

Effective Strategies in Developing Sustainable Cities: Cases Diverting the New National Capital

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ABSTRACT

Sustainable development has become a mandatory concept in today's world of Architecture and Urban Planning. The Indonesian government plans to move the State Capital in this case the New State Capital (IKN), by shifting the state capital to Kalimantan. The government expects New IKN to become a city with sustainable urban development, apart from Jakarta as the main economic center in Indonesia. The new IKN development is expected to have a sustainable city concept, because building an area into a city is not only for now but can be used for our next nation.

Keywords : *New National Capital, Sustainable Cities, Sustainable Region*

INTRODUCTION

Sustainable development has become a mandatory concept in today's world of Architecture and Urban Planning. The Indonesian government plans to move the State Capital, in this case the New State Capital (IKN), by moving the State Capital to Kalimantan. The government expects New IKN to be a city with sustainable urban development, despite Jakarta as the main economic center in Indonesia and the densest population which is the reason for the plan to move the country's capital city. The new IKN development is expected to have a sustainable city concept, because building an area into a city is not only for now but can be used for our nation in the future.

Moving the country's capital city from Jakarta to Kalimantan, is the current target of the Indonesian government. Moving the national capital (IKN) is not an easy thing to do, because indirectly the transfer of IKN to the capital city of a new country requires a lot of funds despite the Covid-19 disaster which has become a problem and continues to be faced throughout the world for the past 2 years. The transfer of IKN has been planned since the administration of the 1st president, Ir. Soekarno, who had predicted that the city of Jakarta would grow rapidly both economically, population and city. It is necessary to separate the city area specifically for the government, because the concentration of government is needed in activities in carrying out strategies and tasks.



Pic 1. IKN Nusantara Masterplan

Switching the nation's capital is not easy. Some countries have failed to transfer their capital cities, good planning is needed: the concept of city development, city facilities, city access requires special concentration which of course is already owned by the government. In the journal submitted, the sustainable city development strategy is expected to be a reference to be able to start the transfer of the New State Capital (IKN) concept which is planned to start in 2024.

METHODE OF RESEARCH

The research method should appropriate with the statement of the research problem. It should cover the method used, measurement instrument, sampling method, data collection technique, and data analysis. Data is described and adequate.

This research method uses qualitative methods with an evaluation research approach, carried out to find out how far the implementation of a plan or how far the goals have been achieved. Thus, the results of this evaluation research can be used as material for consideration to improve the quality of the formulation, implementation, and results of a project, policy, and program.

RESULT AND ANALYSIS

It is important to evaluate whether the analysis should address the research problem or not. Analysis should also address the implications and link to the research problem. The argument should also base on a strong theoretical framework, data, and valid information.



PIC 2 Desain of National Palace IKN Nusantara

The city is a solution in complementing, facilitating, and increasing the needs of the population in an area. The plan of the government of the Republic of Indonesia to transfer the national capital from Jakarta to Kalimantan had actually been planned long ago since the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Ir. Sukarno. The development of Jakarta and its surroundings is growing rapidly,

becoming a good economic value since the period of the 1st presidential government. The development of Jakarta and its regions; Bekasi, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang create dense and rapidly growing cities and areas.

The nation's capital city, which is currently also located in Jakarta, has a strong interference to be transferred to other areas and create a new state capital. The new IKN will present a city with strategically needed planning, urban planning is needed so that the city that is built can be used sustainably and can be maintained for the next 50 years.

Result

The substance of the IKN Bill that is being discussed also covers the area of management. The IKN area in East Kalimantan according to the draft law is approximately 256,142 ha, which includes the IKN area or the Central Government Core Area (KIPP) covering 56,180ha and the IKN development area covering an area of 199,962 ha.

Name of City

1. The name of the new state capital (IKN): Nusantara city, has been agreed upon in the MPR session. National Capital Law: Capital of the Nusantara Vision of a World City and a Symbol of Indonesia's Diversity
2. The national capital (IKN) of the archipelago will be made a sustainable world city. IKN Nusantara will also become a symbol of national identity.

Section 1

The Regional Government of the Special Capital City of the Nusantara, hereinafter referred to as the Nusantara IKN Authority, is the organizer of the Special Regional Government of the Nusantara IKN.

Section 2

IKN Nusantara has a vision as a world city for all that is built and managed with the aim of:

To be a sustainable city in the world;

As a driver of Indonesia's economy in the future; and

To become a symbol of national identity that represents the diversity of the Indonesian nation, based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

Article 9

(1) The IKN Nusantara Authority is led by the Head of the IKN Nusantara Authority and assisted by a Deputy Head of the IKN Nusantara Authority who is appointed, appointed, and dismissed directly by the President after consulting with the DPR.

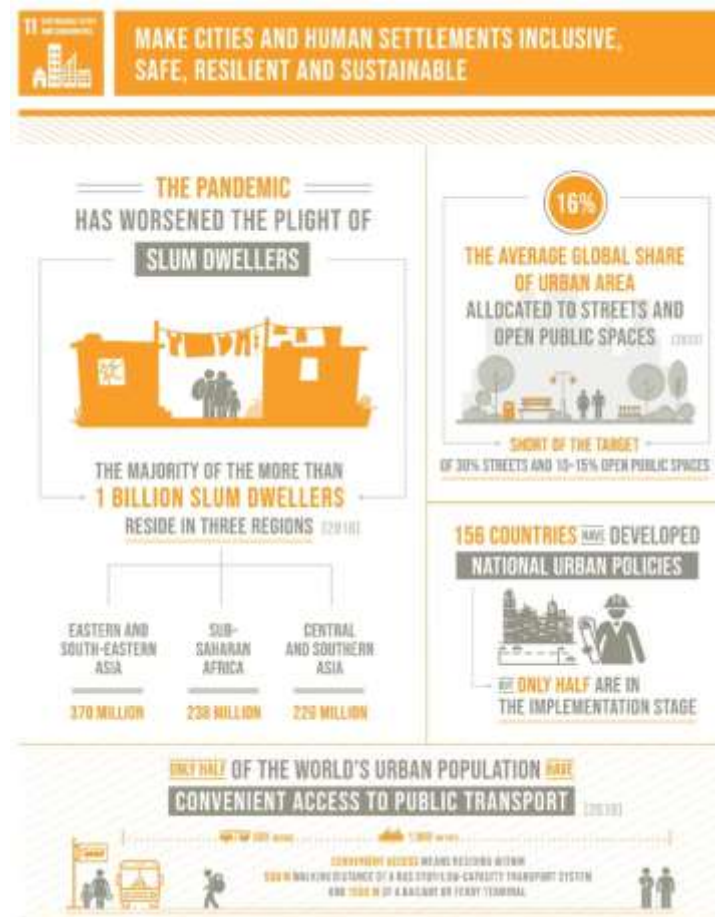
In practice, the Head of the Authority holds the position for 5 years. The Head of the Authority may be appointed again for the same term.

Article 10

(1) The Head of the Nusantara IKN Authority and the Deputy Head of the Nusantara IKN Authority as referred to in Article 9 hold positions for 5 (five) years from the date of inauguration and thereafter may be appointed and reappointed within the same term of office.

from the government plan that has been determined, the state capital city (IKN) will have an area of 2400km². The area will present a new city three times wider than the current IKN Jakarta. IKN transfer planning and techniques are certainly not easy, with the IKN transfer scheme being transferred and starting

to be carried out in 2024, new city facilities will be created gradually and are targeted to be achieved by 2050.



Pic 3 Make Cities and Human Settlements

In many countries, currently urban areas have been developed in the form of open spaces and access to circulation in every city. Almost all countries have national urban development policies and foundations; sustainable city development can be implemented by implementing the use of public access that is used in or around the area.

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia by developing 2 cities in Kalimantan into new IKN, creates a sustainable city with the concept of a sustainable city.

Nusantara Capital City Authority

Nusantara Capital City Authority (Indonesian: *Otorita Ibu Kota Nusantara*) is a cabinet level-agency formed by Indonesian government, working directly under the President of Indonesia. The agency will become a special agency tasked with managing and governing the city of Nusantara, future capital of Indonesia located on East Kalimantan.

Executive And Powers Of Nusantara Authority

According to the law, the Authority executive office has power and will enjoy the status of a ministerial office, but with additional unique powers vested to the office. The executive office shall hold both executive power (similar to all provincial governors) and legislative power of a provincial regional representative council, hence no election for provincial governor or legislative body shall ever be held in the future new capital. The capital residents will only participate in three elections: presidential, senatorial, and congressional elections, different from other provinces who may participate up to seven elections. These privileges resulted with the future capital of Indonesia in a unique position among other provinces of Indonesia, even from existing special regions of Indonesia.

Not only that, based from the law, the executive office of the Authority even has power to determine by themselves the candidates for Nusantara's representatives at People's Representative Council and Regional Representative Council through legalized deal enabled by the law and consultation with General Elections Commission, thus bypassing the requirement for political parties to send their cadres and setting them as political representatives in congress and senate.

Aside of the unique power given by the executive which combine the local executive and legislative function, the law also granted the executive office other powers in:

- Providing local investment licensing within Nusantara;
- Providing easiness for businesses within Nusantara;
- Providing special facilitation to parties which financially support the preparation, construction, and final move to the new capital;
- Providing development of Nusantara, its satellite cities, and surrounding areas;
- Managing finances and assets;
- Regulating and collecting its own local taxes imposed within Nusantara;
- Regulating land control, with special land rights and priority rights for purchasing land within Nusantara;
- Regulating environmental protection and management;
- Regulating disaster mitigation; and
- Implementing defense and security through integrated planning mechanisms as regulated through Nusantara Capital City Master Plan and the Strategic Plan for Nusantara Capital City National Strategic Area. For the defense and security affairs, it does not means that the Authority having special forces under its control. The defense and security will still be provided by the central government, but its zonation determined by the Authority.

CONCLUSIONS

First, Smart Workplace (work transformation), which is a city that upholds collaboration and connectedness between all parties. By implementing a government complex design that is consolidated and connected between buildings, thus creating a collaboration space with business, creating a healthy and people-oriented work environment and offices with a green concept and high performance.

Second, Smart Living (transformation of living), which is a city that prioritizes a compact, high-performance, efficient and livable life so as to realize community-based inclusive housing.

Third, Smart Mobility and Transportation (transformation of mobility), which is a transit-based capital, prioritizing fast, efficient and healthy movement for city residents supported by 80% of public transportation transit, a conducive climate for pedestrians, and adapting Smart Transport and Autonomous Systems.

Fourth, Smart Nature Preservation (transformation of environmental sustainability) is a city that maintains natural ecosystems and lives in synergy with nature, for example increasing the wealth and diversity of flora and fauna and developing a botanical garden and the International Center for Tropical Forestry.

Fifth, Smart Transformation of Nation and Culture, namely a city by prioritizing national and cultural life through shared symbolic spaces to celebrate the unity and diversity of the Nusantara.

The new IKN development concept minimizes intervention in nature, integrates green and blue spaces and maintains the existence of the Kalimantan forest or City in the Forest. Then, IKN is a smart and modern city with international standards. The new IKN has become a compact city, relying on information and communication technology to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). We hope that what Indonesia can build a new IKN at this time can be the basis for building a new IKN and building other cities that are environmentally friendly and sustainable.

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