

DEVELOPMENT OF THE CAPITAL CITY NUSANTARA BASED ON PANCASILA AND THE NUSANTARA PERSPECTIVE

Budi Kalimantanoro¹
K.P. Suharyono S. Hadiningrat²

1. Professional Expert in The National Resilience Institute of The Republic of Indonesia (Lemhannas R.I.)
Email: budikalimantoro@gmail.com
2. Professional Expert in The National Resilience Institute of The Republic of Indonesia (Lemhannas R.I.)
Email address: haryshadiningrat@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The annexation of the Sipadan and Ligitan islands by neighboring countries and the loss of East Timor serves as a crucial lesson and warning for all components of the nation to rise together to defend the territory and sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia to the last drop of blood. The government must continue the struggle for independence, which has now lasted for 79 years, through equitable, fair, and prosperous development, including the development of the capital city Nusantara in accordance with Law No. 3 of 2022 regarding the Capital City and its amendments. This research design is descriptive qualitative, analyzing data on the variables of capital city development, Pancasila values, and the Nusantara Perspective to uncover and describe the phenomena of these variables narratively (non-numeric).

The development of the Capital City Nusantara, which is currently underway, is expected to become a sustainable global city built as a manifestation of Pancasila values and the Nusantara Perspective. The development of IKN Nusantara is an integral part of national development and is expected to become a global city for all, built and managed with the following objectives: a) to become a sustainable city globally; b) as the driving force of Indonesia's future economy; and c) to become a symbol of national identity representing the diversity of the Indonesian nation, based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

It is recommended that the Central Government and IKN Authority truly carry out the development of IKN Nusantara for national interests and manifest the values of Pancasila and the Nusantara Perspective.

Key words: Capital City of Nusantara Development, Pancasila, Nusantara Perspective.

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia's geographical constellation, both in terms of its configuration and topography, is a blessing from Allah SWT, the Almighty God, and should be appreciated by utilizing it properly for the welfare of humanity, fulfilling the needs of living beings, economic interests, and environmental preservation. There must be a balance between people, planet, and profit as

outlined by John Elkington's theory of the Triple Bottom Line. Indonesia's biodiversity and natural resources, located in a strategic crossroads position, offer both advantages and challenges, particularly in the current era of energy and food crises. The shift in the center of gravity from Europe to Asia, especially Southeast Asia, demands national vigilance from all citizens to ensure the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI).

Efforts must be continuously made to increase awareness and collective commitment to defend and safeguard national sovereignty. One way to do this is by strengthening the understanding and commitment to Pancasila and the doctrines of the Nusantara Perspective as the worldview of the Indonesian nation based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. The Nusantara Perspective is a crystallization of the noble values of shared life, built into concepts to address the challenges faced by the Indonesian nation at various times. It is directed towards achieving national goals and realizing the national ideals enshrined in the preamble of the 1945 Constitution.

The physical development of the Capital City Nusantara, which is currently in progress, should be regarded as a national agenda. The necessary legal framework has been established through legislation, and now a commitment from future governments is needed to complete it. The development of IKN must be carried out within the framework of realizing Pancasila values and the Nusantara Perspective, as an integral part of Indonesia's worldview regarding itself and its environment. Benchmarks from other countries that have successfully relocated their capitals should also be taken into consideration.

2. THEORETICAL REVIEW

a. Development of the Capital City Nusantara

The development of the Capital City Nusantara is underway, and on Indonesia's 79th Independence Day, August 17, 2024, the Garuda Palace has already been used for a plenary meeting of the ministers, and the grounds served as the venue for the 79th Proclamation Anniversary ceremony.

Referring to Article 2 of Law No. 3 of 2022 on the Capital City, it is emphasized that the Capital City Nusantara (IKN) has the vision of becoming a global city for all, built and managed with the following objectives : a) to become a sustainable city globally; b) to serve as the driving

force for Indonesia's economy in the future; and c) to be a symbol of national identity representing the diversity of the Indonesian people, based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

The development is to be implemented based on principles of divinity, protection, humanity, nationality, Nusantara perspective, unity in diversity, justice, equality before the law, order and legal certainty, balance, harmony, and coherence, as well as government effectiveness and efficiency. It must also be guided by principles of equality, ecological balance, resilience, sustainable development, quality of life, connectivity, and smart city development.

Hadiningrat, in his dissertation on Analysis of impact the Indonesian's Capital capital city relocation from Jakarta to East Kalimantan in 2020, which was published on the book "The Relocation of the Capital: A Paradigm of Sustainable Development" (2023), explained that his research concluded that the development of IKN has a positive impact on economic and social performance but a negative impact on the environment, such as environmental degradation due to land clearing. Approximately 70% of the 324,332 hectares of IKN land was cleared for infrastructure development. Therefore, the IKN Authority government must commit to carrying out a comprehensive environmental rehabilitation program. On the other hand, it is also necessary to utilize the 88,188 hectares of ocean territory.

In building IKN, President Jokowi reminded everyone to ensure that local residents are not alienated in their own homeland. Thus, there must be empowerment programs for local communities to ensure they have sufficient capabilities to live in the new capital. These programs should not only focus on education, health, and the economy but also strengthen their mental state and national ideology, based on the four core national principles: Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI), and Unity in Diversity (Bhinneka Tunggal Ika).

Simultaneously, IKN, as a smart city, must prepare for smart security so that the residents and government can carry out their duties efficiently, and public services can improve through the utilization of digital information and communication technologies. Local residents need adequate digital literacy and transformation to ensure they do not lag in accessing the technology-driven IKN. Digital inequality may lead to jealousy, miscommunication, social conflict, or disintegration if not properly managed from the outset. Building smart security

requires starting with the selection and preparation of talent who are genuinely patriotic Indonesians. These individuals will be professionally trained to master the necessary equipment and systems for smart security at IKN Nusantara. Those who successfully complete the training will be placed on smart security teams under the supervision of the IKN Authority and the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia (Rizkiano & Hadiningrat, 2024).

b. Ideology of Pancasila

With the revocation of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) Decree on Guidelines for the Understanding and Implementation of Pancasila in 1998, various new ideologies other than Pancasila have flourished in Indonesia. As a result, Pancasila values have become increasingly distant from the lives of the Indonesian people, both in societal and governmental contexts. The understanding of Pancasila has become varied and multi-interpretational, leading to a loss of clear direction in its application. Therefore, it is very urgent to create a national guideline on the values and indicators of each principle of Pancasila, which would serve as a reference for all Indonesians.

Hadiningrat (2023) emphasized the need to re-ground Pancasila values among all Indonesians by internalizing them through informal education—within families, formal education in schools and universities, and non-formal education in society and the economic sector. This way, Indonesia will produce citizens who genuinely embody the values of Pancasila. It is essential to present national and regional figures who can serve as role models for the Indonesian people. These national leaders must have a genuine statesmanship spirit, prioritizing the nation's interests above personal, family, or group interests. It is deeply concerning for the future of our nation, as we are facing a crisis of exemplary leadership. Many elites in the government, political parties, and other sectors prioritize their own interests, failing to provide good examples. Pancasila, which is universal and enduring for the Indonesian nation, serves multiple functions in national life. These include Pancasila as a way of life, the foundation of the state, a fundamental source of law, a source of motivation and aspiration for national struggle, and a moral ideal to be upheld.

However, throughout history, Pancasila has faced challenges from extreme left-wing and right-wing ideologies. It has been proven that Pancasila is highly compatible with the spirit and personality of the Indonesian people, and this compatibility will endure into the future.

c. Nusantara Perspective

The concept of the Nusantara Perspective, which emphasizes the unity and integrity of the nation and territory, is inspired by the following values: a) Unity in Diversity (Bhinneka Tunggal Ika) – although we are diverse, we are one; b) Nationalism in diversity – emphasizing brotherhood, solidarity, and togetherness; c) National and territorial unity; d) Ideology of Pancasila; e) The Motherland (Geopolitics); and f) Archipelagic state.

The Nusantara Perspective becomes a national outlook that guides us to better understand our identity, national environment, and the founding fathers' vision for the continued existence of the state, as proclaimed in our independence. In connection with national sovereignty, we must refer to the Djuanda Declaration of 1957, which was recognized internationally through the 1982 UNCLOS convention. East Timor seceded from Indonesia in 2001, becoming the state of Timor-Leste during the presidency of Habibie, while Sipadan and Ligitan islands were lost to Malaysia in 2002 during the presidency of Megawati Soekarnoputri. It is truly concerning that the next generation has been unable to defend the sovereignty that was hard-won since the Djuanda Declaration of 1957.

The implementation of the Nusantara Perspective concept and doctrine is urgently needed so that all citizens understand it correctly and commit to jointly safeguarding the unity and territorial integrity of Indonesia. The Nusantara Perspective is a prerequisite for achieving national goals—a goal to establish an independent, united, sovereign, just, and prosperous Indonesia. The Nusantara Perspective is a philosophical national concept with a far-reaching vision, serving as a guide, a set of principles, and a driving force for the Indonesian nation in achieving its national goals. It is also the foundation for maintaining the dignity and honor of the Indonesian people and the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI). We declare that freedom is the right of all nations, and thus colonialism must be eradicated because it is inconsistent with humanity and justice.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

This research design is descriptive qualitative, analyzing data related to the variables of the development of the capital city Nusantara, Pancasila values, and the Nusantara Perspective to identify and describe the phenomena of these variables in a narrative (non-numeric) form.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The benchmarking of capital city development in several countries shows that some were successful while others failed. The success of IKN development is primarily determined by the commitment of the government. After the 2024 elections, the Indonesian nation can breathe a sigh of relief as the elected president, Prabowo Subijanto, will continue the development of IKN over the next five years. However, in the 2029 presidential election, it is unclear whether the campaign promises of the presidential and vice-presidential candidates will prioritize the continuation of IKN development. This remains a critical issue, especially since President Joko Widodo's government has offered investors the right to land use for 190 years (two periods of 85 years each). However, the expected investors have not yet materialized. In our opinion, this is an act of mortgaging sovereignty, and future governments must be brave enough to stop it, at least by adopting a more balanced investment scheme like in the oil and gas sectors, where the initial contract lasts 30 years and is evaluated before potentially extending it for another 20 years. (There should be a central evaluation team consisting of various elements).

The ongoing physical development of IKN must be aligned with the paradigm of sustainable development, which emphasizes balancing people, the planet, and profit to meet the needs of the present while preparing future generations to meet their needs. The vision and objectives of the Capital City Nusantara, as outlined in Law No. 3 of 2022 on the Capital City, must be implemented based on the values of Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, NKRI, Unity in Diversity, and the Nusantara Perspective. In its implementation, national interests must be prioritized, particularly in terms of national security and the prosperity of the people, by utilizing the available resources.

The Nusantara Perspective plays a strategic role in achieving national goals, where the concept and doctrine of the Nusantara Perspective become the nation's way of viewing itself, infused with Pancasila values and based on the 1945 Constitution. It must also consider history and the culture of Indonesia regarding its identity and geographical context, creating a sense of responsibility,

motivation, and encouragement for the entire nation to prioritize national unity and territorial integrity in organizing societal, national, and state life to achieve national goals, as outlined in the preamble of the 1945 Constitution, namely: a) to protect the entire Indonesian nation and all its territory; b) to promote the general welfare; c) to educate the nation's life; and d) to contribute to maintaining world order based on freedom, lasting peace, and social justice.

The internal dimension of the Nusantara Perspective aims to ensure the realization of national unity and the territorial integrity of Indonesia. The external dimension is directed at ensuring national interests in a constantly changing world and contributing to maintaining world order based on freedom, lasting peace, and social justice, while fostering mutual respect and cooperation. This fosters shared awareness and commitment to promoting and developing national consciousness and spirit among Indonesians, cultivating love and devotion to the homeland, and fostering a willingness to defend it. It also develops an awareness and understanding of citizens' rights, obligations, and responsibilities, instilling pride in being Indonesian citizens. Moreover, it encourages the development of a multicultural and pluralistic society based on the values of unity and solidarity, and supports the development of civil society, which is a form of governance with limited power under the 1945 Constitution.

The implementation of the Nusantara Perspective in national development reflects the readiness and awareness of national leaders, together with community leaders, to always prioritize justice, collective interests, and loyalty to NKRI, ensuring the fulfillment of national interests, which are essential conditions for achieving national goals. This is realized through its application in all aspects of life, including Indonesia's geographic constellation, demographics, natural resource management, ideology, politics, economy, socio-culture, and defense and security.

In the context of IKN development, the implementation of Pancasila values and the Nusantara Perspective should be supported by efforts to internalize and socialize: a) national awareness, understanding, and spirit; b) love and defense of the homeland; c) the rights, duties, and responsibilities of citizens; d) multicultural and pluralistic life; and e) civil society.

The design and implementation of IKN development must be integrated into the national development design, with the expectation that it will become a role model for city development in Indonesia and globally. Concerning the current condition of local residents in IKN, they are

relatively behind compared to incoming residents from ministries and central government institutions in Jakarta. This gap must be addressed by improving the quality and capacity of local residents to enable them to live in the highly digital environment of the smart city being developed in IKN. The disparities are not just in terms of digital literacy and transformation but also in access to education, health services, and the economy. At the very least, they should be able to support themselves and their families. The goal is to prevent them from becoming marginalized victims of development and turning into a new urban poor group in IKN.

The challenge is not easy and requires significant time, effort, and funding to help local residents catch up. Building human capital involves many factors, such as personal motivation, local culture, economic capacity, and more. The estimated time to complete the necessary preparation for this will span approximately 25 years, with the hope that by 2045—coinciding with Indonesia's 100th anniversary of independence—the development will be fully completed. This will be a golden achievement of the Indonesian nation, akin to the success of the N-250 Gatotkaca airplane, developed and flown by Prof. B.J. Habibie and his team in 1995 during the 50th anniversary of Indonesia's independence.

Unfortunately, the 1998 financial crisis and a crisis of trust in the Soeharto government led Indonesia to seek assistance from the IMF (International Monetary Fund), which also resulted in the prohibition of developing numerous national strategic industries. We must learn from this bitter experience to prevent it from happening again. It is essential to recognize that the progress of the Indonesian nation must come from the nation's own sons and daughters. Approaching both domestic and international investments must be done with the mindset of equal partnership, ensuring that sovereignty is not compromised. In terms of foreign investment in IKN, it is crucial to be highly selective to prevent the country from being mortgaged. In the author's opinion, it is better to refuse foreign or domestic investments if necessary and instead focus on effectively utilizing state assets (BMN) from ministries and central government institutions that will be left behind when they move to IKN. The potential value of these state assets is enormous, reaching trillions of rupiah, which is more than sufficient to build Indonesia's new administrative center in IKN Nusantara while simultaneously re-engineering Jakarta as a resilient global city and an international business hub. This would also affirm to the public that IKN Nusantara is being developed solely as the administrative capital, without aspirations to turn it into an industrial city.

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the discussion above, it can be concluded that the development of IKN Nusantara as a sustainable global city is being carried out as an embodiment of Pancasila values and the Nusantara Perspective. The development of IKN Nusantara is an integral part of national development, with the future goal of becoming a global city for all, built and managed with the following objectives: a) to become a sustainable city globally; b) to serve as a driving force for Indonesia's future economy; and c) to become a symbol of national identity, representing the diversity of the Indonesian people, based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

It is recommended that the Central Government and IKN Authority ensure that the development of IKN Nusantara is truly carried out in the national interest, embodying the values of Pancasila and the Nusantara Perspective.

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