

Social Community Characteristics Indigenous people in the Capital City of Nusantara, Indonesia

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Abstract: The planned relocation of Indonesia's national capital from Jakarta to East Kalimantan, particularly to Penajam Paser Utara and Kutai Kartanegara Regencies, is expected to substantially transform the region's social, economic, and cultural landscape. This study examined the baseline characteristics of local and indigenous communities within the Nusantara Capital City (IKN) development area, focusing on education, livelihoods, language, economic conditions, and land ownership. A mixed-method approach combining qualitative description and quantitative analysis was employed. Data were collected through documentation and surveys involving 200 purposively selected respondents from Sepaku, Pemaluan, Teluk Dalam, Babulu Darat, and Babulu Laut, all of whom had resided in the area for at least five years. The findings reveal a socioeconomically diverse community, with 45% of respondents completing senior high school and only 5% holding bachelor's degrees. Agriculture remains the dominant livelihood, employing 45% of respondents, while Indonesian serves as the primary lingua franca among Javanese, Bugis/Makassar, and indigenous Paser/Bali communities. Sepaku recorded the lowest average monthly expenditure (IDR 345,000), indicating limited purchasing power and potential vulnerability to marginalization. Emerging challenges include land ownership disputes, social tensions, theft, flooding, and limited access to clean water. These findings highlight the importance of culturally sensitive policies, community empowerment, and infrastructure development to ensure that indigenous and local communities benefit equitably from the IKN transformation.

Keywords: Capital city relocation, socio-economic and cultural, Nusantara, sustainable development

INTRODUCTION

The capital city is the center of economic activity, has diplomatic missions and government institutions, reflects a unique style in terms of the economy and culture of society, and shows the character of a country (Bulgini, M.I., & Sugiharto, A., 2022). Managing the nation's capital city is not an effortless thing because it is the center of various activities, including social, economic, and political, not to mention problems related to natural conditions, such as what happened in Indonesia, which is a supermarket disaster (Adiyoso, W., 2018; Hutasoit, W. L., 2019). As we know, Jakarta is the center of the national capital in Indonesia, but

it faces many unresolved problems, which has led the government to consider building a new government center (Doris, 2019; Kumalawati et al., 2025). The new government center was moved to Penajam Paser Utara and Kutai Kartanegara, East Kalimantan, according to the president's presentation on 26 August 2019 (Kumalawati et al., 2025; Humas Kemensetneg., 2019; Mahardika, A. G., & Saputra, R., 2022). The objectives of moving the Archipelago's capital city include (1) creating equitable development and economic justice; (2) reducing the burden of problems on the island of Java, especially the city of Jakarta, which is overpopulated; (3) realizing IKN that is safe,

modern, sustainable, and resilient; and (4) creating a new civilization as a representation of the progress of the nation with the concept of a modern, smart, and green city (Endriyanto, 2022; Darwis, M., & Rudiadi, R., 2023). As we know, 57% of Indonesia's population is concentrated on the island of Java, which also has the largest area of land conservation in the country and is experiencing very high urbanization growth. 2000; National, M. P. P., & Bappenas, K., 2019; Mulyani, S. et al., 2020; Wahyudie, T., 2020; Herdiana, D., 2022).

It is hoped that the relocation of the capital city of the archipelago, IKN, will have a positive impact on national economic growth and create a capital that is conducive and accommodative in the context of administering a national government based on ethical, clean, and professional governance (Deny, 2019; Kusuma, 2019; Rofiq, 2019; Wicaksono, 2019). In addition to the positive impacts, there are also negative impacts that need to be watched out for related to the preservation of biodiversity, global warming, population growth, pollution, and wastage of natural resources that are not friendly to the local environment, as well as socio-demographic issues (Danarto et al., 2023; Afrianto, W.F., and Fadila Tamnge, 2015; Sembiring, S.B., 2022). Seeing this, it is necessary and important for sustainable development to carefully consider aspects of social and economic development (Mieczysław, A., et al., 2020). For a sustainable economy, infrastructure development and community empowerment are the keys to optimizing this potential through sustainable environmental conservation (Hasriyantiet al., 2024).

In addition, the development of IKN takes place in an area that is ecologically characterized by wetland environments, including peatlands, swamps, and areas with high hydrological dynamics. These environmental conditions have historically shaped the social characteristics of local communities, such as settlement patterns, livelihoods, land-use practices, and collective adaptation mechanisms to environmental risks. Long-term interactions between communities and wetland ecosystems influence social structures, economic activities, and community resilience, which in turn affect how local populations respond to large-scale development and environmental change (Folke et al., 2005; Mitsch & Gosselink, 2015). Therefore, understanding community characteristics in the IKN area cannot be separated from the wetland

environmental context that forms the social-ecological foundation of the region.

Understanding the social, economic, and demographic conditions, including the characteristics of the people at the IKN development location, is crucial. Economic development cannot be achieved without economic growth, which is an essential component (Ramadani et al., 2022). Community characteristics regarding education, livelihoods, language, economic activity, land status, ethnicity, types of settlements, and so on are critical to know because they are related to improving the quality of life and human welfare in preparation for the development of IKN on a wider scale. Space utilization must take into account land capacity, harmony, balance, and integration, considering the increase in space density and existing land limitations (Murni, Madaul, & Abu, 2023).

Local communities must be able to compete and prepare for the effects of IKN's future development. These various potentials can contribute to the welfare of local communities if they are utilized and managed sustainably (Handayani, Arfan, & Sideng, 2025). Considering the above mentioned backdrop, it is crucial to explore "Community Features in the Capital City of Nusantara, Indonesia. Earlier investigations into the transfer of Indonesia's capital have largely emphasized policy, infrastructure, environmental ramifications, and macroeconomic considerations, while insufficient focus has been placed on in-depth studies of local community attributes at the proposed IKN development sites. This research tackles this deficiency by analyzing the social, economic, and demographic traits of communities in the IKN region, focusing specifically on elements influencing community readiness and competitiveness in the face of extensive development within a unique social-ecological framework. The findings from this study are that community characteristics play an important role in supporting the success of sustainable development at the construction site of the new state capital in Indonesia.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

The concept of the Archipelago's Capital City as a Forest City, where 50% of its territory is maintained as a forested area, is a policy that is in line with the characteristics of the new location for the State Capital (Pamungkas, A. G., 2022).

The Capital City of the Archipelago (IKN) has chosen several areas in East Kalimantan as the location for the new national capital in Indonesia (Sujana, I. N., 2019; Prima, S. C et al., 2020; Saraswati, M. K., & Adi, E. A. W., 2022). Relocating the location of the national capital to develop the national capital area and also equitable development (Taufiq, M., 2017; Aziz, N. L. L., 2020; Pribadi, D. S., & Utomo, S., 2021; Khair, O. I., 2022; Nugrohosudin, E ., 2022) because most of Indonesia's economy is located on the island of Java (Firman, 2002; Nurzaman, 2002; Nurzaman, 2012; Winarso & Firman, 2002; Kumalawati R et al., 2022). The development of the new capital city area represents a spatially based regional development approach that integrates social, cultural, economic, physical, and institutional factors within the framework of sustainable development planning and management (Damanik & Amin, 2019; Achmad, W., 2022).

Accordingly, the Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) must consider diverse social, political, economic, cultural, technological, and natural environmental conditions to ensure harmonious interaction between human activities and the ecological system (Tajuddin & Masniar, 2025). To protect both communities and their environments and to avoid development failure, sustainable development also needs to pay close attention to social and economic factors (Muhammad Wali, S. T., et al., 2023; Anggraeni et al., 2025). In this context, understanding the characteristics of the community is crucial for the ongoing development of capital cities. Community characteristics are complex, encompassing social, economic, and cultural dimensions such as educational levels, types of employment, language usage, and social structures, all of which collectively influence a community's capacity to adapt to significant growth.

Thus, relocating the national capital as the center of administration and governance necessitates careful strategizing from several viewpoints, encompassing the preparedness of local populations for national stability. The administration, advancement, and application of natural resources should be executed efficiently to improve the regional economy (Normelani et al., 2022). Existing local potential must be considered because it is the main capital in development (Windusancono, B. A., 2021; Saputro A et al., 2023). The capital of a country will be a benchmark and a reflection in the eyes of the international community when looking at

its prospects as well as its value (Djayanti, H. D. et al., 2022). The capital of a country is a vital entity that serves as its center of government (Rahmawati, N et al., 2020; Putra, S. F et al., 2022; Djayanti, H. D et al., 2022). The development of a government center in a country will experience pros and cons (Fristikawati, Y et al., 2022; Erwanti, F. L. P., & Waluyo, W., 2022).

Pros and cons in preparing, building, and relocating capital cities, especially in terms of financing/funding and what the economic implications are, including potential failures, socio-ecological impacts, and lessons from several countries, need to be given serious attention (Purnama, S. J., & Chotib, C., 2023). The high pros and cons in the construction of the Archipelago Capital location requires serious attention so that sustainable development can proceed as expected (Ernan Rustiadi, D. K. K., 2021). The environmental harm present in our vicinity demands significant focus (Rusdiansyah, Kumalawati, & Efendi, 2023).

Community and local government must work together in managing land for sustainable development (Djauhari et al., 2023). To stay competitive, sustainable development must also consider the community's traits to prepare it for the national capital's construction site. Seeing this, it is essential to do research to find out the characteristics of the people in the development area of the new national capital (see Figure 1). The characteristics of the community are essential to know because they are the basic capital in regional development towards sustainable development (Mahadiansar, M et al., 2020; Habib, M. A. F., 2021).

RESEARCH METHODS

The approach in mixed-method research (Mulyadi, M., 2011) is a qualitative approach with a descriptive analysis method (Rukajat, A., 2018; Herdiana, D., 2022) and quantitative, in accordance with the research objectives, which will describe the characteristics of the people in the IKN transfer area. Research with a qualitative approach will produce output in the form of a description of the research problem (Nofriansyah, D., 2018; Cahyono, E. A., et al., 2019) in the form of a thorough, real, and natural description (Creswell, 2007; Silalahi, U., 2009). A quantitative approach is used to test the validity and reliability of existing primary data so that the data presented is valid and produces correct data (Rukajat, A., 2018; Nurlan F., 2019; Riyanto, S., & Hatmawan, A. A., 2020).

Data collection techniques in this study used documentation studies (Nilamsari, 2014) and used primary data. Respondents were selected using purposive sampling, based on the following criteria: (1) permanent residents who had lived in the study area for at least five years, (2) aged 18 years or older, and (3) actively involved in local social and economic activities. This sampling technique was chosen to ensure that respondents possessed sufficient knowledge and experience regarding community conditions before and after the designation of the area as the location of the IKN development.

A total of 200 respondents were surveyed and proportionally distributed across the five villages in accordance with the demographic conditions and village characteristics. This sample size was deemed representative for descriptive social research because it effectively captured the variation in community characteristics between villages and satisfies the principle of sample sufficiency for mixed-methods analysis. In order to offer a comprehensive understanding of the community attributes within the IKN development region, the data was analyzed in three critical stages: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion extraction.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Indonesian people have different characteristics from people from other countries

(Aulia, L. R., et al., 2021). These traits encompass (1) pluralism/diversity, (2) reciprocal comprehension among community members, (3) elevated tolerance, and (4) the presence of ethical sanctions. The attributes of a community can be discerned through educational attainment, occupational categories, linguistic diversity, economic engagement, income levels, house ownership, ethnic composition, settlement types, and communal activities (Kumalawati, R., 2016). A comprehensive understanding of the community's characteristics is indispensable for the successful establishment of the New State Capital. Characteristics of the individuals in the research region include:

1. Education

Education is the most important thing in human life (Yuristia, A., 2018; Soraya, Z., 2020; Fitri, S. F. N., 2021), so every Indonesian is entitled to education (see Table 1). Education broadly signifies a lifelong journey enabling each person to thrive and evolve positively. (Indy, R et al., 2019).

Education enables the community to perpetually acquire knowledge in social dynamics and culture, fostering the development of virtuous character and cultivating a generation equipped with a progressive attitude (Maampa, E. R., 2021; Pristiwanti, D et al., 2022). Table 1. Illustrates the location of public education in the new state capital.

Table 1. Last education of research respondents Last Education

Village	Last Education					Total
	Sepaku	Pemaluan	Teluk Dalam	Babulu Darat	Babulu Laut	
B	0	3	4	2	1	10
3Y-D	0	0	1	0	0	1
SHS	33	23	11	8	15	90
JHS	3	4	2	11	13	33
PS	13	6	10	7	19	55
No school	1	4	2	2	2	11
Total	50	40	30	30	50	200

B: Bachelor, **3Y-D** : 3-Year Diploma, **SHS:** Senior High School, **JHS:** Junior High School, **PS:** Primary School (Source: Primary Data Processing and Analysis Results, 2025)

The last educational condition of the people in the study area was dominated by high school graduates, around 90 people out of a total of 200 respondents, or around 45%, while only 10 respondents, or 5% of all respondents, had a college degree. About 5%, or 11 people, have never attended formal education at all. The distribution of education levels across the five

villages/kelurahan shows that SMA education is most prevalent in Sepaku, with 33 people, while Babulu Darat has the lowest number, with only 8 people. The highest level of education, a bachelor's degree, was primarily held by 4 people in Teluk Dalam, which represents 17% of the respondents from that area and 2% of all research respondents. Whereas in Sepaku there

was not a single research respondent who had the last education equivalent to a bachelor's degree. High school graduates dominate the educational landscape at the new national capital's construction site. The more individuals who attain higher education, the greater the support for the nation's progress and the successful development of IKN locations.

2. Type of Occupation

The current paradigm of Indonesia's economic development always leads to the highest economic growth (Suryono, A., 2010; Rivai, R. S., & Anugrah, I. S., 2011). The effect of economic growth can theoretically reduce poverty (Pananrangi, A. I., 2012; Mafruhah, A.

Y., 2021; Hastin, M., & Siswadi, F., 2021), however, expansion does not ensure the eradication of poverty. Indonesia possesses a wealth of natural resources, however a significant number of its population remains impoverished. (Sulaiman, S., 2019; Anwar, Z., & Wahyuni, W., 2019; Khoerulloh, A. K., et al., 2020; Apriyanti, M. E., & Hatmoko, B. D., 2023). The low quality of education and the low socio-economic status of the Indonesian people prevent them from getting promising jobs to earn an income that suits their needs (Putri and Setiawina, 2013; Sulaiman S., 2019; Yulianti, N. P. R., & Mangku, D. G. S., 2020). Respondents' work types in the study area can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Types of Respondents' Occupation in the Study Area

Village	Sepaku	Pemaluan	Teluk Dalam	Babulu Darat	Babulu Laut
Farmer	30	19	14	13	19
Planter	1	0	0	0	0
Teacher	1	0	2	1	0
Self-employee	5	4	3	10	5
No job	4	5	0	1	1
employee	4	5	7	1	0
Miner worker	5	6	1	3	4
Fisherman	0	1	2	0	19
Breeder	0	0	1	0	0
Salesman	0	0	0	1	2
Total	50	40	30	30	50

Source: Primary Data Processing and Analysis Results, 2025

The occupation that dominates the location is farming, with a total of 95 people out of a total of 200 respondents, or around 45%, in five research locations, namely Sepaku, Pemaluan, Teluk Dalam, Babulu Darat, and Babulu Laut. Meanwhile, very few residents in the study locations worked in gardening and animal husbandry; only 1 person out of all respondents from five villages did. Additionally, it is anticipated that the extant agricultural land will be diminished as a result of the land clearing at the IKN location. Consequently, this requires considerable attention. Due to the fact that the majority of individuals are employed in agriculture, there is concern that the diminished agricultural land area will result in an increase in unemployment. In addition, there is concern that the diminished agricultural land area will result in a decrease in the current rice stockpiles, which

will have an impact on the food security of IKN locations.

3. Language Use

Language functions not only as a medium of communication but also as a cognitive instrument that facilitates thinking, reasoning, and the exchange of ideas in both interpersonal and social contexts (Suryaman, 2012). National identity, community cohesion, and shared understanding are all influenced by language, which is a critical component of social interactions. It is a critical component of multicultural societies. Indonesian, Bugis, and Javanese were the most prevalent linguistic factions in the Nusantara Capital region, with six languages being identified as actively used by the local populace (Table3). Indonesian is the primary lingua franca, which enables communication among a variety of ethnic

communities. Its significant role in promoting social unity and enabling effective communication among the culturally diverse community of the IKN region is underscored by

its extensive use, which extends from personal and social interactions to more significant institutional, administrative, and national discussions.

Table 3. Language used by Respondents in the Study Area

Village	Sepaku	Pemaluan	Teluk Dalam	Babulu Darat	Babulu Laut	Total
Indonesia	7	19	37	17	12	92
Jawa	31	6	0	4	5	46
Bugis	10	7	0	0	31	48
Paser	3	1	0	1	4	9
Bali	0	1	0	0	0	1
Banjar	0	0	0	2	1	3
Sunda	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	50	40	30	30	50	200

Source: Primary Data Processing and Analysis Results, 2025

Language is essential for human growth, starting with personal development and expanding to wider social engagements within the society. Individuals develop self-awareness, comprehend their environment, and foster significant social connections through language. Language not only acts as a means of expression but also serves as an instrument for communication, social cohesion, and adaptation, enabling the dissemination of knowledge, cultural values, and shared comprehension across various social settings (Solin, 2010).

Communication activities occur on various occasions; indeed, many people are accustomed to using the Indonesian language. People frequently demonstrate greater fluency and understanding in Indonesian compared to their native language (Marsudi, 2008). However, it is undeniable that regional languages play a crucial role in preserving a country's culture and shaping human character, as both culture and language evolve based on societal needs (Devianty, 2017).

4. Economic Activity Public Average Expenditures

Welfare is a system that enables all citizens to live their physical and mental lives to the best of their ability, accompanied by a sense of security, decency, and inner and outer serenity. This system encompasses social, material, and spiritual life. and social requirements (Rambe et al., 2008; Rambe, D. N. S., & Aslami, N., 2021). Most people agree that household spending is a good way to measure socioeconomic happiness. In general, households with higher levels of welfare allocate a lesser proportion of their total expenditure to food, while a larger share is assigned to non-food consumption, which is indicative of the satisfaction of higher-order needs.

This pattern is in accordance with Engel's Law, which posits that the proportion of income spent on food decreases as household income increases, despite an increase in absolute food expenditure. As a result, the proportion of food expenditure is a valuable indicator of the economic status and welfare of a household. The average household expenditure in the study area is delineated into food and non-food consumption categories in Table 4.

Table 4. Average Expenditure of People in the Study Area

No	Village	Number of Respondents (Person)	Monthly Average Spending/ Number of Respondents
1	Sepaku	50	Rp345.000
2	Pemaluan	40	Rp790.700
3	Teluk Dalam	30	Rp706.060
4	Babulu Darat	30	Rp1.621.935
5	Babulu Laut	50	Rp1.295.076

Source: Primary Data Processing and Analysis Results, 2025

The lowest expenditure per month is for respondents who are in Sepaku, with an average expenditure of IDR 345,000/month. This could have implications for the low income of the people living there, which correlates with their low spending or purchasing power. Sepaku is the core location of the IKN development, so it needs to receive serious attention when the construction begins because it is feared that the local community will be eliminated along with the development progress. Babulu Darat has the highest average monthly expenditure of IDR 1,621,935 among the five research villages.

Investment in Welcoming IKN

Economic activity serves as a fundamental metric for assessing successful growth across national, provincial, district, and municipal tiers. Advancement seeks to enhance individuals' well-being, both financially and socially. A primary objective of development is to generate a multitude of employment opportunities that can invigorate the economy. The development process should effectively lower the unemployment rate. Participation of the community in diverse economic endeavors has extensive repercussions for all economic activity (Rimbawan, 2012).

Table 5. Economic Investment Activities in the Research Area

No.	Village	Yes	No	Total
1	Sepaku	18	32	50
2	Pemaluan	3	37	40
3	Teluk Dalam	1	29	30
4	Babulu Darat	1	29	30
5	Babulu Laut	6	44	50
	Total	29	171	200

Source: Primary Data Processing and Analysis Results, 2025

5. House Ownership Status

The house is included in the category of one basic human need that has a critical role in the family, such as a center for family education, culture, and quality improvement for future generations (Mardiana, 2018). Home ownership within the community results from a decision-making process that considers the diverse economic, social, and physical needs and abilities of its members, viewing housing as a facility (Indrianingrum, 2016). According to Law No. 4 of 1995, Article 5, paragraph (1), concerning housing and settlements, it is explained that every citizen is entitled to occupy and enjoy and own a decent home in a healthy, safe, harmonious, and orderly environment. Every individual has numerous options when it comes to selecting housing or a settlement. The options include building a home yourself, renting, paying with credit or cash, and receiving

grants or other forms of assistance as stipulated by applicable laws (see Table 6).

The status of home ownership in the new national capital territory was inconsistent prior to the announcement of the relocation to the national capital. The majority of the 200 respondents were homeowners in the five villages that served as research locations, with as many as 175 of them possessing a home. Out of a total of 50 respondents in Sepaku Village, approximately 46 have their own homes, 2 rent, and 1 continues to reside in the family's residence. Additionally, 1 respondent indicated that they have not yet acquired a residence. The level of financial security of an individual is demonstrated by the ownership of a house in their own name. Consequently, it can be inferred that the majority of individuals in the study locations have financial security in terms of their residence status and ownership.

Table 6. Status of Home Ownership in the Study Area

Village	House Ownership Status				Total
	Own	Rent	Stay with other	Not have	
Sepaku	46	2	1	1	50
Pemaluan	34	3	3	0	40
Teluk Dalam	28	1	1	0	30
Babulu Darat	21	6	2	1	30

Village	House Ownership Status				Total
	Own	Rent	Stay with other	Not have	
Babulu Laut	46	0	4	0	50
Total	175	12	11	2	200

Source: Primary Data Processing and Analysis Results, 2025

6. Tribal domination in IKN locations

Indonesia is one of the largest archipelagic countries in the world, with a total of approximately 17,500 islands, and is known as a country that has a diversity of ethnic cultures (Prasetya, S. P. et al., 2022). Indonesian ethnic culture is a cultural wealth that is owned in this country; this cultural diversity should be of concern to anyone in Indonesia. The diversity of ethnic groups in Indonesia fosters a varied culture with unique characteristics, local systems, knowledge, and structures (Selvia & Sunarso, 2020). The location for moving the national capital is an area inhabited by a very plural society. This movement has resulted in the

spread of culture (Karsidi, DR, 2005; Abdullah, O. S., 2017), which in the end formed different tribes. Based on Table 7, it can be seen that the tribes that dominate the location of the national capital vary quite a bit, including 10 tribes. The majority of ethnic groups occupying the location of the archipelago's capital are the Bugis/Makassarese (73) and Javanese (64). The Paser tribe is relatively small, with only 37 members. The diversity of ethnic groups living in a location for the relocation of the nation's capital illustrates evidence of the readiness of the area in the future to accept migrants from outside with ethnic backgrounds that are different from indigenous tribes.

Table 7. Ethnic groups that dominate the IKN locations

Village						
Tribe	Sepaku	Pemaluan	Teluk Dalam	Babulu Darat	Babulu Laut	Total
Bugis	11	12	15	3	32	73
Paser/ Balik	5	13	0	10	9	37
Jawa	32	12	7	8	5	64
Penajam	1	0	0	0	0	1
Jakarta	1	0	0	0	0	1
Banjar	0	2	7	6	4	19
Balikpapan	0	1	0	0	0	1
Madura	0	0	1	0	0	1
Sunda	0	0	0	2	0	2
Batak	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	50	40	30	30	50	200

Source: Primary Data Processing and Analysis Results, 2025

7. Type of Settlement

Migration to large cities is a common phenomenon. Mass migration was driven by several factors, and from there a unique pattern of regional changes was born, forming cities (Labolo, M., & Toana, A. A., 2022). Migration is the movement of people from one place (e.g., a country) to another place to settle; inter-village migration occurs between one village and another, and then there is inter-city travel that occurs between one urban area and another urban area. A chain of movement occurs when a

group of people first succeeds and attracts relatives, friends, or neighbors from their original area. They were followed by residents from where they had come. Seasonal migration refers to the movement of populations from one location to another, occurring at specific times of the year and returning to their original location at other times. Rural-urban migration from villages to cities (Febriawan et al., 2017) can lead to an increase in the number and types of settlements in the migration destinations (see Table 8).

Table 8. Types of Settlements in the Study Area

Village	Types of Settlements			Total
	Local	Migrant	Transmigrant	
Sepaku	3	15	32	50
Pemaluan	34	6	0	40
Teluk Dalam	22	8	0	30
Babulu Darat	16	13	1	30
Babulu Laut	20	30	0	50
Total	95	72	33	200

Source: Primary Data Processing and Analysis Results, 2025

Table 8 shows that the types of settlements are still dominated by local settlements, with a total of 95 settlements out of 200 respondents, or around 45%. The most common types of local settlements were found in the study area, followed by 72 types of migrant settlements. With the development of the IKN, it is predicted that the number of migrant and transmigration settlements will increase significantly, potentially surpassing the number of local settlements. In response to this situation, we must devise strategies to prevent the IKN development from displacing local residents.

8. Woman Activity

Women's activities or women's empowerment are essentially planned and collective activities that are implemented through capacity-building programs for individuals, particularly disadvantaged groups, to enable them to fulfill their fundamental needs in the areas of expressing ideas, making life choices, implementing economic activities, mobilizing resources, and participating in social activities (Zubaedi, 2013). The activities of women are influenced by society's perception of the equality of men and women (Yulianingsih, Herawati, 2022).

Empowerment activities are divided as follows: (1) PKK is a group that empowers women to be independent and raise families.

PKK is a national development movement that is managed by and for the community and is focused on community development. It originates from the grassroots. (Nurdewanto et al., 2015); (4) Posyandu is a forum for communication of technology transfer in public health services from Family Planning from the community, by the community, and for the community with support services and technical assistance from health and family workers (Sembiring, 2004); (5) Gapoktan, which is a farmer's economic institution consisting of several farmer groups that have certain characteristics (Kosasih et al., 2014); (6) RT meetings are a process that can be used to see the level of participation of group members (Asniar and Sawoprasodjo., 2019), and (7) Karang Taruna is a youth organization in Indonesia that fosters the social consciousness of the younger generation, emerging from a collective awareness and sense of social duty within the community, particularly aimed at the youth in rural areas, sub-districts, or similar social groups, with a focus on social welfare (Sunoto & Nulhakim., 2017). The women's empowerment activities carried out in all research areas were PKK, Arisan, and Koran recitation. This activity can serve as a means of communication between community members in each region so that it can support the smooth development of the IKN (see Table 9).

Table 9. Women's empowerment activities in research locations

Village	Sepaku	Pemaluan	Teluk Dalam	Babulu Darat	Babulu Laut
PKK	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lottery Club	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Recitation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Posyandu	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Gapoktan	Yes	Tidak	Yes	Tidak	Yes
RT Meeting	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Karang Taruna	No	Yes	No	No	No

Source: Primary Data Processing and Analysis Results, 2025

9. Complications That Arise Post-Determination of IKN

The relocation of an area must provide a favorable or unfavorable consequence. Transferring the capital to the Kalimantan region will enhance energy efficiency, reinforcing Indonesia's status as a maritime state and facilitating the pursuit of quality economic growth and sustainable development. A significant portion of the region, two-thirds, consists of maritime areas; hence, Indonesia's economic growth has mostly been anchored on land-based activities. The inference is that the economic viability of maritime endeavors is steadily diminishing. The economic issues in Indonesia have primarily resulted from soaring logistics costs (Hutasoit, 2019). This problem is one of the strong reasons to move the national capital from Jakarta. After the transfer was carried out, it was feared that it would trigger much bigger problems (see Table 10). Difficulties emerged as development progressed

at the IKN site, notably in the Ring 1 region of the proposed state capital, which includes Sepaku and Pemaluan. The acknowledged concerns are societal difficulties such as envy within the community, a surge in stealing, and disagreements over land rights between distinct groups. Furthermore, economic problems are also unavoidable due to the relocation of the nation's capital, namely the difficulty in accessing jobs that occur due to educational and skills requirements that are not accessible to the community and environmental problems, among others; clean water problems; floods that began to occur due to land conversion; road widening, which impacted land control by the nagara; and the environment, which began to be busy, causing noise and also air pollution. Land acquisition disputes and fraud have also arisen. All problems that start to arise must be handled appropriately so as not to cause much bigger problems that will disrupt the ongoing IKN development process.

Table 10. Problems That Arise After the Determination of the IKN

Village	Sepaku	Pemaluan	Teluk Dalam	Babulu Darat	Babulu Laut
Social Problems	Social jealousy, Theft	Theft, land claim conflicts,	No	No	Theft
Economic Problems	The job field is difficult	Increased workload, difficulty getting work	No	No	No
Environment Problems	Clean water, floods, road widening	Noise, air pollution, flooding	No	No	No
Others	Loss of residence, resettlement due to land acquisition, land disputes	fraud	No	No	No

Source: Primary Data Processing and Analysis Results, 2025

CONCLUSION

Social, Economic, and Cultural Conditions Indigenous or private communities prior to relocating the national capital should ideally always be a consideration for the government. It really needs special treatment from the government to prepare the conditions of the people in the resettlement location so that the people are not marginalized as a result of the relocation of the capital. The low quality of life of indigenous people should be a concern for the government so that they can survive when the capital region of a developing country becomes a metropolitan area.

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