SMART SECURITY DEVELOPMENT TO REALIZE SECURITY AND PUBLIC ORDER IN THE CAPITAL CITY OF NUSANTARA

By :

Satria Rizkiano[1]

K.P. Suharyono S. Hadiningrat[2]

1. Participants of the Regular Education Program Batch (PPRA) 66 Year 2024 National Resilience Institute of the Republic of Indonesia.
2. Professional Personnel of the National Defense Institute of the Republic of Indonesia.

ABSTRACT

The relocation of the National Capital City (IKN) from Jakarta to the archipelago in East Kalimantan province is carried out by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia based on Law Number 3 of 2022 concerning the National Capital City. Physical construction is currently underway and the first footprint of the Joko Widodo Administration was marked by the 79th Commemoration Ceremony of the Seconds of the Proclamation of Independence of the Republic of Indonesia. The opportunities and challenges are very dynamic so that a strong commitment from the next government is needed so that the development and relocation of the National Capital City takes place successfully in line with its goals and vision as: a) a sustainable city in the world; b) a future economic driver for Indonesia; and c) 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.

For this reason, safe and conducive conditions supported by all elements of nationality are needed; among others through the implementation of a smart security system. The research method used is a descriptive method to find and describe variables related to the development of smart security to realize public order in IKN Nusantara (Suharsimi, 2011). The tools used to analyze data are SWOT Analysis (Albert S. Humphrey). The approach used is a qualitative approach to describe the conceptual or discussion of variables in a narrative (non-numerical) manner. With these methods and approaches, this research is expected to have novelty, namely finding a smart security system to realize public order in IKN Nusantara. From the discussion, it is concluded that: a) The concept of Smart Security to be built at IKN Nusantara is policing that utilizes advances in information and communication technology; b) the factors analyzed are internal factors, namely Strengths and Weaknesses, while the external factors are opportunities and threats; c) the efforts made to build smart security use an aggressive strategy where strengths must be optimized to seize profitable opportunities. And the recommendations are addressed to : a) The IKN Nusantara Authority together with the Indonesian National Police to plan and build smart security that is integrated with smart cities in IKN Nusantara; and b) The IKN Nusantara Authority together with the Indonesian National Police establish a pentha-based collaboration in building smart security that is integrated with smart cities in the KN Nusantara.

Keywords : Smart Security, Kamtibmas, IKN Nusantara

1. Introduction

The relocation of Indonesia's capital city from Jakarta to the archipelago in East Kalimantan not only provides various benefits, but there are also potential vulnerabilities, including potential threats related to geographical position and land borders with neighboring countries. In addition, the location of IKN is close to the ALKI II route which creates vulnerability to national security threats and modern ballistic weapons. This must be a very mature consideration so that IKN is able to become a futuristic city that has a sustainable concept at the global level, as a driving force for the national economy, a symbol / new identity of the Indonesian nation characterized by national pluralism based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

In terms of security and public order (kamtibmas), POLRI has an important role in the process of maintaining kamtibmas nationally; where kamtibmas is a condition or dynamic that occurs in society as a prerequisite in determining the success of national development. The characteristics of this success include legal legitimacy, security, order, and a sense of peace in society which has implications for development in order to deter, prevent and overcome violations of the law. It is necessary to integrate technology according to the needs. Where the process includes physical and social development that synergizes with technology and is sustainable with reference to applicable legislation. The purpose of the transfer is projected to provide a solution to the socio-economic gap in terms of development in the western and eastern parts of Indonesia. However, the obstacles faced in this security process are in line with the increasing rate of technological modernization that affects people's civilization. In the sense that technological development must refer to the concept of modern security by adopting the system 5.0. This was conveyed by the National Police Chief General Listyo Sigit when laying the first stone of the construction of the IKN Special Police Station.

Building Smart security itself has an integrated concept with emergency response services carried out by POLRI with a system that uses modern concepts along with IKN becoming a smart city. Also using services using digitalization with coherent engagement with communities and society. The security system is supported by the capability of fit and excellent POLRI Human Resources, coupled with expertise in digital technology. This is intended to support smart security operations with CCTV devices, body worn cameras, big data that are integrated with K / L with reference to the command center and artificial intelligence. The application of this concept is intended to increase investor interest in Indonesia because it feels safe. Thus, the accelerated development of IKN is able to fulfill its philosophical needs, namely Indonesia-Centric. POLRI has shown its commitment by comprehensively mobilizing resources for the implementation of the IKN development with the smart security concept.

The challenges of social development in the dynamic and diverse IKN require comprehensive efforts so that no one is left behind. This is due to gaps in the use of technology

and backwardness in several aspects of life with newcomers from the capital city of Jakarta and representatives from countries outside Indonesia. The current condition of smart security at IKN Nusantara is still in the planning stage at the POLRI headquarters level and the IKN Authority so that it cannot be published to the public. On the other hand, it is hoped that the use of digital technology in the aspects of security and public order will make it easier for people to live life in the Smart City / Smart City IKN Nusantara. Therefore, the author intends to find and describe how to build smart security to realize community security and order in IKN Nusantara.

2. Theoretical Review

Security and public order (kamtibmas) is a necessity for everyone to carry out daily life, including in the nation and state. Kamtibmas is an important prerequisite for dynamic national development, so its potential impact is diverse and needs to be managed in order to create conducive conditions. In maintaining Kamtibmas, POLRI must partner with other stakeholders because Kamtibmas is a common need. According to Abdulsyani (1994), collaboration is the integration of common goals obtained by helping each other. As a form of social process that involves various elements of society, collaboration is influenced by The interests of stakeholders, so it is necessary to agree together in order to achieve goals effectively and efficiently, especially in building IKN Nusantara.

The physical development of IKN as a smart city is now taking place in stages, later smart security will also be developed where the concept is based on policing using digital technology. The reference is Law No.3 of 2023 concerning the National Capital. The current condition, the smart security concept is still in planning as stated by the Chief of the Indonesian National Police at the time of the groundbreaking of the IKN Special Police Office last year. So it has not been publicized to the public. On the other hand, advances in digital technology have resulted in disruptions that have created gaps in the mastery of digital technology. All-digital lifestyle requires adequate literacy. This dynamic change requires the government to accelerate and literacy to the community in utilizing these advances in digital technology, especially in building smart security at IKN which is part of the Smart City that is being built. We are currently at the stage of transformation from conventional security to digital-based security. It is important to implement the concept of building smart security in order to realize public order and security in IKN Nusantara.

The Smart Security concept to be built is a policing concept that utilizes advances in information and communication technology or digital technology that is integrated nationally, and is used as a pattern of involving community participation in realizing public security in the archipelago and regions throughout the Republic of Indonesia. We must not be trapped in transactions to buy equipment, but must prepare human resources talents to manage smart security so as to ensure the independence and sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI). Also, building IKN Nusantara should not

make the population alienated in their own camps. Policing relates to all police efforts to create and maintain public security and order through preventive, preemptive and repressive actions. In the Regulation of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia No.1 of 2021 concerning Community Policing, Article 2 emphasizes that Community Policing (Polmas) aims to: a) realize partnerships with the community, b) create a sense of community, and c) create a sense of community. Police and the community based on mutual agreement to handle and solve problems that cause potential security and public order disturbances in order to create security and order; and b) increase legal awareness and public/community concern for potential security and public order disturbances in their environment.

Smart Security integrates information and communication technology (ICT) to create a more efficient and responsive security system. Smart Security aims to improve public security and order (Kamtibmas) through the use of fast-paced information and communication technology. On the other hand, there is still a digital divide in society and they must be upgraded gradually and continuously to be able to live a digital-age life. This concept is very relevant to the "Tata Tenteram Karta Raharja" doctrine promoted by the Indonesian National Police, which refers to 4 (four) basic elements of security: security, surety, safety, and peace. Security refers to the feeling of freedom from physical and psychological disturbances. In the context of Smart Security, this is achieved through the use of technologies such as surveillance cameras, sensors, and real-time data analysis that enable more effective crime detection and prevention. These systems help create a safer environment, where citizens feel protected from physical and psychological threats. Surety is the feeling of freedom from worry. With Smart Security, the feeling of security is enhanced through transparency and better communication between authorities and the public. Security apps and information systems that provide real-time updates on the local security situation can help reduce citizens' worries, making them feel calmer and more confident. Safety refers to the feeling of being protected from any harm. Technologies in Smart Security, such as fire detection systems and environmental sensors, help protect people from various physical threats. In addition, the presence of automatic evacuation and early warning systems also increases the overall level of public safety, ensuring residents are protected from potential harm. And Peace is a feeling of inner and outer peace. Smart Security focuses not only on the physical aspects of security, but also on creating a sense of calm, comfort and security in society. This can be achieved through collaboration between technology, government, and communities to create A harmonious and safe environment, where citizens feel at peace both physically and emotionally. This condition must be pursued together by all elements of nationality based on pentha helix collaboration involving government, academia, industry, society and the media.

The concept of Security, Surety, Safety & Peace can be explained in the following figure :

Source :
https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.slideserve.com%2Fmikasi%2Fperanan-kelompok-peduli-keamanan-dalam-menjaga-kamtibmas

Figure 01 : *Security, Surety, Safety & Peace*

Smart security systems involve the use of digital technology to improve security and efficiency in maintaining order and protecting the public. POLRI plays an important role in implementing smart security in IKN Nusantara, by integrating information and communication technology in its operations. To understand the importance of smart security in IKN Nusantara, let's look at can analyze the strategic environment through the Asta Gatra concept, which consists of Trigatra (geography, SKA and demography gatras) and Pancagatra (ideological, political, economic, socio-cultural, defense and security gatras).

    a) Trigatra:

1) Geography : IKN Nusantara requires geographic security to be a priority. Technologies such as AI-based CCTV, monitoring drones, and early detection systems can be used to monitor and respond quickly to threats.

2) Natural Resources : The archipelago is a target for threats, including illegal exploitation and natural disasters. Polri can use geographic information systems (GIS) and environmental sensors to monitor and protect natural resources.

3) Demographics : As people move to IKN, demographic changes need to be anticipated. POLRI can use data analytics to understand demographic trends and develop adaptive security strategies.

   b) Pancagatra:
1) Ideology: The country's ideological stability can be disrupted by propaganda and radicalization. Polri can use social media monitoring technology to detect and address extremist propaganda early.

2) Politics : Political stability is critical to the continued development of the IKN Nusantara. The National Police can utilize information technology to monitor the political situation and take preventive action against potential political unrest.

3) Economy : The IKN Nusantara as a new economic center requires protection against economic crimes such as fraud and money laundering. POLRI can use big data and machine learning to detect patterns of economic crime and take necessary action.

4) Social and Cultural : Social and cultural changes in the IKN Nusantara need to be monitored to avoid conflict. The National Police can use social media sentiment analysis to understand social dynamics and identify potential conflicts early on.

5) Defense and Security : Smart security is key in ensuring defense and security in the IKN Nusantara. Polri can integrate various security systems, including technology-based crisis management systems, to respond to threats more effectively, efficiently, quickly and precisely.

In building smart security in order to realize security and public order IKN must be done in order to implement the conception of national resilience, as shown below :

Source :
https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%2Fslideplayer.inf
Figure 02 : Indonesia's Conception of National Resilience

It must also be mitigated carefully, quickly and precisely so that the best solution can be found for a very dynamic strategic environment, both in the global, regional and national scope. The strategic environment can be described as follows :
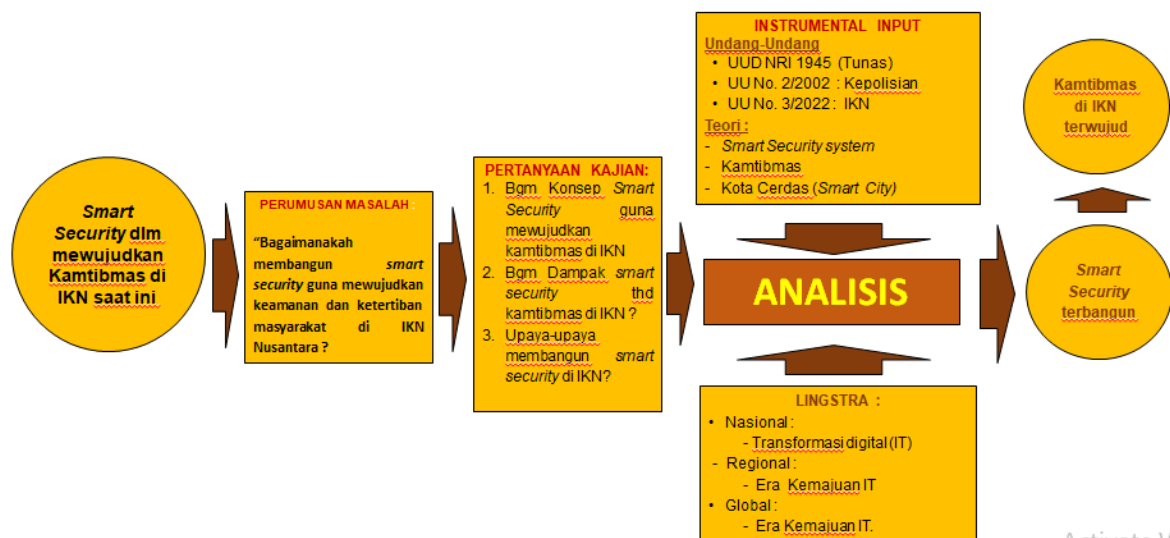

Source :
https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.slideshare.net%
Figure 03: Strategic Environment

In his research, Dewi et al. (2020) concluded that the level of readiness is still low as Dewi's research, et al (2020) found that the community in Sepaku District and Samboja District where it will be the IKN Nusantara area, they have a low level of readiness in responding to t h e IKN transfer plan. They need to get correct and massive socialization by the central

government and the IKN Nusantara Authority. Also, community empowerment programs must be prepared so that their capacity and quality increase so that they are able to live life in a digital capital city. Hadiningrat (2023) asserts that in addition to providing positive impacts such as economic growth and employment opportunities, the relocation of IKN also has a negative impact on environmental degradation so that commitment and sustainable environmental rehabilitation programs are needed.

From the theory and results of previous research, the flow of thought in this study begins with the current condition where smart security at IKN Nusantara, which is still in the planning stage (das sein), is faced with the ideal condition of smart security that is expected (das sein). Then the problem is formulated, which is elaborated in study questions. Then, facts and data are collected and analyzed using SWOT Analysis as well as with a national resilience approach influenced by a dynamic strategic environment both nationally, regionally and globally. The hope is to produce outputs (ouput) for the realization of conducive public order in the context of "harmonious policing" based on advances in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) so that smart security is built and public order in the IKN Nusantara is realized.

Source: Processed (Author, 2024)
Figure 04: Research Thinking Flow

3. Reseach Method

The research method used is a descriptive method to find and describe variables related to the development of smart security to realize public order in IKN Nusantara (Suharsimi, 2011). The tools used to analyze data are SWOT Analysis (Albert S. Humphrey). The approach used is a qualitative approach to describe the conceptual and discussion of variables in a narrative (non-numerical) manner. With these methods and approaches, this research is expected to have

novelty, namely finding a smart security system to realize public order in IKN Nusantara.

SWOT analysis is a strategic planning carried out by identifying strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in an organization / institution in order to solve problems and determine strategies in achieving goals. In-depth identification of these four factors where the Strength and Weakness factors come from internal IKN Nusantara and the opportunity and threat factors come from external IKN Nusantara must be careful so that their position is known and then further development can be carried out in order to achieve goals.

4. Result and Discussion

To find out the obstacles and challenges in building smart security to create security and order in IKN Nusantara, it will be analyzed using SWOT Analysis so that strengths (Strenght), weaknesses (Weakness), Opportunities (Opportunities) and obstacles (Threats) are known. The facts and data that have been obtained will be analyzed using SWOT analysis in such a way as to produce the right strategy.

Source: www.repository.dinus.ac.id/SWOT.pptx
Figure 06: SWOT Analysis Matrix

Data regarding potential obstacles in building Smart Security in IKN Nusantara, among others : 1) Communities in Sepaku and Samboja sub-districts, which will become IKN areas, have a low level of readiness in responding to t h e IKN relocation plan. This occurs as a result of their inadequate level of literacy, capacity and capability to be able to

access development and relocation plans in the IKN Nusantara. Let alone thinking about the IKN mega project, to fulfill their daily lives they have to work very hard. In IKN Nusantara, local people still face a lag in terms of quality and capacity compared to migrants from the Jakarta central government and their families. Based on BPS data in 2022, most of them become farmers of oil palm, rubber, rice, and secondary crops. The mining and oil and gas sector in this region is actually explored by foreign parties and PERTAMINA. The social and economic conditions of the local community are still relatively low compared to those of newcomers so that the level of literacy and access to IKN is inadequate. 2) Land disputes. There are 2,086 hectares of land that are still in dispute where local people have occupied the land for decades, so it must be resolved properly according to applicable regulations. It must be resolved fairly such as compensation, handling social impacts for those affected in an integrated manner with all relevant Ministries/Institutions. If not resolved immediately, it has the potential to trigger prolonged conflict and will disrupt the IKN Nusantara development process. 3) Security disturbances. The shift of the center of gravity from Jakarta to the archipelago has become an attraction for people where they flock to try their luck in the central government area. The presence of those who want to try their luck in IKN cannot be ignored, but needs to be controlled in such a way that they do not become urban poor groups. So they need to get a community empowerment program; 4) The limited access of local people to IKN has the potential to cause conflict as a result of their lack of power (capacity and quality), so that the socio-economic gap is widening. Therefore, the condition of their underdevelopment will become a residue and a complicated problem in the future that can interfere with the course of development and disrupt the security and security condition. An affirmative policy must be prepared for them so that they do not become a problem. New social problems that can disrupt the IKN Nusantara development process; and 5) Local culture and wisdom are disrupted. One of the cultures & local wisdoms of the Mentawir, Paser and Balik communities in Sepaku District is "lati tuo" or old forest. Where they do not carelessly cut down the forest. There is a tradition of deliberation if they are going to cut down the forest and if it has been agreed they will hold the Bersoyong Traditional Ritual, a ritual to ask permission to take natural products to the ancestors. They believe calamities and disasters will be present when they do not perform the series of rituals. Concerns arise when IKN will degrade local culture; 6) The asymmetrical governance system model in OIKN. The asymmetrical government system where there are differences between one regional government and another regional government in the territory of Indonesia can trigger conflict when the parties do not understand and have a strong commitment to implement diversity in one frame of Bhinneka Tungga Ika.

These potential obstacles must be mitigated in such a way as to find the best solution while preparing adequate resources to face challenges in the development and transfer of the IKN Nusantara, including: 1) Synchronizing political and technical interests in building the IKN Nusantara; 2) Synchronization and consolidation of hundreds of physical work packages at the same time, some are conventional contracts where the design

and implementation contracts are different and some are design and implementation in one contract; 3) Implementation of environmentally friendly construction technology (clean construction) with maximum utilization of the Domestic Component Level (TKDM); 4) Effective supply chain and maximizing local sources and TKDM; 5) Creative financing to strengthen the non-APBN budget (costs from the APBN are only 19%); 6) Integration of multi-sector development carried out simultaneously in the same time target; 7) Digital monitoring dashboard for physical development in IKN that integrates integrated planning, implementation and evaluation systems; 8) Ensuring sustainability of IKN development that requires a large budget, where a change in national leadership can change new policies; and 9) The IKN sectoral development and management model becomes a role model for other local governments.

In the face of these challenges and obstacles, it is important to refer to the SWOT analysis (Albert Humphrey) identifying those SWOT aspects which are related to the research being discussed about IKN Nusantara to obtain a maximum strategy in strengths and opportunities. Obstacles that arise need to be managed properly through mitigation and the best solution so that the implementation of Smart Security at IKN Nusantara can be realized effectively, efficiently and provide maximum benefits for all the people, nation and NKRI. Regarding smart security data at IKN Nusantara, it is still in planning which is being coordinated with various cross-ministries / institutions, TNI and POLRI. The nature of the data is confidential because it concerns the safety of the nation and state, especially in IKN Nusantara. The author communicates with the parties including POLRI officials that data related to IKN Nusantara and security data are state secrets; so the author tries to find and describe smart security in IKN Nusantara using various presentations from resource persons who discuss the defense and security system based on smart defense and smart security discussed in national seminars organized by the IKN Nusantara Authority.

Source : https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.niaga.asia%
Figure 05: Map of IKN Nusantara in Kec.Sepaku Kab.Penajaman Paser Utara and Kec. Samboja Kab.Kutai Kartanegara Prov. East Kalimantan

The smart security concept developed to realize public security and order in IKN is community policing that utilizes advances in information and communication technology known as digital technology. In its implementation, it is not just about buying equipment based on Informatics and digital communication technology, but more than that, it must start from building human talents who will manage smart security systems. They must be recruited from now on, then trained in research centers abroad, where digital equipment will be purchased. Then return to the country to become the Smart Security Team at IKN Nusantara. A digital control center is needed, which will be coordinated by a High Officer / Echelon I so as to facilitate coordination in order to build synergies with all stakeholders (stake holders) including government, academia, industry, society and the media (pentha helix collaboration).

Building a new city is relatively easier than renovating an existing one, because the complexity of the problem is more complicated and multi-dimensional. For example, moving residents, compensation, etc. when preparing the land/location, has the potential to cause friction and conflict between one another.

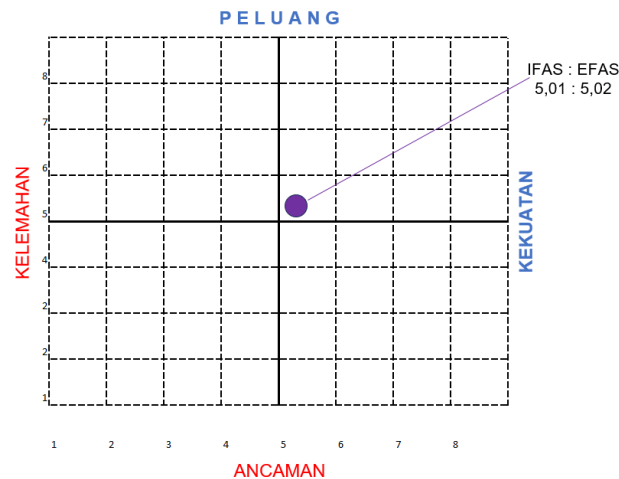In conducting discussions using SWOT Analysis, the following stages are carried out :

A)   Identification of Strengths (S) and Weaknesses (W). Factors that are strengths in IKN are : a) The main applicable regulations; b) Indocentric location; c) Physical development has begun; d) The President-elect's Campaign Promise to continue the development of IKN Nusantara; and e) Strong support from the people of East Kalimantan.

The factors that become weaknesses are: a) Limited state budget support; b) National economic conditions have not recovered after the Covid 19 pandemic; c) Motives of certain interests; d) The discussion of the IKN Bill is very short; and e) Prone to threats from abroad.

B)   Identification of Opportunities (O) and Threats (T). External factors in the form of Opportunities and Threats are carefully identified by a professional and experienced team, among others, to find the positioning of our organization/institution in front of competitors. Factors that become opportunities in building IKN Nusantara include: 1) Equitable national development; 2) Utilization of demographic bonus; 3) Preparation for the Golden Indonesia in 2045; 4) Utilization of Information and Communication Technology; and 5) Pentha Helix partnership cooperation.

The threat factors include: 1) Location on land borders with Malaysia; 2) Location near the Indonesian Archipelago Sea (ALKI) II; 3) Technology infiltration wiretapping by foreign investors; 4) Escalation of the South China Sea conflict; and Uncertain global geopolitical dynamics.

From the calculation of internal (IFAS) and external factors (EFAs) using SWOT analysis, the results are as shown in the matrix below:

Source: Processed (Author, 2024)
Figure 07 : Grand Strategy Matrix from SWOT analysis results

The results of the SWOT analysis are in Quadrant I where the strategy is an aggressive strategy in the sense of optimizing strengths and seeking the greatest possible opportunities for success. By utilizing digital technology through smart security, it is expected to have a positive impact, including: a) Making life easier, organized, practical and safe; b) Can be managed and monitored remotely; c) early detection of assets and people; 4) speed up information and decision making, and others. Careful and well- planned implementation will ensure that Smart Security in IKN not only improves security, but also supports the building of a smart and connected community. While the negative impacts, among others: a) Disruption of personal comfort, where there is a diminished sense of rights such as a sense of unfreedom because it is always watched by CCTV; b) Technology is expensive (there is a possibility of being infiltrated/tapped if the investor is foreign); c) Dependence on technology is very high; d) Misuse of personal data; and e) Erosion of people's privacy, and others.

5. Conclusion and Recommendaton

Based on the discussion above, it can be concluded that: The Smart Security concept that will be built at IKN Nusantara is policing that utilizes advances in information and communication technology whose implementation has several obstacles to overcome. First, the level of community readiness is still low. Second, the quality and capacity of local communities in IKN are still lagging behind. Third, there is a land dispute covering an area of 2,086 hectares. Fourth, population mobility to IKN that is not in accordance with government plans can cause security and public order (Kamtibmas) disturbances. Fifth, the limited access of local communities to IKN has the potential to cause conflict due to lack of capacity and quality. Sixth, local culture and wisdom can be disrupted. Finally, the asymmetrical government system model in the IKN Authority (OIKN) is also an obstacle that needs to be considered.

In addition to these obstacles, there are also challenges that must be faced. The first challenge is the synchronization of political and technical interests in building IKN Nusantara. Second, the synchronization and consolidation of hundreds of physical work packages that take place simultaneously, both using conventional contracts and design and implementation in one contract. Third, the implementation of ecogreen construction technology. Fourth, building an effective supply chain by maximizing local resources and TKDN. Fifth, strengthening the non-APBN budget considering that the costs from the APBN only amount to 19%. Sixth, integrating multi-sector development simultaneously. Seventh, developing a digital monitoring dashboard for physical development in IKN that integrates strategic planning, implementation and evaluation systems. Eighth, ensuring the sustainability of IKN development which requires a large budget considering that changes in national leadership can change policies. Ninth, making the IKN sectoral development and management model a role model for other local governments. Finally, realizing the eight principles of IKN Nusantara development, namely: (a) In harmony with nature, (b) Unity in diversity, (c) Connected, active, and accessible, (d) Carbon emission, (e) Carbon emission, (f) Carbon emission, and carbon emission low, (e) Cycle and resilience, (f) Safe and affordable, (g) Livable and efficient through technology, and (h) Strong economic opportunities for all. The impact of Smart Security on public safety and order in IKN must also be considered. The positive impacts include increased convenience, orderliness, practicality and safety in daily life. Smart Security systems can also be set up and monitored remotely, enabling early detection of assets and people, and accelerated information and decision-making. However, there are also negative impacts that need to be considered. People's privacy can be compromised due to intensive surveillance, such as the use of CCTV. Expensive technology has the potential to be infiltrated or tapped by foreign parties. A very high dependence on technology is also a risk, and people's privacy can be compromised due to misuse of personal data. Furthermore, the efforts made in building Smart Security to realize public security and order in IKN must be comprehensive, holistic, and integral by involving all stakeholders through pentahelix collaboration (government, universities, industry, community, and media). The scope of this effort includes regulations, institutions, human resources, technology, and budget.

Based on the above conclusions, the following recommendations are made: a) The IKN Nusantara Authority together with the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia to plan and build smart security that is integrated with smart cities in IKN Nusantara; and b) The IKN Nusantara Authority together with the Indonesian National Police establish a pentha-based collaboration in building smart security that is integrated with smart cities in the KN Nusantara.

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