

The new capital city of Indonesia - social polarisation or social cohesion in Nusantara?

**Rini Rachmawati^{*1,2,3}, Wahyudi Kumorotomo^{4,4}, Amandita ‘Ainur Rohmah^{1,5},
Nurina Aulia Haris¹, Anindya Puteri Eka Susilowati^{1,5}**

¹ Centre for Southeast Asian Social Studies, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

² Department of Development Geography, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

³ Urban Development Research Group, Department of Development Geography, Faculty of Geography, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

⁴ Department of Public Policy and Management, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

⁵ Graduate Program on Regional Development, Faculty of Geography, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

Abstract: The relocation of the Indonesian capital city from Jakarta to East Kalimantan had an impact on the socio-cultural aspects of the society. This research aims to understand the extent to which the development of IKN can trigger polarisation or, conversely, increase social cohesion. A mixed-methods approach is used in this research's methodology. This research is located in the Core Area of the Government Centre of IKN, the IKN Area, and the Development Area of IKN. The research results show that, in general, there is social cohesion between local communities and newcomers, while social polarisation is not yet visible. In general, the development of IKN can strengthen society's adaptation to major changes, although specific challenges related to perceptions of security need to be overcome strategically.

Key Words: capital city, social cohesion, social polarisation, socio-cultural resilience of the community, sustainable cities and communities.

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* Corresponding author

Address: Department of Development Geography, Faculty of Geography, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Bulaksumur, Yogyakarta, Indonesia, 55281
Phone: +62 274-6492334 | Email: rinirachma@ugm.ac.id

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Introduction

Relocating a country's capital city often has a major impact on various aspects of social, economic, and political life in the respective country (UI, 2020). In Indonesia, the plan to relocate the capital city from Jakarta to IKN (Nusantara Capital City) aims to reduce the pressure on Jakarta due to rapid urbanisation, traffic congestion, and environmental degradation (Nainggolan, 2022). In addition, the plan is to accelerate development in other regions of Indonesia. Besides being a large infrastructure project, relocating the capital city is also a social intervention that influences social dynamics, including changes in the demographic structure, interactions between communities, and local economic impacts.

With its unique local cultural richness, East Kalimantan will face significant changes due to population movements from different regions, which may lead to social tension. The presence of new people can create economic opportunities by providing new jobs, but it can also be viewed as a threat by residents due to economic competition, social jealousy, or cultural change, potentially leading to clashes and conflict. In this case, to realise social cohesion, the concept of pluralism is important for managing diversity and establishing social harmony. Pluralism emphasises acceptance and respect for the different norms and values each group brings to society, thereby providing a basis for more inclusive interactions (Cross, 1985). With the spirit of inclusivity, society will adapt more easily to changes, and social tension can be minimised through dialogue between communities.

Nevertheless, poorly managed economic growth can also lead to inequality in benefits between local and new residents, and social jealousy becomes inevitable. The principles of pluralism and inclusiveness need to be applied in IKN's development policies to foster social cohesion and improve the welfare of local communities. When resource management is inclusive, society will be better prepared to face changes, and the potential for conflict can be minimised.

Social conflict arising from the massive movement of people and the integration of cultural diversity in IKN could lead to social polarisation. However, in the case of IKN, the hope is that it will lead to social cohesion. Social polarisation refers to a situation in which society is divided into groups with very different and often opposing views, attitudes, or interests. This can occur due to political, economic, religious, ethnic, or other differences in terms of personal views. Meanwhile, social cohesion is the level of trust, solidarity and cooperation in a society.

Strong social cohesion means that community members receive and give each other's support, have the same goals, and work together to achieve common welfare. Social capital can be regarded as one of the dimensions of social cohesion. The results of research, both empirical and theoretical, show that societies with high levels of social cohesion are usually in better conditions (Boyd & Davis, 2021; Drury et al., 2021; Jackson & Bradford, 2021; Reicher & Bauld, 2021; Reicher & Stott, 2020; Ritchie & Gill, 2021). Social cohesion, often associated with a sense of togetherness, is closely linked to massive social transformation or crisis (Aruqaj, 2023). It is not a stable characteristic, but can change dynamically in response to political and economic developments in society (Aruqaj, 2023).

This transformation can take the form of a socio-cultural transformation, namely a comprehensive change that moves society from its current condition to a better or more advanced one (Kistanto, 2018; Sutanto, 2022). According to Charles (2014) and Sutanto (2022), socio-cultural transformation is achieved by identifying challenges, determining community targets, and offering solutions to change.

Strong social cohesion will enable communities to organise themselves to give mutual assistance and support to those most affected by the crisis (Boyd & Davis, 2021; Drury et

al., 2021). Referring to Vickerman's research (1995), transportation infrastructure is an important prerequisite for socio-economic development, playing an important role in reducing regional disparities and strengthening economic and social cohesion (Benevenuto & Caulfield, 2019; Schielein et al., 2021).

The measurement of social cohesion in Europe, for example, uses dimensions such as social trust, trust in institutions, and openness to differences. Findings show that high cohesion is common in most Scandinavian societies, and moderate to high cohesion occurs in most Western and Central European societies. Meanwhile, Eastern and Southeastern European societies are at low levels of cohesion (Aruqaj, 2023). Factors of economic pressure and institutional trust also influence individual perceptions of social cohesion. Individuals under economic pressure tend to perceive weak social cohesion, whereas those with trust in institutions perceive strong social cohesion (Andrews et al., 2014). Another study conducted in Africa shows that countries with low levels of social cohesion in a given year are more likely to experience violent conflict the following year (Langer et al., 2017). This shows that social and political polarisation can be a source of conflict that often takes place in society (Stewart et al., 2020).

Social polarisation is defined as the gap between a group of individuals in the conditions and opportunities for interaction in society (Chakravarty, 2015). Not only is it related to politics, government and ideology, but polarisation can also shape public perceptions of social identity, culture, health and the environment (Paschalides et al., 2021). The characteristics of this phenomenon are shown by inter-group heterogeneity and intra-group homogeneity (Mehlhaff, 2024), in which individuals in one group hold the same opinion and those in different groups hold opposing opinions (Kinoshita & Aida, 2022). Political and ideological factors can cause the phenomenon of polarisation in society, the spread of information through social media, and economic gaps.

An example of social polarisation related to political factors once occurred in Thailand. The elite conflict pitted the Yellow Shirts, alongside traditional elites who sought to uphold royal nationalism, against the Red Shirts, alongside the elected government, who adhered to populist nationalism. The conflict between these government elites impacts social dissent and shapes an ideological framing that deepens polarisation (Kongkirati, 2019). Political factors as a cause of polarisation show partisanship and emerge as strong social identities, leading to competition between groups with different identities (Törnberg et al., 2021). Social media also contributes to polarisation. The use of social media encourages the formation of extreme views and political conflict by creating echo chambers that isolate personal opinions (Törnberg et al., 2021).

This is further worsened by censorship on certain social media and the rise of false information (Lu et al., 2024). In Russia, social polarisation occurs when social stratification intensifies, especially during economic crises (Sapronov & Ivanov, 2016). Inequality in the distribution of economic benefits is related to imbalanced multidimensional social conditions, one of which is cultural factors (Sapronov & Ivanov, 2016). Social polarisation triggered by economic inequality and political conflict can lead to large-scale projects, such as relocating the capital city. Poor conflict management can worsen socio-economic inequality in affected areas, as seen in several global cases above.

Relocating the capital city is motivated by many factors, including administrative functions, economic development, environmental quality, national integration, and political considerations from the government in power (Knutsen et al., 2024).

In the Indonesian context, in general, relocating the capital city is expected to be an effort to equalise the distribution of infrastructure and economic development. With an area of approximately 56,180 hectares, the IKN Area (KIKN) covers two districts, namely the Regencies of North Penajam Paser and Kutai Kartanegara (Bidang Transformasi Hijau

dan Digital OIKN/OIKN Green and Digital Transformation Field, 2023). However, there are still challenges to be addressed to ensure these goals are achieved without significant negative impacts on local communities.

Several countries also relocated their capital cities for different purposes. For example, the relocation of Myanmar's capital city from Yangon to Naypyidaw shows efforts to build new activity centres. Tanzania also faces major challenges in relocating its capital city, and it has taken years for the country to discuss. The main reasons for the successful relocation of Tanzania's capital city, from Dar es Salaam to Dodoma, were strong political commitment and strategic leadership across regimes (Kessy, 2022). The political perspective in the plan to relocate the capital city also occurs in Iran. This country considers relocating the capital to be the most effective way to spread out Tehran's overcrowded population and encourage economic growth in a new location (Rezvani-Naraghi & Amiraslani, 2020). However, many academics view that this step does not solve existing problems (Rezvani-Naraghi & Amiraslani, 2020), so that pushing for managerial solutions based on sustainable development (Estelaji & Nejad, 2011) and bureaucratic reform in the Smart Tehran Program to overcome the problem of the provision of adequate housing (Wynn et al., 2023) need to be taken into consideration.

Experiences from other countries also underscore the importance of integrated urban planning. The relocation of Brazil's capital city in 1960, from Rio de Janeiro to Brasilia, a city purposely built to become the new capital, provided a lesson for Indonesia regarding the importance of integrated planning between core and satellite cities (Obermayr et al., 2023). These cities will gradually grow as the population increases. Without good planning, city development will be fragmented and uneven (Obermayr et al., 2023), making it difficult for residents to access urban services and spaces (Derntl, 2024). Meanwhile, Nigeria, relocating its capital city from Lagos to Abuja, faces challenges in developing transit-oriented public transportation, which is influenced by rapid urbanisation (Nuhu et al, 2024).

In the case of Indonesia, exploring the social impact of relocating the capital city can provide deeper insight into how the policy affects local communities and how they adapt to the changes that will occur. By understanding the social dynamics in this location, this research is expected to identify key factors that can support or hinder the success of relocating the capital city. Moreover, these views are not only important for the success of relocating the capital city in Indonesia, but they can also provide a different perspective for other countries considering similar steps in the future. This research aims to explore whether relocating the capital city to IKN will strengthen social cohesion or, conversely, trigger social polarisation between communities in IKN and its surroundings.

Research Method

The research was conducted using a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative and quantitative methods to obtain a comprehensive description of the socio-cultural dynamics in IKN. This approach enables researchers to explore phenomena in detail while measuring statistically relevant variables. Qualitative research methods were done by conducting direct observations in the field to understand social dynamics and interactions between communities, conducting in-depth interviews with key informants, such as representatives of the central government/OIKN (OIKN Deputy for Social and Community Empowerment), sub-district heads, and holding FGDs with community leaders and regional officials in the Sub-districts of Sepaku and Samboja. The quantitative approach was implemented by conducting surveys and structured interviews with representative

samples from local communities in the Sub-district of Sepaku, the Regency of North Penajam Paser. The sample size for this study was determined using the proportional random sampling method, applying the Slovin formula to obtain a representative sample from the population. The Slovin formula is used to determine the minimum sample size required with a certain level of confidence. In this case, the error rate is 10% (0.1). The Slovin formula is as follows:.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N \cdot e^2}$$

Notes:

n = sample size

N = population size

e = error rate (error margin), e.g., 0.1 for a 90% confidence level

Based on the calculation results of the proportional random sampling method using the Slovin formula, the required research sample was 120 samples covering the IKN Government Centre Core Area (KIPP: Bumi Harapan Village and Bukit Raya Village), the IKN Area (KIKN: Sepaku Village), and the IKN Development Area (KPIKN: Semoi Dua and Wonosari Villages) in the Sub-district of Sepaku. The number of research samples and the respondent criteria used are shown in Table 1, and the distribution of respondents' locations is shown in Figure 1.

Table 1. Number of research samples

Area	Village	Samples Size	Respondent Criteria
Government Central Core Area (KIPP)	Bumi Harapan Village	15 samples	• Respondents understand the existence of IKN development
	Bukit Raya Village	15 samples	
IKN area (KIKN)	Sepaku Village	30 samples	• Respondents living in the area around the IKN development project and/or directly affected by environmental and social changes. • Respondents are local residents who have lived for at least 1 year • Respondents from various ethnic/cultural/religious groups • Respondents with a minimum age of 17
IKN Development Area (KPIKN)	Semoi Dua Village	30 samples	
	Wonosari Village	30 samples	
Total		120 samples	

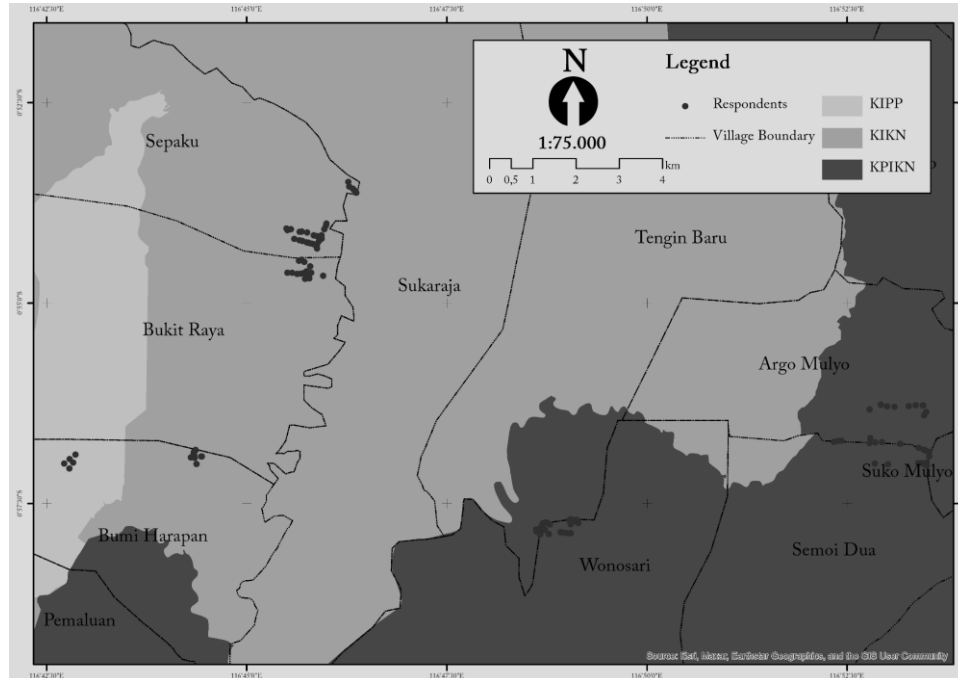


Figure 1. Distribution of respondents' locations in the three IKN areas

Research result

In general, resilience is defined as the capacity to manage the adverse impacts of change (Lim and Won, 2024). Resilience does not only include physical, human, financial, natural and social capital but also capacity (UNDP, 2013). Community social resilience, especially in IKN development, focuses on social changes that occur, analysing influencing factors, and analysing the impact of social dynamics in IKN. By identifying the community's socio-cultural resilience, social interactions, and cultural diversity, social resilience in IKN can be analysed.

Community Social Resilience in IKN: Perceptions of Social Cohesion and Social Polarisation

Polarisation and social cohesion are contradictory concepts, yet they are highly relevant to understanding the socio-cultural resilience of communities in IKN. Social resilience itself is defined as "the ability of a group or society to solve external disturbances and pressures due to social, political and environmental changes" (Adger, 2000). Both polarisation and social cohesion play an important role in determining how a community or society can survive and develop as it faces changes or challenges during the relocation of the country's capital city. Social polarisation refers to a condition in which society is divided into groups with very different, and often opposing, views, attitudes, or interests. Meanwhile, high social cohesion means that community members give and receive support, share common goals, and work together to achieve common prosperity (Syahrin et al., 2023).

The results of research on the IKN area (KIPP, KIKN, and KPIKN) show that community social cohesion is generally maintained. This is reflected in the support that communities, both local residents and newcomers, give to the development of IKN, and in the absence of

any indication of significant social tension from the structured interview survey. In reference to Ayuningrum (2024), in the context of IKN, there are several categories of coming people, namely: 1) those working as construction workers (going to work early in the morning and returning home late at night) or 2) those working as entrepreneurs, and they tend to blend in with the community. The results of the interview show that 60% of people across IKN areas stated that they very often interact with communities with different backgrounds from their surrounding neighbourhoods, 65.8% support the development of IKN, and 83.3% of respondents across IKN areas have never experienced social tension.

IKN development has so far been able to strengthen society's adaptive capacity. The results of both empirical and theoretical research show that societies with high social cohesion have better conditions (Boyd & Davis, 2021; Drury et al., 2021; Jackson & Bradford, 2021; Reicher & Bauld, 2021; Reicher & Stott, 2020; Ritchie & Gill, 2021). Strong social cohesion will enable communities to organise themselves to give mutual assistance and support to those most affected by the crisis (Boyd & Davis, 2021; Drury et al., 2021). There are several factors that are able to trigger social cohesion or polarisation in society. According to Schiefer & van der Noll (2012) in Moustakas (2023), social cohesion can be encouraged by the existing social relationships, feelings of mutual belonging or attachment to certain social entities, a sense of responsibility towards other people and willingness to accept the social order for shared betterment, the existence of similar values and norms adhered in the middle of diversity, equality in the distribution of resources, and welfare of life. Based on the survey results, social cohesion in each part of the IKN areas is driven by different factors, as identified by Schiefer & van der Noll (2012) in Moustakas (2023). The factors encouraging social cohesion in IKN are shown in Table 2. The factors of the existing social relationships, feelings of mutual belonging or attachment to certain social entities, a sense of responsibility towards other people and willingness to accept the social order for shared betterment, the existence of similar values and norms held in the middle of diversity are the dominant driving factors for social cohesion found in the three IKN areas.

Table 2. Factors encouraging social cohesion in IKN (referring to Schiefer & van der Noll, 2012, in Moustakas, 2023)

Factors encouraging social cohesion	IKN areas		
	KIPP	KIKN	KPIKN
Existing social relationships	✓	✓	✓
Feelings of mutual belonging or attachment to certain social entities	✓	✓	✓
Sense of responsibility towards other people and willingness to accept the social order for shared betterment	✓	✓	✓
Existence of similar values and norms held in the middle of diversity	✓	✓	✓
Equality in the distribution of resources	-	-	✓
Life welfare	-	-	✓

Source: Analysis Results 2024

The people living in the IKN area maintain harmonious relationships, both with local people and newcomers. The background of the local people, most of whom are transmigrants from Java, fosters feelings of solidarity and belonging towards newcomers who generally move to the IKN area to work or run a business. The values and norms adopted in society also tend to be similar, so that there are no striking differences in way of life. The factor of equality in the distribution of resources and the welfare of life is also an encouraging factor for social cohesion in the area of KPIKN, as those who feel there is a fair distribution of resources in earning a living. Meanwhile, those living in the areas of KIPP and KIKN close to the development have concerns about the sustainability of the IKN project and the certainty of land use for the supporting infrastructure that will be built, because they will be directly affected.

Referring to the results of the 2024 in-depth interview, it shows that the people living in the Sub-district of Sepaku are basically an ex-transmigration community that has been long living side by side with the indigenous Paser community. The transmigration program, which was intensively implemented during the New Order era, had an impact on the high ethnic heterogeneity in the areas of transmigration destinations (Pitoyo & Triwahyudi, 2017). As ex-transmigration communities, they tend to be accustomed to living in socio-cultural diversity. Furthermore, the Sub-district of Sepaku, within the scope of the IKN development project, has now become one of the urbanisation destination areas in East Kalimantan, especially for those seeking to capture the economic potential in the trade and services sectors. In general, it has more socio-cultural diversity (Results of FGD for Sepaku District, 2024). Related to this socio-cultural diversity, an informant from the Section Head of PMD-K for the Sub-district of Sepaku was quoted as saying:

“Currently, the Sub-district of Sepaku has become an urbanisation destination. Many people make trades so that socio-culturally it is more diverse. However, not all of them can result in a positive impact.”

In more detail, interaction in the Core Central Government Area (KIPP) shows quite a significant intensity. As many as 43.3% of the respondents said that they ‘quite often’ interact with neighbors with different backgrounds, 20% of the respondents said that they ‘very often’ interact with neighbors from different backgrounds, 36.7% of the respondents said that they ‘rarely’ interact with neighbors for different reasons, such as personal busy activities and the feeling that there is social distance between them. However, most respondents (90%) felt that social tensions never occurred, and only 10% stated that tensions rarely took place. Even though the data shows conducive social conditions, the potential for friction between the residents still needs to be anticipated. Several efforts that can be made to increase integration between the communities include social programs/events/interaction platforms between the citizens, such as community service, mutual cooperation, social gathering, counselling and others. By focusing on increasing solidarity and fostering a sense of togetherness, social cohesion can be more easily achieved (Chalid, 2023).

On the other side, the construction of IKN has resulted in significant changes, especially in the area of KIPP, in the level of security that the local people have felt. The decrease in this security includes threats to property and individual safety. The back-and-forth traffic of large trucks transporting building materials, as well as cars and buses transporting workers, in the area of KIPP IKN creates the potential for accidents. In general, social tension has not become a major issue in the area of KIPP IKN. However, some residents claim there has been social tension since the construction of the IKN. This is due to differences in perception of experiencing a new social life since the construction of the IKN,

as well as policies related to development that still need to be socialised again, so they receive support from the local community.

Furthermore, in the Nusantara Capital City Area (KIKN), since before IKN construction began, this area has been inhabited by residents from different ethnic groups, most of whom are from Java because it is an ex-transmigration area. With varied backgrounds, most local people are used to interacting with and supporting one another in neighbourly life. The results of this research show that 87% of the respondents interact very often with neighbours from different backgrounds. In addition, 53% of the respondents felt there was a need to increase the social safety net in the KIKN area, even though 70% stated there had never been any social tensions.

Similar to what happened in the KIPP IKN area, however, the sense of safety in the surrounding environment needs to be improved. The increasing cases of theft, accidents, and fights between fellow newcomers that occur in the workplace need to be taken seriously. This is in line with the results of the FGD in the Sub-district of Sepaku (2024), which revealed that the development of IKN not only has a positive impact but also raises challenges such as motor vehicle theft and an increase in drug users, which is one of the problems in the Sub-district of Sepaku. Even though residents accept newcomers well, there is still a sense of wariness about security in their area.

On the other hand, daily activities in the residential area of KIKN tend to be harmonious. The people who live around the survey location behave well and do not cause any problems. The local people also welcome the presence of newcomers in a friendly manner and are ready to help when needed. The conflicts that occur are between fellow workers at the workplace or due to road rage after an incident while driving. Even though it does not happen directly in residential areas, this still raises concerns among locals. Therefore, residents hope that the government, in this case the OIKN, should urge contractors or employers to provide assistance and guidance to new workers on social norms and procedures for good manners in society. This step is important to anticipate incidents of social conflict due to cultural differences, both within the local community and among fellow workers.

In another area, the Development Area of Nusantara Capital City (KPIKN) is intended for the development of supporting infrastructure, community settlements, economic areas, and other facilities. This area serves as a buffer to accommodate population growth and economic activities resulting from the transfer of the centre of government, while maintaining attention to environmental sustainability and socio-cultural integration. The result of research shows that social interaction at KPIKN is quite high, with 67% of the respondents' very often' interacting with neighbours who have different backgrounds. In addition, 60% of the respondents stated that they really believed in social security conditions, while 87% stated that there had never been any social tensions. The low level of social tension in this region is an important indicator that the society in KPIKN has successfully built an effective conflict-prevention mechanism. This can be seen in how they manage differences constructively and build strong social foundations to support the continued development of IKN as a peaceful and harmonious city. Even though social conditions are relatively stable, preventive efforts to address potential conflicts resulting from the influx of newcomers are still necessary.

The FGD result held in Sub-district of Samboja (2024) shows that the coming people need to be given an understanding of local community customs so they can respect and adapt, and that cultural conflicts can be avoided. This is also in line with the view of one of the FGD participants in the respective sub-district, who was quoted as saying:

“...It is feared that there will be social friction in society. It is necessary to warn from now and be prepared.” The comers need to be given an understanding of local custom so that there is no friction....,”

With a more inclusive approach and cultural education efforts for newcomers, it is expected that KPIKN can continue to maintain social cohesion and minimise the potential for community friction in the future.

Based on the explanation above, the social cohesion of society in IKN can be illustrated in Figure 2. They are mutual assistance activities in the environment around the community regularly, the initial condition of the community that is used to living in cultural diversity in the ex-transmigration area, the openness of the local community to groups of newcomers, and the mutually beneficial relationships to fulfil basic needs, such as between sellers and buyers or users and service providers.

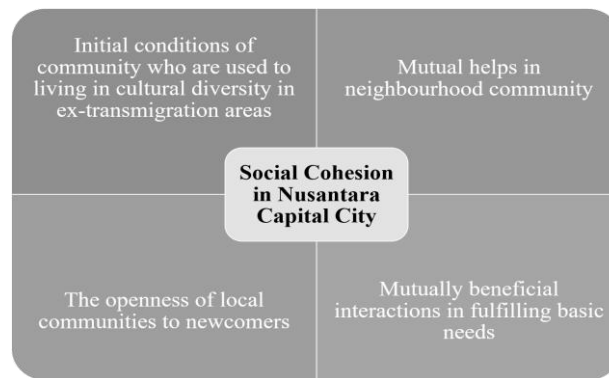


Figure 2. Forms of social cohesion in IKN
Source: Analysis Results 2024

Inclusive management of social dynamics is a priority in realising IKN as a symbol of social cohesion. The development of a new capital city such as IKN can become a global model in the integration of social and ecological sustainability if planning and implementation are made in a participatory manner and are oriented to local communities. The social development plans at IKN in general reflect a grand vision to create a city that is not only ecologically sustainable, but also a place where people can live side by side in harmony. As many as 88 per cent of respondents stated that IKN should serve as a model for implementing sustainable urban development (Rachmawati et al., 2024a). By prioritising green open spaces, community participation, and strengthening local values, IKN is expected to become a real example of the success of the forest city concept at the global level.

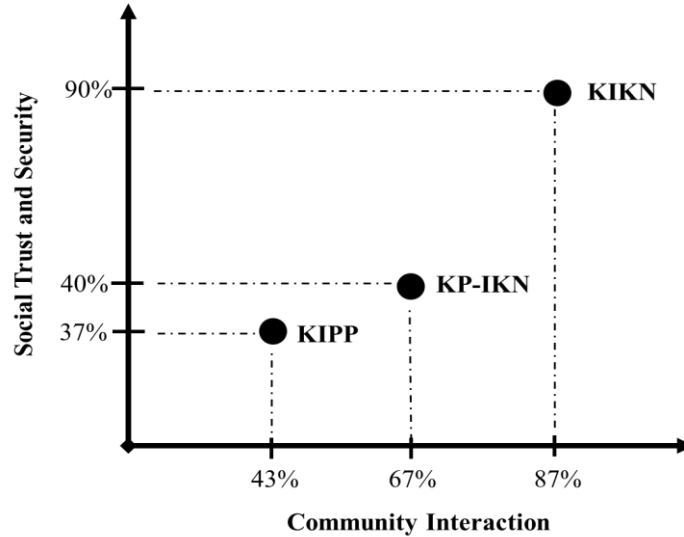


Figure 3. IKN social cohesion pattern based on the level of interaction and trust in the community's social security

Source: Analysis Results 2024

Referring to Figure 3, there is a pattern of social cohesion in IKN society that is influenced by the level of interaction and trust in social security. Figure 3 shows that the lower the level of social interaction between newcomers and indigenous people, the lower the percentage of public trust in the community's social security. This aligns with the findings of Astuti and Jainudin (2020), who found that contemporary social cohesion is characterised by a society's ability to create a safe environment. In addition, the results of the analysis also indicate that there is a linear relationship between social interaction and public trust in social security in the area of IKN, including the Central Government Core Area (KIPP), the IKN Development Area (KP-IKN), and the Area of Nusantara Capital City (KIKN). This strengthens the assumption that the level of social interaction has a direct correlation with the dynamics of social tension, especially regarding social security.

Discussion

The level of interaction and trust in society's social security is closely related to social tension. Good interactions between migrant people and the native IKN people, especially in the area of KIKN, tend to increase mutual trust and strengthen social cohesion. Social cohesion can help improve trust, associations between groups, and communication networks within groups (Astuti and Jainudin, 2020). Trust in the social security/social protection system can help minimise potential social tensions. This is different from communities in the area of KIPP where low social interaction and distrust of the security system can trigger suspicion, widen social disparities and increase the risk of conflict. This condition is supported by the results of FGDs and interviews, which indicate that, after the construction of the IKN, crime in the KIPP area, such as theft, has become more common.

There are differences in the characteristics of social cohesion between the KIPP and KPIKN areas and the KIKN area. In the areas of KIPP and KPIKN, the levels of trust and security, as well as community interaction, tend to be lower than in the KIKN area. In terms

of the level of infrastructure development implemented, the areas of KIPP and KPIKN show significant differences, but the level of social cohesion that has formed tends to be similar.

The physical development that is presently focused on KIPP has an impact on the social conditions of the local society, marked by many new incoming people, both of whom are construction workers and entrepreneurs living in the area. Even though they tend to be open to newcomers and are used to living in diverse communities, the people around KIPP have certain prejudices towards them, and limited interaction is taking place. This is influenced by crimes and accidents that have occurred before. However, the presence of newcomers also has an impact on the economic movement of the surrounding community, shown by the many home businesses that are opened so that social conflict does not occur.

On the contrary, in the area of KPIKN not much physical development has been done, except for improving main road access. The number of commuters is also not as large as that in KIPP or KIKN because of the relatively long distance between these areas. The community in the area of KPIKN also has a diverse ethnic background, so social unrest is minimal.

In the KIKN area, social cohesion is very strong, as evidenced by high levels of trust and security, as well as social interaction. In the KIKN area, various infrastructure supporting KIPP's functions has also been built, so many newcomers have settled, especially construction workers. Local people tend to have a positive perception of them, and there are several forms of activities in the construction site that bridge interaction between the two. The sense of trust and security among local communities is also supported by the authorities' policies for addressing conflicts that occur.

The difference in social cohesion between the areas of (KIPP, KIKN, and KP-IKN) is influenced by different factors, such as: population heterogeneity (Pane et al., 2022), intensity of social interaction (Astuti and Jainudin, 2020), inter-regional policies (BKKBN, 2015), economic conditions and infrastructure in each area (BKKBN, 2015) as well. Areas with higher social interaction tend to have stronger social cohesion, while areas with high social segregation are more vulnerable to potential social tensions. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen social cohesion in each area to create an inclusive and harmonious atmosphere.

The Impact of Social and Economic Life of the Community on the Development of the IKN

The socio-economic activities going on in the areas of KIPP and KIKN tend to be the same. The development project of IKN has a direct impact on opening up business opportunities for the local residents. In general, the areas close to IKN, in this case KIPP and KIKN (Bumi Harapan, Bukit Raya, and Sub-district of Sepaku) tend to have a rapidly increasing economy (Results of FGD for Sepaku District, 2024). This was stated by the Head of Public Services, Sepaku Village, quoted as saying;

"... areas around IKN can feel a direct economic impact, for example, selling foods/drinks, providing rental services, catering, etc...,"

Most residents run businesses to meet the basic needs of workers from outside the area. The increasing number of people living in the areas of KIPP and KIKN has driven high demand for housing, so many residents have their own homes or are building new houses to rent. In fact, some residents prefer to live in a bunk house with their families to use another part of their house as a rental for workers. Before the development of IKN, the majority of the local people earned their living farming, fish pond farming, and working in the industrial plantation forest (HTI) and oil palm plantation sectors. Since the construction of IKN began, there have been many dynamics in the socio-economic activities

of the people of these two areas, driven by a series of infrastructure developments (both within and outside KIPP IKN) and by the increasing number of people coming, predominantly workers from outside the area.

Other economic activities that the local residents do include opening laundry services, grocery stores and food stalls. A stall becomes a place for interaction between local residents (stall owners and buyers) and those who are in need of each other. In addition to being located in the area around the workers' rentals, the shops, stalls, and laundry are also along Jalan Negara (the main road), which is the only access to the IKN area. In terms of infrastructure development, the area of Sepaku Sub-district has undertaken significant IKN-supporting infrastructure projects, such as the Sepaku River flood management project and the Sepaku SPAM Drinking Water Transmission Pipeline Network. These projects have had an impact on the lives of the local people, with the eviction of several residents' houses on the sides of the Sepaku River. The local people support this development because they have received adequate compensation and already own land elsewhere. However, there are residents complaining that house hygiene has decreased since the construction of the dam because they have been directly affected and are worried that their houses will be demolished to make way in case the river needs widening. In addition, during the construction of the SPAM Sepaku drinking water transmission pipe network project, several gardens belonging to the local people were taken over.

Unlike the areas of KIPP and KIKN that have been directly affected by the development of the IKN's physical infrastructure, the socio-economic dynamics occurring in the area of KP-IKN have not been felt as massively, even though there have been changes since the development of IKN began. The real change felt in the area of KP-IKN is the construction and improvement of the main access road to the area of KP-IKN, which is also the connecting route between IKN and Sub-district of Samboja, Regency of Kutai Kartanegara, to the cities of Samarinda and Balikpapan. This road construction work is a form of the government's seriousness in preparing basic infrastructure to support the accessibility of IKN development and opening connectivity between the regions, with the potential to support economic activity.

Since the establishment of the IKN area, Semoi Dua Village has experienced a significant increase in visits and guidance from various parties, including university Community Service activities and community capacity development assistance from NGOs, local government, and OIKN. The main focus becomes improving skills relevant to IKN's needs, such as economic empowerment, environmental conservation, and community-based tourism development. Active community activities build strong social capital for the people of Semoi Dua Village in facing the changes occurring, one of which is through the PKK group, which is part of Dasawisma Miana Nusantara. Just as in Wonosari Village, by opening access to the area through improvements to the main road after the IKN was established, the local people took the initiative to revitalise the tourist attraction in Wonosari Village into a regional tourist attraction. The development of this tourist village also supports the community's economy with local potential, such as palm sugar, Wonosari gambier opak, and semoi soft tofu. Intensive and extensive collaboration among stakeholders, including the government, the community, and the people of Wonosari Village, needs to continue to develop the tourism potential of Batu Tapak Raja Cave so that it becomes increasingly well known to both domestic and foreign tourists.

In general, the level of socio-economic resilience of the IKN community in facing structural changes is still weak, especially in terms of Natural Resources (SDA) management, access to capital and skills (Results of FGD, Sepaku District, 2024). This is a big challenge for local society to maintain socio-cultural resilience amid the ever-growing flow of development. This is in line with the result of research that Rachmawati et al. (2023)

did, where at the sub-district level, relocating the capital city indirectly has an impact on social, cultural, economic and other aspects of community structure, so that efforts are needed to increase human resources by conducting different trainings to enhance the knowledge and skills of the community. Therefore, the government is expected to give full attention to the representation of local culture in the development of IKN (Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas, 2019). The program that includes the concept of sustainable development in IKN is also one of the potentials in developing IKN (Rachmawati et al., 2024b). Through government collaboration and ICT design, the authorities, in this case OIKN, have designed different solutions (Rachmawati et al., 2024c). In addition, it is important for the government to create cultural and civic literacy strategies as a basis for attitudes towards the social environment (Kemendikbud, 2017).

Conclusions

The results of the research show that, in general, community social cohesion is maintained with community support for the development of IKN and minimal social tension. However, varied perceptions of trust and security become challenges in themselves. In the areas of KIPP and KPIKN, the community feels that social security is still maintained, while in KIKN, respondents stated that there is still a need for government efforts to increase social security. These differences in perceptions of social security indicate variations in conditions across these areas. Furthermore, IKN development has been proven to strengthen society's ability to adapt to major changes.

Social cohesion in IKN is realised in the absence of groupings between people with different ethnic or religious backgrounds, or between local people and immigrants. In everyday life, people live in harmony and mingle with one another. The form of social cohesion in IKN is shown by the existence of routine mutual assistance activities in the environment around the community, the initial condition of the community that is used to living in cultural diversity in the ex-transmigration area, the openness of the local community towards incoming people, and the existence of mutually beneficial relationships to meet their basic needs.

In general, the social cohesion pattern of the IKN community is influenced by the level of social interaction and tension. Community social interaction also positively affects the community's ability to adapt to changes in its socio-cultural economy.

Therefore, it is necessary to make several efforts to strengthen social cohesion in IKN by: 1) increasing social interaction of the IKN community through different associations, forums, groups/communities, and joint cultural activities, 2) Socialisation regarding the importance of tolerance and diversity in society, and 3) Encouraging the participation of local communities and comers in planning and implementing development programs at IKN. In general, the development of IKN is able to strengthen community adaptation to major changes. By doing targeted policy interventions and active government involvement, IKN has the potential to become a model for inclusive, sustainable and harmonious urban development. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to develop a strategy to strengthen community adaptation that encompasses multiple aspects. Several main strategies that can be implemented include: strengthening Trust Between Groups, increasing a Sense of Security, leveraging Diversity as a Strength, and increasing Government Involvement. By implementing these strategies, the development of IKN will not only become a symbol of physical progress, but also a catalyst for strengthening social cohesion that is able to face global challenges and discard social polarisation in the future.

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