

PARTNERSHIP DESIGN BETWEEN REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS IN THE EASTERN REGION OF INDONESIA IN SUPPORTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NUSANTARA CAPITAL CITY

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ABSTRACT

The relocation of Indonesia's capital, so called Nusantara, to East Kalimantan Province, has been strengthened formally by the release of Law No. 3/2022, which now is being derived in a Master Plan form for action plan purpose. Currently, initial contructions for Nusantara have been started, which potentially create multiplier efects not only for this province itself but also significant implication on welfare for other 12 provinces in Eastern region of Indonesia (KTI). Design of economic and business cooperation in KTI becomes an obligation that cannot be denied and must be implemented comprehensively so that the backwardness in development between people located in KTI region can be equally achieved as previously experienced by those in KBI region. This article offers design of economic and business cooperation, which enhance policy direction both by the local governments of 12 provinces in KTI and the IKN Authority Agency in order to deal with the relocation of the capital city of the archipelago in East Kalimantan.

Keywords : Capital City of Nusantara, Local Government, East of Indonesia, Authoriy of Capital city of Nusantara.

1. INTRODUCTION

The move of the National Capital (IKN) from Jakarta to the archipelago is essentially part of public policy which should be based on state sovereignty and people's welfare, so that it will become a symbol of national identity capable of bringing prosperity to all Indonesian people. This is one of the solutions that the government wants to realize by moving the National Capital (IKN) from Jakarta to the archipelago in accordance with the IKN. Nusantara is expected to become a world city for all that is built and managed with the aim of: a) becoming a sustainable city in the world; b) as a driver of the Indonesian economy in the future; and c). become a symbol of national identity that represents the diversity of the Indonesian nation, based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (Law Number 3 of 2022 concerning the

National Capital). Also, President Joko Widodo (2021) reminded that planning to relocate IKN should not alienate people in their own villages or be dazzled by technological developments that are not integrated with community needs. So the transfer of IKN to the archipelago is not just a physical development but must be oriented towards sustainable social development so that development can be equalized and reduce the gap between regions in the Eastern Region of Indonesia (KTI) and the Western Region of Indonesia (KBI).

So it is necessary to design a partnership policy between regional governments in KTI to support the development of the Indonesian IKN so that the achievement of development progress and people's welfare in KTI is parallel to the progress of development and people's welfare in KBI. According to Riant Nugroho (2018), many government policies in a country fail to implement and realize public policies due to a lack of understanding of the meaning, substance and analysis of the public policies taken. In fact, public policy is very important in maintaining state sovereignty and improving the welfare of all people. The tug-of-war between interests has become a battle between elements of the nation, especially the elite, resulting in sovereignty being mortgaged and the alignment of the people being degraded.

Development gaps between regions can trigger insecurity, social conflict and disintegration so that there is no need for policies that favor regions or community groups that are still left behind. Therefore, it is very important to design partnership policies between regional governments in KTI in supporting the development of the Indonesian IKN so that state sovereignty is well maintained and people's welfare can be realized fairly.

Based on the background above, the problem can be formulated as follows: a) What are the problems of the development gap between regions in the Eastern Region of Indonesia and the development of the Western Region of Indonesia (KBI); b) What is the problem of development gaps between regions in the Eastern Region of Indonesia regarding the development of the Western Region of Indonesia (KBI); and c) What is the design of the inter-regional partnership policy in the Eastern Region of Indonesia for the development of the Western Region of Indonesia (KBI) in supporting the development of the Indonesian IKN. With the research objectives to: a) Identify the problem of regional development gaps in the Eastern Region of Indonesia (KTI) versus the Western Region of Indonesia (KBI); b) Describe the problem of regional development gaps in the Eastern Region of Indonesia (KTI) versus the Western Region of Indonesia (KBI); and c) Develop a partnership policy design between Regional Governments in the Eastern Region of Indonesia (KTI) to support the development of the Indonesian IKN. And renewal (Novelty) This research found and identified the problem of regional development gaps in the Eastern Region of Indonesia (KTI) and the Western Region of Indonesia (KBI) and prepared a partnership policy design between regional governments in KTI to support the development of the Indonesian IKN.

2. THEORETICAL REVIEW

Public policy according to Thomas Dye in Subarsono (2005) is whatever the government chooses to do or not to do (public policy is whatever the government chooses to do or not to do). Riant Nugroho (2018) stated that public policy is every decision made by the state as a strategy to realize the goals of the state. Good public policy is able to motivate every citizen to build their competitiveness and independence. This is where expertise is needed in formulating public policies so that they can be implemented and evaluated objectively.

Then, Design is an effort to plan and create something useful (new value and meaning, achieving comfort). Design is the conscious and intuitive effort to impose meaningful order. (Victor Papanek, *Design for the Real World*, 1984). Design is a broad field of making and planning disciplines. (Ken Friedman *Strategic Design Taxonomy*, 1992). According to Evi Satispi and Taufiqurokhman (2019), principles in public policy include: a) proportion describes the composition between elements; b) rhythm describes the movement pattern between elements; c) balance describes a distribution that is not biased; d) unity describes the relationship between elements in a whole; e) dominance describes the degree of emphasis of an element; f) emphasis describes the element that is highlighted as a focal point or eye catcher; g) movement describes the flow of movement between elements; and h) variations describe the dynamics of related elements.

When formulating policies, it must refer to: a) higher policies; b) consistent with other applicable policies; c) oriented towards the future; d) guided by the public interest; e) clear, precise and transparent; and f) formulated in writing. (Edgar, 2013). Policy formulation or design has various models such as institutional model, process model, group model, elite model, rational model, incremental model, game theory model, public choice model, system model, integrated observation model, democratic model, strategic model, deliberative model and trash can models. Riant Nugroho (2018) suggests that the policy formulation process is described in the following stages :

3. RESEARCH METHOD

This type of research is qualitative research with an exploratory descriptive design which aims to discover and describe the circumstances, phenomena or research variables; with an exploratory design. Explorative research according to Suharsimi Arikunto (2011) is research that tries to explore a situation or phenomenon in the field and tries to dig up new knowledge to find out a particular problem. Such research is known as exploratory descriptive research. Then, Koentjaraningrat (1993) emphasized that qualitative research with a descriptive model is research that provides a careful description of certain individuals or groups regarding the conditions and symptoms that occur. Pun, Adiputra, et al. (2021) explains that descriptive research aims to describe existing phenomena, both natural phenomena and artificial phenomena, to analyze or describe the results of a particular subject. Data Collection Technique The data collection technique used is a combination of questionnaire techniques, interviews and documentation as a triangulation technique or checking data to meet the degree of trust/credibility. (Masturoh and Anggita, 2018). According to Sugiyono (2012), the triangulation technique is a technique for collecting data from existing sources to check their credibility.

Data analysis uses content analysis techniques proposed by Krippendorff in Masturoh and Anggita (2018) where the procedures include: a) Unitizing is an effort to collect appropriate data according to research interests and select them according to the research question; b) Sampling is making samples according to similar units; c) Recording is the recording of data to ensure that its meaning does not change; d) Reducing is reducing data that is not appropriate to the problem; e) Inferring is making conclusions based on the data collected to answer research questions; and f) Narrating is creating an appropriate narrative in the research report.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Various public policy models should be goal oriented based on problem solving and priority scales, not just spending the budget. Lankahny a) set goals to be achieved within a certain time period; b) check the adequacy of available resources, especially time, people, systems and funds; and c) develop policies that support the management of these resources to achieve goals. (Evi Satispi and Taufiqurokhman, 2019).

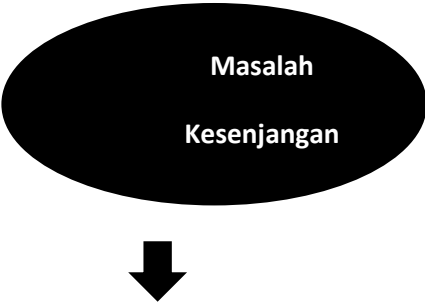
Riant Nugroho (2018), public policies formulated by the government must be based on service, development and empowerment tasks which are implemented comprehensively and integrally as well as strategic pragmatism referring to the objectives, context of current and future challenges, and adapted to the resources available . And it must be supported by leaders who have character, credibility, values, example, ability to provide and be part of hope. In relation to good governance, according to Evi Satispi and Taufiqurokhman (2019), the implementation of public policies is measured based on the dimensions of

consistency, transparency, accountability, fairness, effectiveness and efficiency. It was further explained that public policy is intended to carry out interventions carried out by the government in public life to improve their lives.

Suharyono S. Hadinagoro (2020) in research regarding the analysis of the impact of moving the National Capital from Jakarta to East Kalimantan on Sustainable Development in East Kalimantan Province found that:

a) Moving the Indonesian National Capital from Jakarta to East Kalimantan had a positive impact on Economic Performance in the Province East Kalimantan, in this case the nominal GRDP (Gross Regional Domestic Product) growth rate of 0.190 or 19 percent from the baseline; the real GDP growth rate at current prices is 0.100 or 10 percent from the baseline and labor absorption is 0.013 or 1.3 percent from the baseline. This will affect economic performance which will generate economic growth in East Kalimantan; b) The relocation of Indonesia's capital city from Jakarta to East Kalimantan has had a positive impact on social performance in East Kalimantan Province, in this case labor absorption. The absorption of the number of workers in East Kalimantan due to the move of IKN is estimated to increase by 0.013 or 1.3 percent; so that it will reduce the number of unemployed and at the same time reduce poverty in East Kalimantan Province; and c) The relocation of Indonesia's capital city from Jakarta to East Kalimantan has a negative impact on Environmental Performance in East Kalimantan Province. In this case, there is degradation and depletion of environmental value due to forest conversion for the location of the New National Capital in East Kalimantan, including: 1) Water resources are reduced or lost due to forest being cut down which can be estimated by benefit transfer, with results of around IDR 38.27 billion ; 2) Reduced forest capacity to conserve land and water with a value of around IDR 3.9 trillion; 3) Carbon absorption is reduced due to deforestation with an economic value of around IDR 600.1 M.; 4) The capacity to withstand flooding is around IDR 2.36 T.; 5) Increase carbon emissions by around IDR 2.7 T.; 6) Forest capacity for water transportation is reduced by around IDR 552 M.; 7) Reducing biodiversity by around IDR 945.7 billion; and 8) The depletion value of wood and non-wood is IDR 10.03 T

The conceptual framework of this research follows the Systems Thinking Model based on the theoretical review above, presented schematically as follows :



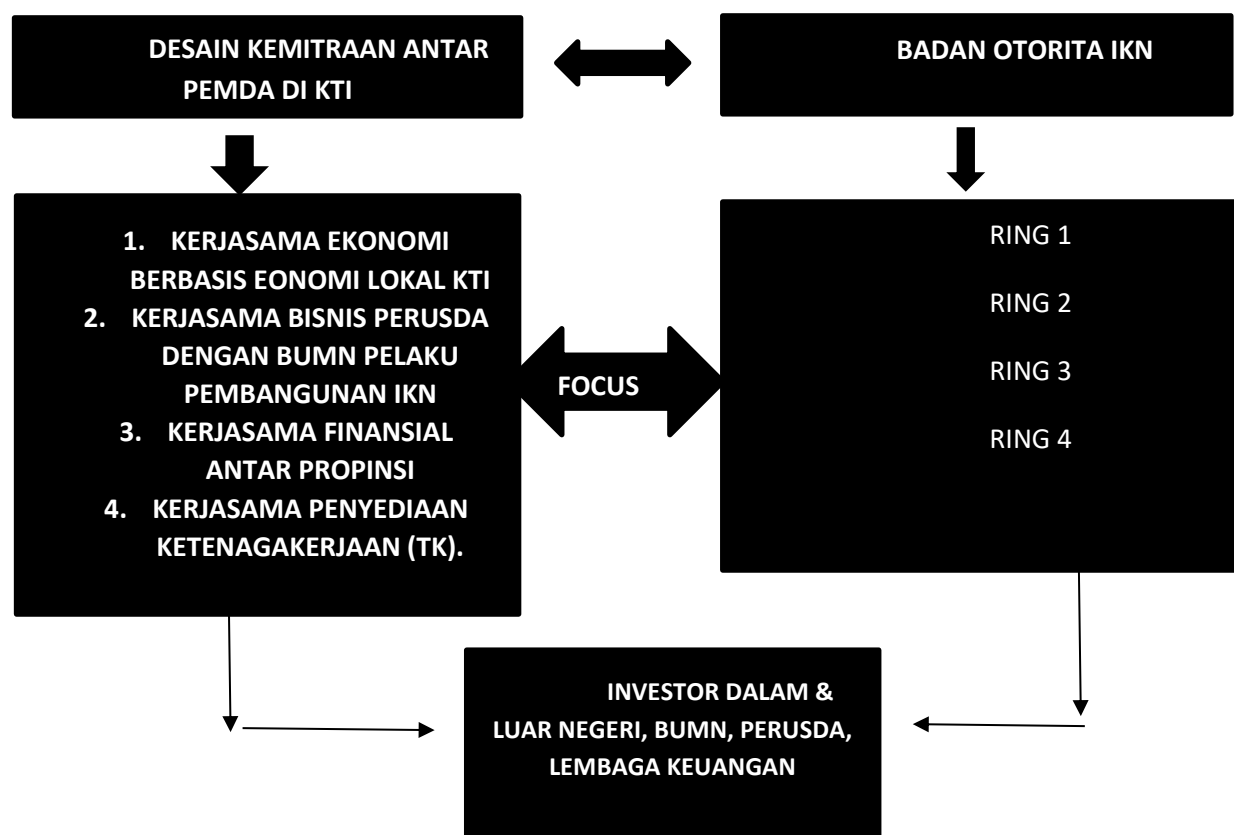


Figure 01. Conceptual Framework for Research on Partnership Design between Regional Governments in the Eastern Region of Indonesia in Supporting the Development of the National Capital of the Archipelago. (Author's Compilation, 2022).

The framework of thought above can be explained, that the 12 Provinces in the Eastern Region of Indonesia (KTI) need to form an economic and employment cooperation body, to respond to the relocation of the archipelago's capital (IKN) in East Kalimantan, which includes: Utilization-based economic cooperation local economy, Perusda business cooperation with state-owned enterprises developing IKN, financial cooperation between provinces in the eastern region of Indonesia and employment cooperation (TK) in order to fulfill labor needs in IKN involving hundreds of thousands of workers, both physical and non-physical, during the construction of IKN and after IKN functions.

As we already know, there are quite a lot of indicators of people's welfare in the Eastern Region of Indonesia (KTI) which have very wide disparities when compared with the Western Region of Indonesia (KBI) both in terms of GDP per capita, economic growth, savings ratio, unemployment rate, level of Poverty, Households with electricity, Households with clean water, Infant Mortality Rate, Life Expectancy Rate, where the average indicator for the Western Region of Indonesia (KBI) is much better, there is a Gap or disparity

between the two regions, in the country's perspective The unity of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) in this situation is certainly very unproductive for the nation and state, as can be seen in table 1 below.

Table 1: Gaps in Regional People's Welfare in Eastern Indonesia (KTI) and Western Indonesia (KBI) in 1 decade (2008-2018)

No	Indikator Kesra	KTI	KBI
1	PDRB/Kapita	31.994,39	19.995,47
2	Ratio tabungan thd PDRB/Kapita	0,6362	0,9362
3	Tingkat Pengangguran	9,78	9,07
4	Tingkat Kemiskinan	11,02	9,12
5	AKB	26,01	18,08
6	AHH	70,8	73,05
7	IPM	71,0	72,67
8	RT dgn Air bersih	72,61	89,46
9	RT dgn Listrik	87,57	98,04
10	Ketimpangan Regional	0,7056	0,6668
11	Derajat penghisapan ekonomi	80,14	37,89

Data : Hasil penelitian penulis. 2019

In summary, the author found the fact that the level of community welfare with 9 indicators (points 1-9) has shown a lower figure in the Eastern Region of Indonesia (KTI) compared to the Western Region of Indonesia (KBI), where the main causal factor is the existence of Point 10 and 11, namely regional inequality and a high degree of economic exploitation in the Eastern Region of Indonesia (KTI), especially in areas based on natural resources (SDA).

That's why the move of the Republic of Indonesia's capital from Jakarta to East Kalimantan is actually so that the divisions become one again, the two extreme points of the development area will become glue again, so that the term KBI vs KTI will gradually disappear along with the dynamics of moving the capital. Republic of Indonesia to East Kalimantan, the next question that arises with the relocation of the country's capital, is what kind of economic cooperation can be carried out by regions (Provinces/Regencies/Cities) in the eastern region of Indonesia with the authority bodies, as government organizers in the Indonesian IKN, so that

The presence of IKN has a real and significant multiplier effect on regions in eastern Indonesia. because if the transfer of IKN is only exclusive, does not have a significant economic and social impact on the eastern region of Indonesia, then the main objective philosophy of moving the capital is to move towards a better Indonesia, with a good economy creating a new Indonesian civilization, will definitely not be achieved, gap or new gaps will occur both internally in East Kalimantan province, namely where the 2 IKN centers, namely North Panajam Paser district and part of Kutai Kartanegara district, are sparkling as super modern, world class and global areas, while the other 8 city districts in East Kalimantan, are still lagging behind, struggling with social, economic and infrastructure problems by relying on APBD under 3 trillion

Of course, there are concerns about new gaps/gap traps, which might happen, this new IKN should not happen, that's why the government's preparations, both in East Kalimantan province and other provinces in the eastern region, along with elements of business entities and the community must be prepared, a blueprint needs to be made and clear and measurable roadmap and design, what preparations must be made, how to start, what is the process, what is the pattern of cooperation, what is the output, what is the outcome, must be prepared from now on, that is why this paper was created, to contribute ideas so that regional governments Eastern Indonesia can sit together and create a design for an economic cooperation plan (blueprint) in the perspective of moving the capital of the archipelago to East Kalimantan.

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Many theories have been put forward by experts related to the development of economic cooperation as well as government regulation (PP) No 50/2007, concerning Procedures for Implementing Inter-Regional Cooperation. Theoretically and empirically, there are several prerequisites so that economic activities/development can reach optimal conditions. if carried out on a certain economic scale and economic scope. To achieve an optimal level of economic efficiency (scale), cost efficiency, development performance and level of equality within the framework of decentralization policies, an optimal measure of regional government development and public services is needed. The results of a study by the FEUI Department of Economics by Suahasil Nazara (2006) show that the size of regional governments, both provincial and district/city, in Indonesia seen from an economic scale is much smaller than the optimal size that should be. Collaboration has been recognized as a surefire way to take advantage of economies of scale.

Inter-regional cooperation is a framework of working relations carried out by two or more regions, in a position that is at the same level and balanced to achieve a common goal, namely improving people's welfare. Meanwhile, Patterson (2008) in Warsono (2009) defines inter-regional cooperation as "an arrangement of two or more governments for accomplishing common goals, providing a service or solving a mutual problem". This definition reflects the existence of shared interests that encourage two or more local governments to provide joint services or solve problems together.

There are two main motivations why inter-regional cooperation is important. First, to avoid externalities, in the form of the possibility of rapid development in one area but having a negative impact on other areas. Second, there is a desire to solve problems together and realize common goals in certain fields. This second motivation is usually based on the awareness that each region has limited development resources, both natural and human. Therefore, by working together, each region will mutually benefit if they utilize and develop their potential together. In a collaboration, there are three main elements that must be present, namely two or more parties, interaction and a common goal. The element of two or more parties describes a set of interests that influence each other so that interaction occurs to realize a common goal. Interactions that do not aim to fulfill the interests of each party cannot be said to be cooperation. Therefore, there must be a balanced interaction between several parties. Collaboration places the various interacting parties in a

balanced, harmonious and harmonious position, because the interaction occurs with the aim of fulfilling common interests without anyone being harmed

When referring to Government Regulation no. 50 of 2007, there are 11 principles of regional cooperation that must be adhered to, namely: efficiency, effectiveness, synergy, mutual benefit, mutual agreement, good faith, prioritizing national interests and territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, equality of position, transparency, justice, and legal certainty.

In order to successfully implement this collaboration, general principles are needed as contained in the principles of "good governance". Several principles among existing good governance principles can be used as guidelines in carrying out cooperation between regional governments, namely: (1) Transparency, (2) Accountability, (3) Participation, (4) Efficiency, (5) Effectiveness, (6) Consensus, and (7) Mutual benefit and advancement. Fields of cooperation and issues related to the urgency of cooperation between Regional Governments are currently related to improving public services, border areas, spatial planning, disaster management and handling potential conflicts, increasing the role of provinces, issues of regional expansion, and issues of poverty and reducing regional disparities.

Apart from the cooperation issues that have been mentioned, in the context of regional economic development and poverty alleviation and reducing regional disparities, regions also collaborate in the field of trade. Limited abilities, capacities and resources that vary between regions give rise to regional disparities and poverty (social inequality). Through inter-regional cooperation, it is hoped that there will be an increase in regional capacity in using resources more optimally and developing the local economy, in order to reduce poverty rates and reduce regional disparities. One of the efforts to develop the regional economy is through product marketing activities with the regional potential of each region and cooperation in the field of trade in order to increase the scale of the regional economy and increase regional competitiveness.

Currently, there are 12 (twelve) provinces in the eastern region of Indonesia, namely South Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, West Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, Gorontalo, Maluku, North Maluku, NTT, NTB, Papua and West Papua, meanwhile there are 155 Regency/City in the province. Furthermore, these 12 provinces formed a joint team, called the East Indonesia Regional Partnership Team (TKD-KTI) in order to support the capital of the archipelago in East Kalimantan, which is based on the pentha helix (government, academics, industry , society and media). which is under 1 Joint Secretariat which is located in the National Capital of the Archipelago. For this reason, the final output of this economic partnership is to improve the quality of the domestic demographic composition of the Eastern Region of Indonesia as the object and subject of development, especially from the IKN perspective.

Figure 2 Scope of Readiness of 12 KTI Regions in Supporting Indonesian IKN



Several things are within the scope of preparation for the 12 Provinces of Eastern Indonesia, namely: Government, Regional Government and Community. The government's task is to prepare policies and regulations in response to economic and business cooperation with the IKN authority body or with Bappenas which can then be included in the governor's regulations. (PERGUB), then Perusda must prepare a strategy and business plan (Renbis) to be involved in the development of IKN, especially in rings 3 and 4, as well as RKTL (follow-up work plans) for rings 1 to ring 4.

Apart from norm-based theory, another factor related to the process of forming regional partnerships is the needs of the region. Several case studies have also found that economic need is one of the main factors driving the formation of regional partnerships (see Coe, 1992; Huggins, 1992). In addition to economic factors, political scientists have also found that social needs influence public policy outcomes (Peterson, 1981; Dye, 1990). Thus, the need factor is another important determining factor that drives the partnership formation process. In this case, the need factor can be said to be a driving factor in creating partnerships so that a region can survive. Regional needs can be in the form of economic needs to improve

community welfare as well as social needs such as interaction between officials, entrepreneurs and other stakeholders. This interaction capability will be able to increase knowledge insight into various policies carried out by other local governments, and knowledge of various policies carried out by other local governments can be used as benchmarking in making similar policies in the local government itself.

From the community side, the 12 provinces must prepare to increase capacity and skills, especially for workers who will be sent to the IKN area, training must be carried out through the local BLK (Job Training Center) to obtain certification for certain skills needed in the development process in IKN, such as equipment drivers. -heavy equipment, electrical technicians, AC installation technicians, painting technicians, brick and cement installation technicians, electric welding technicians, etc. There are tens of thousands of workers involved and certified expertise is needed.

Likewise, MSME units from the communities of 12 provinces, in IKN the opportunity to market goods and services is very wide open, with the addition of 1.5 million to 3 million residents and migrant workers in IKN, it is certain that the demand for goods and services will also increase. will increase.

Then, what about the working mechanism, from the Joint Team of 12 Provinces in KTI with the Nusantara IKN Authority Body. There are 12 Provinces in the Eastern Region of Indonesia, namely South Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, West Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, Gorontalo, Maluku, North Maluku, NTT, NTB, Papua and West Papua, meanwhile there are 155 Regencies/Cities included in the 12 the province. Furthermore, these 12 Provinces formed a joint team, called the Regional Partnership Team for the Eastern Region of Indonesia in the framework of the National Capital of the Archipelago in East Kalimantan, which is based on the pentha helix. which is under one Joint Secretariat which is located in the National Capital of the Archipelago in East Kalimantan.

The above can be seen in the image below:



Figure 3: Diagram of Preparation for Collaboration with 12 KTI Provinces in IKN Nusantara-East Kalimantan

The first step for the 12 KTI provinces is to form a Joint Team, which formulates a vision and mission for economic and development cooperation in IKN Nusantara in East Kalimantan. With this vision and mission, the direction and objectives of the 12 provinces will be clearly visible. This KTI, as explained below.

1. Mission 1. Is to facilitate regulatory direction and policies so that the 12 KTI Provinces need to issue Regional Regulations or Governor Regulations related to economic cooperation and development in the East Kalimantan IKN. Because without a Regional Regulation or Gubernatorial Regulation, the legal basis for this cooperation will be difficult to implement.

2 Mission 2, is to facilitate development planning and the impact of IKN on the province in question, in the IKN Law and the IKN Master Plan book it is necessary to use it as a reference to synergize with development planning in each region. So that we can find out what concrete steps must be implemented by the province ybs.

3. Mission 3, is to facilitate the availability of building materials and employment. This mission is intended to extract and source construction raw materials as well as involve workers from 12 provinces to be involved in various IKN physical projects, so that the people of KTI are not just spectators of IKN development. the.

4. Mission 4, Facilitate Cooperation between Perusda and business entities undertaking development in IKN, with the existence of Perusda Collaboration in these 12 Provinces, it can be ensured that the activities of Perusda will be even higher because mutually beneficial business opportunities will be opened between Perusda and the state-owned enterprises undertaking IKN development as well as with the IKN authority itself.

Figure 4. Joint Team Working Mechanism of 12 KTI Provinces with the Agency
IKN Authority in supporting IKN Nusantara



The diagram above can be explained that the mechanism of the 12 Provinces facility team is as a mediator that connects the regional governments of the 12 KTI provinces with the IKN authority body and Bappenas which is divided into 3 fields, namely the Government Sector, the Regional Government/Business Sector and the Community Empowerment Sector. This facilitation team can also be a bridge with financial institutions, investors and banks in the financing process related to the involvement of the 12 KTI provinces in IKN Nusantara in East Kalimantan.

The organizational structure or work structure of the collaboration team facilitating 12 KTI provinces with the IKN authority and Bappenas, can be seen in the following diagram

Figure 5. Organizational structure of the Cooperation Agency in 12 KTI regions



As the supervisor in the structure of the facilitation team is the governor, who subsequently issued a Governor's Decree for the appointment of a facilitation team for cooperation between 12 KTI regions with the Authority Body consisting of 12 sub-sectors, with support, coordination and good synergy with financial/banking institutions, respective regional OPDs. -individually and with Perusda and other private entities. In particular, the readiness of each regional regional government to be involved in the development process at IKN can be seen in the following diagram

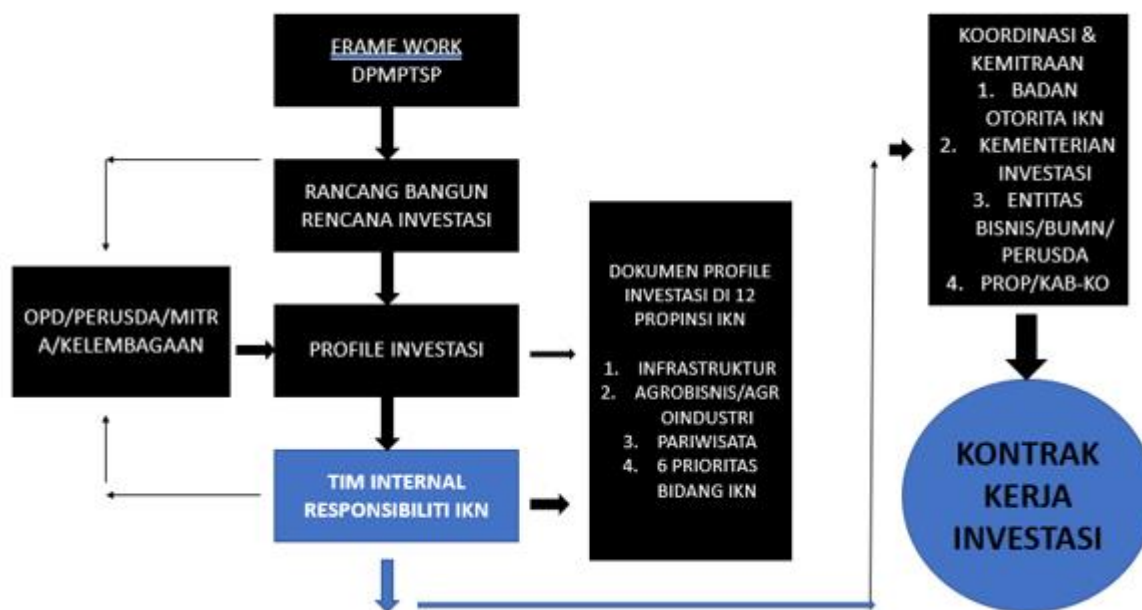
Figure 6. Preparation Design for Regional Business Entities/Perusda in 12 KTI Provinces

DESIGN KHUSUS ENTITAS BISNIS DAERAH



Perusda in each region must prepare documents related to the company profile, business plan (renbis) and RKT (Follow-up Work Plan) which contains various aspects such as business field, number of assets, number of human resources and skilled kindergartens, etc. One of the spearheads of the 12 Provinces in KTI is the One Stop Investment and Licensing Service (DPMPTSP), as a collaboration kitchen with the IKN authority body. Various matters related to the investment potential of each province in KTI must have the information documented accurately, because the IKN Authority Body requires various kinds of information regarding the potential of the 12 KTI Provinces for cooperation. Without this information, it is certain that the direction of cooperation will experience obstacles, because the Authority Body IKN also cannot stand alone by relying on state-owned enterprises that carry out physical development in IKN, this can be seen clearly in the following diagram :

Figure 7. Investment Cooperation Diagram for 12 KTI Provinces



The One Stop Investment and Licensing Service (DPMPTSP) of each province needs to design an investment plan and create an investment profile for each province which is then executed by the IKN internal responsibility team, at least the investment profile document contains investment in infrastructure, agribusiness/ Agroindustry, Tourism and 6 Priority IKN sectors, the final result of this process is the birth of Investment Work Contracts (KKI) in 12 KTI Provinces. For this reason, if the grand design is for economic and business cooperation, these 12 Provinces in the Eastern Region of Indonesia with the IKN authority body, If this is accomplished, a joint secretariat building is needed, including a joint secretariat with Perusda throughout the Eastern Region of Indonesia which is in one building which is equipped with various kinds of facilities, seminars, convention rooms, exhibition halls for potential MSMEs from 12 Provinces in the Eastern Region of Indonesia.

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The design of a partnership policy between regional governments in the Eastern Region of Indonesia (KTI) is a design for determining joint policies to resolve the problem of development gaps between the Western Region of Indonesia (KBI) and KTI and to support the development of the Indonesian Archipelago. The partnership between the KTI provincial governments must be institutionalized as an official tool between the provincial governments which begins immediately so that various necessary preparations are carried out.

On this basis, it is recommended that the 12 Provincial Governments immediately hold a meeting to discuss various important and urgent issues, with the leading sector Head of the IKN Authority Agency.

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