also aims to attract IKN area tourists who sell tourist attractions owned by local residents, so that it has an impact on the economic growth of the community. But it needs to be emphasized that development and all the things that follow, should not eliminate the identity and culture of local residents.

The researcher believes that in the future, the people of East Kalimantan already understand the main issues that often trigger conflicts in the community, such as economic issues, politics and SARA provocations that are often played by political elites in every contestation and succession of regional head elections. The indigenous people of East Kalimantan live in an egalitarian entity and have a social mechanism in resolving a social conflict, so it should be

obeyed by all groups so that a harmonious life can be created. In addition, fair law enforcement and government policies that favor the wider community regardless of origin and interests will increase public trust in the government. This is the main basis so that people no longer use their own methods in resolving conflicts with other parties outside their groups and ethnicities. Therefore, the central and regional governments need to be more vigorous in conducting socialization related to the construction of the new IKN, especially socialization of the latest rules to the people in the villages and also accompanied by national guidance as well as on a national scale because it is common in a social life, there are social dynamics such as conflicts caused by social, political, economic and other issues. Several social conflicts that have occurred in the East Kalimantan region so far have provided valuable lessons about the importance of guidance in a pluralistic life, where people are generally aware that various social and economic problems should be resolved through good communication, and prevent the birth of negative prejudices against other social groups.

3. Social Process

The impact of building a new capital city will certainly affect the community, both positively and negatively. It is certain that there will be drastic changes, both physically and mentally and culturally that must be accepted by local residents. Although there is excitement from the community, because their area is the location of IKN, behind it all must be various hopes and desires, both in groups and individuals towards the presence of IKN. This condition must be prepared, to what extent local residents are able to adapt to new conditions, along with the various growths that occur in the IKN area. Both population growth, development growth and economic growth, including the blending of customs and culture of life. If local residents are able to achieve their dreams and hopes with the presence of IKN, it may not cause problems. However, if these dreams and expectations are not obtained, it will definitely have an impact on the social situation and conditions in the IKN area and its surroundings. Therefore, it is necessary to build trust with the indigenous people to ensure that the presence of IKN will elevate their dignity, both economically and socio-culturally.

The issue of human resource development must also be a concern, because it is certain that the human resources of local residents are mostly difficult to compete in the development scene and the needs of IKN. However, this can be done gradually by paying attention to education to local residents, especially for the younger generation. With the hope that gradually it can adjust to the human resources needed to fill job vacancies at IKN. Meanwhile, for the existing older generation, the involvement is certainly based on their abilities, for example, being involved in various projects undertaken during the construction of IKN. Even if possible, local workers involved in the IKN project are also educated with various skills so that when IKN starts running, the ability of local residents can adjust to the available jobs. The Regional Government must involve community participation in the implementation of Regional Government, including the preparation of regional policies that regulate and burden the community either verbally and/or in writing. By involving the participation of indigenous peoples and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as representatives of community interest groups, aspirations can be conveyed and the contribution of ideas to a policy to be taken by the Regional Government can be in line with the needs of indigenous peoples. This is due to the synchronization of thoughts that are communicated in two directions. The next step is to seek the stability of the economic foundation for the new IKN by orienting towards empowering Human Resources (HR) during the population transfer process, working on the potential value of land, and the active role of the government, in order to strengthen the competitiveness of the new IKN. Furthermore, apart from religious specifications, the much larger context of SARA that can invite seeds of conflict from

the relationship of privilege and disadvantage between majority and minority groups is a crucial stage that must be considered in the process of integrating local communities with newcomers.

Transmigration, which is strongly supported by the government due to the motivation of equalizing the national population, is likely to increase the population in the new IKN in the future. A strategy is needed to encourage rural communities to have the desire to remain in the area of origin and discourage them from migrating to big cities or to other provinces. Migration occurs because of the tendency towards poverty, lack of economic opportunities, and the perception of a better life elsewhere (Chowdhury, 2013). While depopulation or population reduction, especially out-migration by young adults is a major sign of shrinking rural communities and local economies (Muilu, 2003). In shaping rural communities to be competitive, there are certainly strategies that need to be implemented. How individuals and community enterprises can be used to develop enterprising individuals and communities by growing enterprises organically or in a balanced and organized manner. Then the development of the concept of Integrated Rural Development (IRD) should be incorporated into the concept of human development in the planning of the new IKN. Three conditions for achieving sustainable rural communities were discussed: 1. Development of economic activities that are able to respond to potential urban demand, 2. Local entrepreneurship that is able to establish and expand new activities, 3. Social resources that are able to support entrepreneurship in implementing new activities, namely easy access to credit, labor, human resources, external markets, and external knowledge for development and innovation. The stakeholders of the relocation of the national capital can find out what are the influencing factors in shaping a competitive rural community. For example, in rural communities, there is a strong sense of intimacy that cannot be found in urban areas. This is an advantage that can be utilized by rural communities. Therefore, in the science of rural development, the nuances of familiarity and close bonding between individuals in rural communities, or what is also known as strong social capital, is an important capital in the formation of competitive rural communities and this is also the point of difference between rural communities and urban communities. Steps to maintain a conducive environment so that rural communities continue to be competitive are also initiated by the existence of integrated rural development or IRD. IRD provides an overview or steps for supervisors, such as the government to provide the right legal and regulatory frameworks.

In this way, local residents will continue to be involved in IKN activities, both during the development project until IKN is actually running, including their generations who will also enjoy progress in all fields thanks to the relocation of the national capital. Local residents who live around the IKN location, consisting of transmigration residents, migrants and natives must also be prioritized in the involvement of IKN project activities tailored to their respective human resource capabilities. Various IKN projects must be able to provide opportunities for local residents in employment. Local residents, including their generations, must receive guidance both in terms of skills and education, so that they can compete and get the opportunity to absorb employment opportunities that develop in the IKN area. There is a balance between local and non-local labor, to fill various job opportunities in a number of IKN projects, so that there is no gap in various fields.

CONCLUSION

In the conflict resolution efforts through the implementation of inclusive development in the national capital region, there are several efforts including Social structure, namely efforts to protect biodiversity around the IKN area in accordance with the concept of smart forest city by preparing policies, programs, activities and community assistance related to environmental conservation in the new IKN and also the government needs to put forward the principle of political will in viewing and resolving agrarian conflicts firmly, fairly, and as much as possible to benefit all parties.

A culture that emphasizes guidance for local residents including indigenous people to prepare themselves for the presence of IKN. So that in time there is no longer a gap between newcomers and local residents and natives. involvement in supporting the development of new IKN. Social processes that include involving all elements of society in development and stabilizing the economic foundation for the new IKN by orienting towards empowering Human Resources (HR) during the population transfer process, working on the potential value of land, and the active role of the government, in order to strengthen the competitiveness of the new IKN. In addition, it is necessary to develop economic activities that are able to respond to the potential of the rural economy, through increasing local entrepreneurship that is able to establish and expand new activities and social resources that are able to support entrepreneurship in carrying out new activities, namely easy access to credit, labor, human resources, external markets, and external knowledge for development and innovation.

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