

Sustainable Development Strategy Of The Capital City Of The Archipelago (IKN) In Encouraging Innovation And Economic Equality In Indonesia

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Abstrak

Artikel ini membahas strategi pembangunan berkelanjutan Ibu Kota Nusantara (IKN) sebagai upaya untuk mendorong inovasi dan pemerataan ekonomi di Indonesia. IKN dirancang untuk menjadi pusat pertumbuhan baru yang tidak hanya mengurangi ketergantungan pada Pulau Jawa, tetapi juga meningkatkan aksesibilitas dan infrastruktur di wilayah Kalimantan. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah pendekatan kualitatif melalui studi literatur, yang menganalisis berbagai sumber terkait dampak pemindahan ibu kota terhadap ekonomi dan lingkungan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pembangunan IKN berpotensi menciptakan lapangan kerja, menarik investasi, dan meningkatkan kualitas hidup masyarakat. Namun, tantangan seperti pengelolaan sumber daya alam, perlindungan lahan masyarakat adat, dan kesenjangan digital perlu diatasi. Pembahasan menekankan pentingnya kolaborasi antara pemerintah, sektor swasta, dan masyarakat untuk mencapai tujuan pembangunan yang berkelanjutan. Dengan pendekatan yang inklusif dan berkelanjutan, IKN diharapkan dapat menjadi model bagi pembangunan kota di masa depan, serta berkontribusi pada pertumbuhan ekonomi yang merata di seluruh Indonesia.

Kata Kunci: Ibu Kota Nusantara, pembangunan berkelanjutan, inovasi, pemerataan ekonomi, Kalimantan

Abstract

This article discusses the sustainable development strategy of the Capital City of the Archipelago (IKN) as an effort to encourage innovation and economic equity in Indonesia. IKN is designed to be a new growth centre that not only reduces dependence on Java, but also improves accessibility and infrastructure in the Kalimantan region. The method used in this research is a qualitative approach through a literature study, which analyses various sources related to the impact of relocating the capital city on the economy and environment. The results show that the development of IKN has the potential to create jobs, attract investment, and improve people's quality of life. However, challenges such as natural resource management, indigenous peoples' land protection, and the digital divide need to be addressed. The discussion emphasised the importance of collaboration between the government, private sector, and communities to achieve sustainable development goals. With an inclusive and sustainable approach, IKN is expected to become a model for future urban development, as well as contribute to equitable economic growth across Indonesia.

Keywords: Capital City of the Archipelago, sustainable development, innovation, economic equity, Kalimantan

INTRODUCTION

In the context of the development of Indonesia's new capital city, the Capital of the Archipelago (IKN), economic equity is an important component of a nation's nationhood. Equitable development includes not only income distribution, but also fair access to public services, infrastructure, and economic opportunities. A new perspective on the development process is needed to achieve sustainability, growth (efficiency), and equity (Desfiandri Rahmadani Amri & Zulkipli Lessy, 2024). A deeper study reveals that Java is considered the epicentre of Indonesian culture. Java contributes the most to the national economy.

Table

Population Distribution and Economic Contribution by Region

| Region | Percentage of National Population Distribution (%) | Economic Contribution to National (%) |
|--------|---|--|
|--------|---|--|

| | | |
|------------------------|--------|--------|
| Java Island | 57.00% | 57.12% |
| Sumatra Island | 22.00% | 22.16% |
| Kalimantan Island | 6.00% | 8.08% |
| Sulawesi Island | 7.40% | 7.25% |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara | 5.60% | 2.80% |
| Maluku and Papua | 2.80% | 2.59% |

Source: (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2023)

Based on the table above, Java Island has a high concentration of development and progress, while other regions are left behind. Java is so densely populated that it is often referred to as 'Javacentric', a term that indicates that the entire centre of the country's activities is in Java. This is due to the tendency of the population and economic activities to be centred in Java (Mazda, 2022). With a GDP per capita in 2021 of IDR 62.2 million or USD 4,349, Java Island contributes the most to the national GDP of IDR 16,970.8 trillion.(Ernawati et al., 2022). The Jakarta region, which is the seat of government, and its neighbouring cities of Bogor, Depok, Tangerang and Bekasi (Jabodetabek) account for the majority of Java Island's GDP contribution (20.85 per cent). DKI Jakarta displays a GDP per capita of IDR274.7 million, although the national average is only IDR62.2 million. In other words, Jakarta's GDP per capita is four times higher than the country's average (Katadata, 2022).

In 2022, an important year in the history of the policy process of relocating the capital of the archipelago, Law Number 2022 on the Policy of Relocating the National Capital was passed. This is expected to be a solution to the problems that occur in the capital city of DKI Jakarta Province as well as an effort to realise equitable development. A new city (Primastuti et al., 2024). Some argue that relocating the capital city will make the economy more equitable and not only concentrated in Java (Hasibuan & Aisa, 2020).

According to the government, economic equalisation is the main justification for the departure of IKN from Java. The development of these centres is hampered by government and commercial activities being concentrated in Java, particularly DKI Jakarta. The government intends to minimise the gap between Java and outside Java and promote economic equity by moving the IKN. In addition, the double burden of the current capital city is the basis for moving the National Capital from DKI Jakarta Province to the Archipelago Capital. Given that DKI Jakarta is the centre of government as well as the centre of the economy, the long history of the capital

city carrying both burdens has caused economic activity to be concentrated in Jakarta and Java Island, which in turn has led to economic disparities between DKI Jakarta, Java and outside Java Island.

IKN is located in East Kalimantan, precisely in Panajam Paser Utara and Kutai Kartagegara regencies. The Special Capital Region (DKI) of Jakarta is no longer able to fulfil its role as the capital city of the country, so this action was taken (Hidayat, 2022), stated that DKI Jakarta is considered an area that is still experiencing rapid population growth, declining regional conditions due to rising sea levels, and declining living standards, environmental functions, and availability due to imbalances in resources, distribution and economic development outside Java and DKI Jakarta.

The relocation of the Capital City of the Archipelago (IKN) is a great way to encourage economic equality in the country. President Joko Widodo in his speech on 26 August 2019 confirmed that the nation's capital will be moved to an area in East Kalimantan Province. that this location was chosen for five (5) reasons: low disaster risk, strategic location as it borders developed urban areas in central Indonesia, complete infrastructure, and existing government-owned land of 180,000 hectares. In addition, it is easily accessible as it is close to two major cities, Samarinda and Balikpapan. There is little chance of confrontation and having a harbour and airport provides support for infrastructure (Saraswati & Adi, 2022).

East Kalimantan was chosen as the nation's capital for several reasons, including the country's general equality in terms of infrastructure and economy, which led to East Kalimantan being more Indonesia-centric than being centred on the island of Java. This was done in an effort to bridge the gap that has developed in the nation over the years. In addition, the relocation of the capital city also strongly emphasises equitable infrastructure development to better utilise the potential of Indonesia's vast territory. As possible locations in Indonesia with abundant natural resources, such as mining, water, forestry, and agriculture are still not easily accessible (due to poor logistics, low quality of human resources, lack of processing assets, and other issues), the capital move is also expected to open the door for the economy.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) demonstrates Indonesia's ability to foster greater prosperity for the country. The budget allows for an increase in the country's state budget, which of course contributes to the country's growth, by strengthening the economy. Due to its central location in Indonesia, especially in the eastern part, the rapid development of the new capital city is a step in

the process of unbalancing economic development and promoting economic equality. Elements of regional preparation, such as the growth of the industrial sector in East Kalimantan Province, which will be affected by the relocation of the national capital and the centralisation of government, are influencing factors, as East Kalimantan must prepare to establish a capital city (Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Berwawasan Lingkungan Najwa Tasya, 2024)

The goal of a Golden Indonesia in 2045 is the impetus for the relocation of the national capital; of course, equality and development across Indonesia is necessary to ensure the realisation of this goal. The OECD estimates that Indonesia's economy will be such by 2045, the fourth largest in the world. According to this forecast, Indonesia will benefit from a demographic boom between 2030 and 2040. Around 297 million Indonesians are of working age, which makes up 64 per cent of the country's overall population. Indonesia has a lot of potential, including the ability to transform the economy, being one of the world's largest markets, and having highly skilled and technologically advanced human resources. Therefore, IKN is believed to be able to attract large-scale investment for MSMEs. Infrastructure, governance, transport, livelihoods, energy resources, industry, and human resources will all be temporarily impacted by the IKN concept (Roy Armansyah et al., 2023).

By moving the capital city to East Kalimantan, Indonesia, the government hopes to build a new centre of government that will be an economic draw for the eastern region. This is expected to boost economic growth outside Java, provide new jobs, and balance national wages (Simanjuntak et al., 2024). The new urban growth and planning paradigm is critical to its existence as a fundamental starting point and sustainable goal in creating a capital city in a different environment. Given that IKN Nusantara is a city oriented towards sustainable development, it is a suitable candidate for the sustainable city paradigm. Improving the relationship between the IKN authorised area and the autonomous region. Archipelagic countries require a framework or guidelines in planning and development. The maturity of the concept based on a long-term vision is certainly needed in Re-IKN.

Building economic resilience through efficient management and utilisation of financial resources can produce goods and services that have a large added value that can satisfy domestic and international consumers, and serve as a buffer for economic expansion. As demonstrated by the sustainable capacity of financial support and resources to improve welfare in a fair and

equitable manner, the funds raised are expected to drive inclusive and high-quality expansion (Priyadi et al., 2023).

The concept of a smart city where all access to all parts of Indonesia is free from technological disparities and all levels of society can have equal digital access to public services as much as possible is the result of accelerating digital transformation in the development of IKN. . In addition, digital transformation in the development of IKN has a lot of potential to support Indonesia's rapidly growing economy, especially in the export sector, because it increases the production of value-added enterprises (VAD), affordable distribution, and the use of technology-based economy (Mocc et al., 2023).

Moving the national capital has its advantages and disadvantages, according to various studies. According to Kodir's research, there are two approaches to understanding the dynamics of the development of the national capital in East Kalimantan. Those in favour of the expansion hope that the capital will be able to solve socio-economic problems and advance the community. Indigenous groups and a number of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) are the majority of those who oppose the development of IKN in East Kalimantan. The rejection is due to concerns over indigenous peoples' land at the construction site. Relocating the national capital can increase GDP while keeping inflation under control, according to Hasibuan's subsequent research. However, the government should also focus on private sector collaboration projects to improve infrastructure. Research objectives include: 1) Analyse the Impact of Capital Relocation on the Economy of Other Regions; 2) Identify Challenges and Opportunities for Sustainable Development in IKN; 3) Examine the Function of Human Resources in Promoting Economic Equality.

METHODS

The research methodology used in this study uses a qualitative method through a literature study qualitative method through literature study. The research from this literature study is analytical in nature and aims to analyse the literature relevant to the development of economic infrastructure along with the impact it will have on a sustainable economy in the Capital City of the Archipelago and the country of Indonesia. Secondary data used in this research comes from various literature sources, including scientific journals, articles, and research reports relevant to

the subject matter. After the research data is obtained, it is analysed by linking themes and systematically compiling the findings.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Effect of Relocating the Capital City on the Economy of Other Regions

In an effort to expand and relocate the national capital (IKN), it is necessary to study the impacts and benefits. Looking at the situation in the capital city, Jakarta, which carries a large responsibility in both running the economy and government, it seems to be the right decision if Indonesia seeks to move its capital city to a more strategic and developable place. . The relocation of the national capital outside Java will boost trade between regions in Indonesia. More than half of Indonesia will experience an increase in trade flows if the national capital moves.

The government should be aware of the risks of transferring IKN in addition to its economic potential. Long-term risks are associated with infrastructure projects, particularly when project performance falls short of expectations. However, the private sector certainly expects the revenue generated to be in line with the initial project estimates. On a larger scale, however, the Indonesian Real Estate Entrepreneurs Association (REI) argues that rising land prices are a major cause of inflation. In addition, there are very significant land restrictions that are governed by a small number of organisations. Asset utilisation methods that do not burden the state budget can be used to implement such land use.

In this way, the risk of major inflation due to rising land prices can be reduced. The negative impacts of IKN development on the local environment are lack of clean water supply, deforestation and ecological damage. Economic development through the transfer of IKN cannot be immediately realised due to a number of potential obstacles, one of which is the lack of commodity supply to the East Kalimantan region, both directly and indirectly. Other factors to consider are equitable development and achieving effective governance. Relocating the capital city based on the realisation of good governance will not only aspire to professional, clean, and visionary governance, but will also give birth to policies that are not solely based on an orientation towards equitable development, but are also aimed at improving all aspects of national life as a whole fairly and proportionately.

The elucidation of Law 3/2022 also explains three positive purposes of the Capital City of the Archipelago due to its benefits, among others:

1. To become a sustainable city that prioritises comfort, harmony with nature, resource efficiency and low impact.
2. A key driver of the Indonesian economy, creating opportunities through innovation and technology.
3. As a symbol of national identity, prioritising unity and diversity in accordance with Bhinneka Tunggal Ika.

Moving the national capital is more than just moving the centre of government. It is for the economic equalisation of the Indonesian region including Java Island, although it is located outside Java Island, especially in the eastern part. The relocation of the National Capital in the framework of the National Capital Distribution Programme must be used as efficiently as possible to help economic growth through the availability of jobs throughout the country. Every step of development must be considered in light of the potential positive and negative impacts of developing digital economy infrastructure in the nation's capital. The positive impacts can be caused by increased national economic growth, increased accessibility in various sectors, more resources and a more efficient environment, improved education and digital literacy, and opportunities for Indonesian businesses to expand both locally and internationally.

If the development of digital economy infrastructure in Indonesia's capital city is well executed, the country's economic growth could increase dramatically. The reason is that the presence of digital economic infrastructure can help increase the productivity of the nation and society through the integration of cutting-edge technology, automation of future business operations, and the use and processing of data analysis that operates more safely and efficiently. As financial technology (fintech) innovations are aimed at increasing people's access to financial services, especially in regional areas, areas facing challenges, or areas that are hard to reach by traditional infrastructure, expanding accessibility in various sectors can also spur massive growth in the digital economy.

Not only positive, but the development of digital economic infrastructure in the capital city of the archipelago has the potential to have negative impacts if done excessively, including challenges in terms of digital access inequality, threats to privacy protection and cybersecurity, dependence on technology, and labour market instability. The increasing digital divide is caused by not everyone having equal access to digital technologies such as the internet, gadgets, and digital literacy.

In addition, cybersecurity and privacy risks have the ability to increase the danger of privacy violations, such as data theft, misuse, forgery, and other violations that can harm all levels of society. Excessive use of digital technology can cause technical problems in society and the business world. In addition, digital transformation may lead to rapid changes in labour market demand due to increased information exchange. As a result, this may lead to instability and the need for rapid modification of skills.

Challenges and Opportunities for Sustainable Development in IKN

To achieve economic equality in Indonesia, the government must overcome three challenges in developing IKN. Initially, the government needs to keep IKN thriving as an investment destination. The government should prioritise domestic political stability and implement consistent capital relocation policies to attract investment (Singh & Jun, 1995; Daude & Stein, 2007). Maintaining the attractiveness of IKN is crucial to attract foreign investors and secure its growth into a new economy outside Java, hence institutional quality is a very important component.

Second, the development of IKN is a very important and strategic endeavour. The development of IKN is also associated with a large budget that is vulnerable to misappropriation. Therefore, this programme must be supported with proper supervision and added value. In addition to the risk of programme failure that may arise if IKN development is tainted by corruption, the investment attractiveness of IKN will be reduced, especially the IKN Authority, which is unable to demonstrate healthy institutional quality (Septiantoro et al., 2020).

Third, the rapid development of IKN and East Kalimantan in the short term will create temporary imbalances with the surrounding areas. This may lead to social impacts that need to be mitigated, including an increase in the type and number of informal economic activities, increased crime, and increased social conflict. In addition, Indonesia itself is still experiencing a shortage of skilled labour, especially in the field of digital and information technology. This is due to the lack of digital training and skills in Indonesia, namely digital skills training and certification programmes required by digital economy businesses. This is one of the problems that can hinder the growth of digital economy infrastructure, so it is very important to prepare for it by recruiting qualified personnel, both local and foreign, through geocentric staffing policies.

Indonesia's capital city requires substantial cooperation from a number of stakeholders, including the government, business community and civil society, to address the challenges that arise in developing digital economy infrastructure. This can be achieved in several ways, such as by conducting proper investment planning, including securing foreign direct investment from developed countries such as Singapore, Germany, and Japan to acquire additional capital or new investment in technology assets, implementing investments in accordance with laws and policies, and developing sustainable development plans that are well-targeted without neglecting certain layers of society.

As the main actor in infrastructure development, the government must ensure that infrastructure investment continues and is prioritised within the framework of the national development plan. This aims to ensure that infrastructure can be improved both in quantity and quality. In addition, to encourage effective coordination between sectors and regions, infrastructure development must be more integrated (Ritonga, 2017). High-quality infrastructure has the potential to increase production efficiency and lower costs. Therefore, infrastructure serves as a catalyst to encourage favourable investment conditions. The existence of proper roads, suitable ports, suitable energy sources for businesses, and the availability of transport and telecommunications infrastructure can all have a favourable impact on investment activities. To fulfil these infrastructure needs, the level of government investment, both at the central and local levels, is crucial in financing infrastructure upgrades and improvements (Latip. 2009).

As a centre for green innovation and innovative governance, Ibu Kota Nusantara (IKN) will be the focal point of the three-city model. IKN is expected to be the foundation for the development of innovative businesses such as vaccines and biosimilars, plant-based proteins, nutraceuticals, and renewable energy. In addition, it will be the foundation for the growth of the city's tourism, trade and healthcare industries, the creation of smart cities and digital services, and the transformation of education in the twenty-first century. Accessibility and infrastructure The Capital City of the Republic of Indonesia (IKN) is located near developing cities with adequate infrastructure support. Due to its proximity to two major cities, Balikpapan and Samarinda, the region has a fairly complete and easily accessible infrastructure.

The main infrastructure available is the Balikpapan-Samarinda and Trans Kalimantan toll roads, SAMS Sepinggan Airport in Balikpapan, APT Pranoto Airport in Samarinda, Kariangau Container Terminal Port in Balikpapan, and Semayang Port in Samarinda. Another important

infrastructure development is the digital economy in the capital city of the archipelago which is intended to encourage and accelerate Indonesia's economic growth. There are many implementations that can be done, especially by involving several fields, ranging from building adequate internet networks, building suitable data centres, improving and developing e-commerce platforms, to forming supporting digital business platforms. Start by developing an adequate internet network, after which it can build and improve high-level telecommunications network infrastructure to support community activities.

One option is to invest in 5G technology, which is projected to increase network speed and availability. However, it must be ensured that access to this data network is fairly distributed to all levels of society. To prevent the digital divide and other possible applications, to assist the growth of digital economy infrastructure in the nation's capital, a contemporary, state-of-the-art, high-security data centre will be built. This is done to help with big data processing and cloud services. With an efficient data centre, improving sustainability can be a key focus. To safeguard personal and corporate data from security risks, strong data security policies must also be implemented, as well as cybersecurity solutions. The availability of this digital infrastructure allows the country to manage resources more efficiently, particularly by implementing monitoring and control systems that use more advanced technology. In addition, this digital infrastructure can help countries and governments develop more sustainable solutions, such as improving transport efficiency and reducing carbon emissions.

The existence of digital infrastructure can support distance education models and even make it easier for people in various regions to access education, thus increasing digital literacy and opening up many opportunities for skill development in the digital field in an era that is no longer limited by time and space. This makes the improvement of digital education and literacy more optimal. In addition, micro and small enterprises can grow and compete in the global market thanks to the opportunity to expand both domestically and internationally through the digital economy infrastructure, and Indonesia can develop its market internationally and gain more international recognition. This has the potential to boost Indonesia's economy and reduce unemployment and poverty.

The Function of Human Resources in Promoting Economic Equality

The polar growth strategy to grow IKN can be realised by focusing investment and infrastructure development on IKN as the centre of economic growth (Putra, 2020). With this approach, IKN has the potential to become an economic activity, attract investment and labour migration and encourage economic growth in the surrounding areas, especially on the island of Kalimantan. In line with the IKN Development objective, namely creating new growth centres outside Java. In the short term, the development of IKN will have an impact on job creation, especially related to infrastructure readiness, meaning that the current development of IKN has contributed to a decrease in the number of Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) in Kalimantan. Compared to the previous ten years, the unemployment rate in 2022 is the lowest even the East Kalimantan Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) (Amila et al, 2023).

CONCLUSIONS

The relocation of the national capital to the Capital of the Archipelago (IKN) in East Kalimantan is a strategic approach that aims to encourage economic development in Indonesia. IKN is considered capable of bridging the gap between Java Island and other regions by utilising the location of the DKI Jakarta government, which has long been an economic and cultural centre. The development of IKN will not only result in improved infrastructure, but will also create more innovative perspectives and more accessible public and economic services.

Through a series of construction projects, IKN is expected to be a key driver of the country's economic growth, job creation, and improved living standards for all Indonesians. However, difficulties such as resource management, protection of customary land, and public-private sector partnerships must be overcome to ensure project success. Thus, IKN is more than just a physical relocation of the capital city. It is also an endeavour to create a more inclusive and equitable future for all Indonesians.

ADVICE

1. Increasing Community Involvement

Involve local communities in the design and development of IKN, including indigenous groups and non-governmental organisations, as their active involvement can help identify problems and needs that cannot be solved by the government.

2. Sustainable Management of Natural Resources

There should be a clear plan in the establishment of IKN to safeguard the environment and natural resources. To reduce adverse impacts on regional ecosystems, the application of environmentally friendly technologies and sustainable development strategies should be a top priority.

3. Digital Infrastructure Development

Building strong and secure digital infrastructure should be a top priority to drive economic growth and equitable access. This entails setting up fast internet connections and ensuring that everyone in society can use information technology.

4. Sector Co-operation

To create an environment that fosters innovation and economic progress, governments, businesses and civil society must work together. This collaboration can ensure the long-term sustainability of projects while accelerating project implementation.

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