

[Review Article]



Development of the Archipelago Capital City from an Environmental Ethics Perspective

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<p>Received: 16 April 2024</p> <p>Accepted: 11 December 2024</p> <p>Published: 3 March 2025</p> <p>Keywords: environmental ethics; archipelago capital city; development.</p>	<p><i>The occurrence of an environmental crisis certainly cannot be separated from how humans relate to the environment. This relationship has continued to develop since the existence of humans on Earth. The reality of an ecological crisis/environmental crisis becomes a context for reflection on human behavior. This research aims to evaluate the relocation of the country's capital from Jakarta to Kalimantan from an environmental ethics perspective. This research method is a literature study that involves understanding and studying theories from various literature. Law Number 3 of 2022 concerning the National Capital which discusses the principles of IKN development will use 100% environmentally friendly construction and will also implement resource efficiency and low carbon practices. However, this development also continues to raise various concerns among the community, observers, and related parties from the perspective of environmental damage, social issues, population relocation, infrastructure problems, security and national resilience issues, economic impacts, and resource competition with other regions.</i></p>

Informasi Artikel:	Abstrak
<p>Diterima: 16 April 2024</p> <p>Disetujui: 11 Desember 2024</p> <p>Dipublikasi: 3 Maret 2025</p> <p>Kata kunci: etika lingkungan; ibu kota nusantara; pembangunan.</p>	<p><i>Terjadinya krisis lingkungan hidup tentunya tidak terlepas dari bagaimana manusia berelasi dengan lingkungan. Relasi ini terus mengalami perkembangan sejak keberadaan manusia di muka bumi. Kenyataan terjadinya krisis ekologis/krisis lingkungan menjadi konteks berefleksi atas perilaku manusia. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengevaluasi pemindahan ibu kota negara dari Jakarta ke Kalimantan dari perspektif etika lingkungan. Metode penelitian ini adalah studi pustaka dengan cara memahami dan mempelajari teori-teori dari berbagai literatur. Undang-Undang Nomor 3 Tahun 2022 tentang Ibu Kota Negara yang membahas prinsip pembangunan IKN akan 100% menggunakan konstruksi ramah lingkungan dan juga akan menerapkan praktek efisiensi sumberdaya dan rendah karbon. Namun, pembangunan ini juga tetap menimbulkan berbagai kekhawatiran di kalangan masyarakat, pengamat, dan pihak-pihak terkait dari sudut pandang kerusakan lingkungan, isu sosial dan relokasi penduduk, masalah infrastruktur, isu keamanan dan ketahanan negara, dampak ekonomi, dan persaingan sumber daya dengan daerah lain.</i></p>

INTRODUCTION

Development is essentially a process of transforming society towards a state that approaches the ideal societal order as stated in the Constitution. Two things need to be considered in the transformation process, namely sustainability and change (Wahyuningsih, 2021). Development is a multidimensional process that includes important changes in social structures, attitudes, people, national institutions, economic growth, reducing inequality, and eradicating absolute poverty.

The occurrence of an environmental crisis certainly cannot be separated from how humans relate to the environment. This relationship has continued to develop since human existence. The ecological crisis/environmental crisis is real evidence in a context that reflects human behavior regarding right or wrong, good or bad, right or wrong. Can the norms used as guidelines and goals for life be considered true, good, and ethically appropriate norms? Being ethical is living in relationships that are right, good, and appropriate to what should be with others, both fellow humans and fellow living creatures. Environmental ethics is usually divided into two large parts, namely what is known by technical terms as shallow ecology and deep ecology.

Shallow ecology is a view that emphasizes that the environment is for the benefit of humans (anthropocentric), while deep ecology is an approach that sees the importance of understanding the environment as a whole that supports each other so that all elements have the same meaning and meaning. Shallow ecology is usually applied to the philosophy of rationalism and humanism as well as mechanistic science and is then adopted by many ecologists and environmental experts who defend the view that nature aims to fulfill human needs. Meanwhile, ecology in its basic principle is that all forms of life have inherent value and therefore have the right to command respect due to dignity, the right to life, and the right to develop.

Environmental ethics is generally viewed as a critical examination of what a person should do when faced with a moral decision about an environmental challenge. This includes matters that governments must decide in terms of economic and political policies that have an impact on the environment, as well as matters that humans must decide when fulfilling moral

requirements that impact the environment. Interactions between humans and other humans have an impact on nature as well as between humans and other living creatures or nature as a whole are also discussed in environmental ethics. This includes economic and political decisions that affect nature both directly and indirectly (Dharmawan, 2007).

The aim of spatial planning for the island of Kalimantan is to preserve biodiversity conservation areas and protected function areas with wet tropical forest vegetation covering at least 45% of the island's area. This plan aims to maintain its status as the "Lungs of the World" as stated in Presidential Regulation No. 3 of 2012 concerning the Kalimantan Islands Regional Spatial Planning Plan (Firmansyah et al., 2021). The lungs of the world are patches of wet tropical plants over a wide range of land that function as absorbers of carbon dioxide, producers of oxygen, and balancers of the global climate. The policy regarding the islands of Kalimantan as the lungs of the world calls for preserving ecosystems with endemic plant and animal biodiversity, creating ecosystem corridors between conservation areas, stabilizing and rehabilitating protected areas, and regulating cultivation activities that may disturb protected areas (Berlianty & Meiliana, 2023).

The relocation of Indonesia's capital from Jakarta to Kalimantan was announced by the President of the Republic of Indonesia Joko Widodo (Jokowi) in 2019. Jokowi stated that there would be a relocation or transfer of the capital from DKI Jakarta to East Kalimantan. The President of the Republic of Indonesia stated that one of the reasons for the transfer was that the population in Jakarta had exceeded its capacity. Population density that exceeds capacity will cause environmental damage, as is the case in the capital city of DKI Jakarta. According to the BPS (2020), it is stated that the population of DKI Jakarta reached 15,938 people/km² with a total of 10 million people. It cannot be denied that Jakarta is the center of activity for Indonesia, especially in the economic context. President Jokowi also explained that the construction and relocation of the capital to East Kalimantan was carried out, among other things, for the sake of equitable economic growth throughout the Republic of Indonesia. This is of course in line with the principle of Equal Development, even though

the center is in Jakarta. However, development must be evenly distributed throughout Indonesia. Based on BPS data (2020), the GDP contribution of the island of Java is 59% and is inversely proportional to the economic growth of other islands which is only around 6% -20%. The realization of the idea of an Indonesian Capital City (IKN) in East Kalimantan of course raises pros and cons. The idea of moving the capital city has been ratified in Law Number 3 of 2022 concerning the National Capital (UU 3/2022).

The explanation of the Law states that the main vision of IKN is as a world city that can become a role model for other countries with the principles of sustainable development along with policy instruments that will be formed by the Government. The explanation of Law 3/2022 also outlines 3 goals of IKN which are positive or pro part because of the benefits, including 1) as a sustainable city in the world that creates comfort, harmony with nature, resilience through efficient use of resources, and low carbon; 2) driving Indonesia's economy in the future, which provides economic opportunities through developing potential, innovation, and technology, as well as; 3) a symbol of national identity, presenting harmony in diversity by *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*. Not only that but moving the capital city also has another positive side, namely overcoming the clean water crisis on the island of Java. The reduction in Jakarta's population will reduce the use of clean water. Apart from the clean water crisis, according to the World Economic Forum, Jakarta is also the city with the most potential to sink.

METHOD

The method used in this research is a literature study with a focus on the relocation of the capital city in East Kalimantan. A literature study is research carried out by reviewing various literature studies required in research (Putrihapsari & Fauziah, 2020). This research was carried out by looking for theoretical references that were relevant to the topics and problems that the researchers found.

Theoretical references obtained from the literature study are used as the main basis for discussion in the research. The data is collected by searching for sources and constructing them from various sources such as books, journals, and research that has been carried out. Library

materials obtained from various references are analyzed critically and must be in-depth to support propositions and ideas.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The two fundamental elements of the concept of sustainable development are development and sustainability. According to Sharpley (2000), development and sustainability can be compared, where both can have counterproductive impacts, as emphasized by neoclassical economists that there is no contradiction between sustainability and development. This term later developed and became known as sustainable development. Sustainable development is defined as an effort to fulfill the living needs of the present by paying attention to the continuity of life for future generations.

Sustainable development is a human effort to improve the quality of life while still trying not to exceed the ecosystem that supports life. Humans tend to determine these limits, while nature does not implicitly write these limits, but shows them directly through forms of natural damage. Sustainable development implies the existence of limits determined at the level of society and social organizations regarding natural resources, as well as the ability of the biosphere to absorb various influences of human activities. Development will enable the current generation to increase their welfare, without reducing the possibility for future generations to improve their welfare or vice versa.

The concept of sustainable development can be divided into three aspects, namely 1) economic sustainability which is defined as development that can produce goods and services continuously to maintain continuity of government and avoid sectoral imbalances that can damage agricultural and industrial production; 2) environmental sustainability, an environmentally sustainable system must be able to maintain stable resources, avoid exploitation of natural resources and function as an environmental absorption. This concept also concerns the maintenance of biodiversity, air space stability, and other ecosystem functions that are not included in the category of economic resources; and 3) social sustainability, which is defined as a system capable of achieving equality in the provision of social services including health, education, gender, and

political accountability.

Forests are a natural foundation that provides and controls various human needs, such as air, water, and so on. Apart from being a natural resource, forests are also an economic factor seen from the results they produce. Forests are also said to be invaluable natural resources because they contain biodiversity as a source of germplasm, a source of wood and non-timber forest products, regulating water management, preventing floods and erosion and soil fertility, and protecting biological nature for science and culture, recreation, and tourism.

The emergence of the book "Silent Spring" by Rachel Carson in the 1960s was the beginning of the development of discussions on environmental issues on a global scale. The condition of forests in Indonesia is facing destructive pressure. This pressure comes from various forces, both at the local, national, and international levels. These pressures have complex impacts and are related to one another. Smith (1992) said seven factors are sources of destructive pressure, namely 1) commercial logging, both legal and illegal; 2) mining, whether carried out by small miners using traditional technology or by large miners using advanced technology; 3) transmigration, including the resettlement of residents, forest encroachers as well as the creation of permanent agricultural areas; 4) industrial park plantations and forests (timber estate); 5) shifting cultivation; 6) exploitation of non-timber forest products; and 7) various large infrastructure development projects, most of which are financed by the World Bank, including the tourism sector.

At the same time, this also harms forest management is exploitative, and does not support the interests of the people, ultimately leaving many problems. The level of forest destruction shows very worrying figures. The extent of forest destruction in Indonesia in each period experiences dynamic changes. In 2000, the deforestation rate was 2 million hectares per year, in the 2000-2009 period it was 1.5 million hectares per year and 1.1 million hectares per year in 2009-2013. Kalimantan, the Indonesian part of Borneo, has experienced significant deforestation over the years, driven by various factors such as illegal logging, palm oil plantations, mining, and infrastructure development (Salsabila & Nurwati, 2020). In recent years, deforestation rates have fluctuated,

with some periods showing a decline due to government efforts to control illegal logging and promote sustainable practices. However, illegal activities and forest fires, often linked to land clearance for agriculture, have continued to be major challenges (Muzdalifah, 2020).

Increasingly, the term deforestation is starting to lose meaning. Deforestation figures are increasingly being ignored as an "alarm" for the quite worrying condition of Indonesia's forests. Deforestation has become commonplace and tends to be understood as a reasonable price that must be paid for development progress. The meaning of deforestation has shifted from its complex dimension as a consequence of forests being living spaces as well as public goods, to a narrower technical dimension which tends to only be measured from one or two forest value attributes. Even defining deforestation through a legal framework also reduces the definition of forest itself.

Forests that should be maintained and utilized optimally by paying attention to sustainability aspects have experienced degradation. The rate of forest deforestation in Indonesia has prompted the Guinness Book of Records to give Indonesia the "honorary" title as the country with the fastest forest destruction in the world. Of the total forest area in Indonesia, it reaches 180 million hectares. According to the Minister of Forestry, 135 million hectares (21%), or the equivalent of 26 million hectares have been looted so that they no longer have standing trees. This means that around 26 million hectares of forest in Indonesia have been destroyed. Apart from that, another 25% or the equivalent of 48 million hectares also experienced deforestation and were in a damaged condition due to former Forest Tenure Rights (HPH) areas. Of the total forest area in Indonesia, only around 23%, or the equivalent of 43 million hectares is still free from deforestation and is in the form of primary forest.

Protection and preservation of forest areas is now an integral part of spatial planning which is starting to be seriously studied by the government. The activist's response was to openly reject the change of function of the area which has become the regional mascot. Exploitation is considered to only extend the list of natural environmental damage in East Kalimantan.

The land structure of Kalimantan, which is different from the island of Java, requires

regional spatial planning experts who understand the characteristics of peatlands found in areas that are candidates for the new capital city area. As stated by a regional and city planning expert from the Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB), Sri Maryati said that the government needs to pay attention to the environmental impact of moving the capital city which has implications for the construction of government offices which will be accompanied by other supporting facilities, such as educational facilities, health and housing. Experts must also look at the type of soil associated with infrastructure development. If a lot of open land becomes closed land, this can also cause greater runoff when it rains. Of course, if this is not anticipated then flooding will have a greater chance of occurring.

Ecological risks could disrupt the running of government, including the economy, in the area of the prospective new national capital. The principle of environmental carrying capacity is the functioning of all environmental components which creates a balanced ecosystem. Experts and experts on the environment and regional spatial planning certainly understand the characteristics and criteria of an ideal environment to support life around it. Then an environmental management policy was issued whose aim was to maintain environmental supporting aspects such as building construction, land conversion, forest, and land clearing issues.

Based on the many study findings that claim Jakarta is no longer able to fulfill its role as the National Capital. Population growth is uncontrolled rapidly, environmental conditions and functions are increasingly deteriorating, and living conditions are increasingly uncomfortable. Jakarta has been experiencing a very high population density problem, with its population continuing to grow. Severe traffic jams on Jakarta's roads also impact the productivity and quality of life of its citizens. Jakarta also faces serious problems related to air pollution, land subsidence, and increasingly frequent flooding. By moving the capital to Kalimantan, the government hopes to encourage equitable economic development outside Java. Kalimantan was chosen because of its more strategic position and is not susceptible to natural disasters such as earthquakes that often occur in the Jakarta area. With a safer location, the new capital is expected to be a center of government that is more resilient to natural

disasters (Syamsudin & Lestari, 2017; Santoso et al., 2022; Okta et al., 2022; Saraswati & Edi, 2022; Purnama & Chotib, 2023).

The ideal national capital can be used as a model for Indonesia's population and a developed and orderly city. The result, seen with the transfer of IKN, is designed as a superhub city that maximizes employment opportunities for all city residents and ensures productive synergy between workforce, infrastructure, resources, and networks. IKN is designed to be a city that prioritizes humanitarian principles. For example, such as reflects the protection and respect for human rights and dignity of every Indonesian citizen and resident in proportion to how the IKN special area is managed and how the National Capital is prepared, developed, and mobilized.

This new capital city is planned as a world-class city that manages resources effectively and provides services effectively in the efficient use of water and energy resources, sustainable waste management, integrated modes of transportation, a livable and healthy environment, synergistic nature, and the built environment. The IKN plan was developed using the idea of a sustainable master plan to balance natural ecology, built areas, and existing social systems in harmony. Regulation Number 3 of 2022 concerning the National Capital is the rules for forming statutory regulations and guidelines that apply in Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Development of Legislative Regulations and is philosophical, humanistic, and juridical.

The construction of IKN at the beginning of its construction will benefit East Kalimantan Province by distributing workers during the IKN development process. However, this momentum will only last for a temporary period, namely around two to three years due to the lack of adequate infrastructure and mobility in East Kalimantan Province. One Non-Governmental Organization (LSM) argued about the cons of IKN development stating that as a public decision-making process, the process is a disregard for the voices and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, ignoring the increasingly high environmental crisis. However, on the contrary, the Kutai Kertanagara Sultanate supports the development of IKN, and the traditional community leaders of East Kalimantan are very enthusiastic and fully support the development of IKN. Of course,

there are also very valuable inputs, starting from the importance of paying attention to local wisdom, strengthening human resources, and also what is no less important namely cultural aspects.

The government has certainly looked for ways to reduce the impact of detrimental IKN development. According to Bappenas chairman Arifin Rudianto, Acting Deputy for Maritime Affairs and Natural Resources at Bappenas, who spoke in the Talkshow, said that efforts to relocate IKN cannot be separated from development strategies to respond to social, economic, and environmental conditions, as well as future development challenges. Every activity or development will certainly have both positive and negative impacts. With the government's development strategy, it is hoped that detrimental impacts on society will be reduced to a minimum, such as the Smart City concept where the application of technology will be very helpful in supervision and monitoring. The government has made several efforts to protect the environment in IKN.

Concerning water issues, IKN already has its way, namely by applying the sponge city principle so that it will provide secure access to clean drinking water, suitable sanitation, and protection of water sources from pollution, and reducing the risk of flooding which is predicted to occur. The water management approach will combine water use management, rain runoff, and wastewater treatment to increase overall resource efficiency without polluting the environment. By Law number 2 of 2022 concerning IKN, it is stated that the building system that will be used in IKN is an environmentally friendly building system that has been developed since 2010 and is then regulated in Minister of the Environment Regulation No. 8 of 2010. Apart from that, certification of environmentally friendly buildings that will be used in the new capital city also refers to Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) No. 21 of 2021 concerning Green Building Performance Assessment. In PUPR Ministerial Decree 21/2021, it is also explained that an environmentally friendly building must also use environmentally friendly materials. However, the debate is how to determine the criteria for the material used.

The materials used may have the potential to damage the environment. IKN development

cannot be separated from discussions related to forests being an important ecosystem for the world. Forests are known to be able to absorb 25% of carbon emissions which are a problem of global climate problems. Environmental balance that is assessed legally for the survival of living things is very important. Law Number 3 of 2022 concerning the National Capital which discusses the principles of IKN development will use 100% environmentally friendly construction for every building, both residential and commercial buildings, and will also implement resource efficiency and low carbon practices.

In the Attachment to the National Capital Law, it is explained that the IKN development plan is carried out by implementing environmental management principles which will automatically be integrated with the ecosystem on a regional scale to ensure the preservation of biodiversity in the IKN area itself. The IKN region is located in East Kalimantan Province, specifically in North Penajam Paser Regency and Kutai Kartanegara Regency. The position of IKN is in a strategic area for biodiversity protection located in East Kalimantan Province which is part of the island of Kalimantan. This island is also referred to as Borneo and designated as the "Lungs of the World" because it has forests with a lot of biodiversity and plays an important role in absorbing carbon and providing oxygen.

The direction for spatial planning on the island of Kalimantan is a manifestation of preserving biodiversity conservation areas and protected areas with wet tropical forest vegetation. The planned amount is at least 45% of the area of the island of Kalimantan as "Lungs of the World", which is by Presidential Regulation No. 3 of 2012 concerning Spatial Planning for the Island of Kalimantan. According to these regulations, the World's Lungs are an area of wet tropical forest vegetation in a wide expanse that has the function of absorbing carbon dioxide, producing oxygen, and balancing the global climate.

In addition to its strategic location, the development of the National Capital City (IKN) in East Kalimantan has also raised various concerns among the public, observers, and related parties from the perspective of environmental damage, social issues, and population relocation, infrastructure problems, national security and resilience issues, economic

impacts, and competition for resources with other regions. Kalimantan has tropical forests rich in biodiversity, including endangered species such as orangutans. The development of the IKN risks destroying this natural habitat, and can even threaten rare species. Although it is planned to build the IKN in an environmentally friendly manner, deforestation for infrastructure projects can also cause long-term damage to ecosystems that are vulnerable to deforestation.

Most of the people around the IKN location are also residents who have lived in the area for a long time. Relocation carried out for the development of the IKN has the potential to disrupt the social and cultural life of the community. In the early stages of development, there are concerns that infrastructure such as health, education, and other social access in the area around the IKN will not be able to keep up with the surge in population that comes. In addition, many are concerned about the ever-increasing costs and possible delays in the development of the IKN, which could affect its smoothness and effectiveness.

Basic infrastructure such as transportation, energy, and communication are also considered not fully ready, which could cause problems in supporting the operation of the IKN. The relocation of the capital city to Kalimantan raises concerns regarding potential security threats, both in terms of separatism and vulnerability from external factors that affect the stability of the country. As a new capital city, the IKN must have solid political and administrative resilience. The shift in the center of government could pose challenges in terms of coordination between state institutions that are already centralized in Jakarta. Although the IKN is expected to drive economic growth, there are concerns that the very large development costs could add to the burden on the state budget. In addition, the disparity between other regions and the IKN could widen, especially for regions that have not received the same attention. IKN projects that require large funds can invite foreign investment.

This raises questions about the extent to which Indonesia can control and manage the impact of foreign investment on sovereignty and the domestic economy. One of the main concerns is that the allocation of budget and

resources for the development of the IKN will reduce attention to other regions that also need infrastructure development and improvement.

CONCLUSION

Environmental balance that is assessed legally for the survival of living things is very important. Law Number 3 of 2022 concerning the National Capital which discusses the principles of IKN development will use 100% environmentally friendly construction for every building, both residential and commercial buildings, and will also implement resource efficiency and low carbon practices. In the Attachment to the National Capital Law, it is explained that the IKN development plan is carried out by implementing environmental management principles which will automatically be integrated with the ecosystem on a regional scale to ensure the preservation of biodiversity in the IKN area. IKN's position is in a strategic area for biodiversity protection which is part of the island of Kalimantan.

This island is also referred to as Borneo and is known as the "Lungs of the World" because it has forests with a lot of biodiversity and plays an important role in absorbing carbon and providing oxygen. The direction for spatial planning on the island of Kalimantan is a manifestation of the preservation of biodiversity conservation areas and functional protected areas with wet tropical forest vegetation at least 45% of the area of the island of Kalimantan as "Lungs of the World", which is by Presidential Regulation no. 3 of 2012 concerning Spatial Planning for the Island of Kalimantan. According to this regulation, the World's Lungs are a vegetated area of wet tropical forest in a wide expanse that has the function of absorbing carbon dioxide, producing oxygen, and balancing the global climate.

In addition to its strategic location, the development of the National Capital City (IKN) in East Kalimantan has also raised various concerns among the public, observers, and related parties from the perspective of environmental damage, social issues, and population relocation, infrastructure problems, national security and resilience issues, economic impacts, and competition for resources with other regions.

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