

Siaran Pers

Pembangunan Ibu Kota Negara Libatkan Masyarakat Lokal Hingga Kembangkan Sektor Industri Digital Dan Inovasi

DEPOK – Constructing the new State Capital (IKN) not only requires the proper infrastructure and the environment to do so, but should also consider the welfare and livelihoods of its future and current population. To discuss the importance of these socio-cultural aspects, the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas held the Seventh National Dialogue on moving the State Capital: "Building the Quality of Socio-Cultural Life" on Tuesday (25/2) at the University of Indonesia, Depok, West Java.

"The Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas has taken into account the future urbanization that will take place at the new State Capital site. Currently, the local population in the area is at around 100,000 people. This number is estimated to increase to 700,000 people by 2025 and reach 1.5 million to 1.6 million people by 2035, with a projected population of 1.7 million to 1.9 million people by 2045. We will build the city with this consideration in mind, be it the transportation infrastructure, the buildings and more. We will continue to ensure the environment of the area is also maintained," explained the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas' Deputy for Regional Development Rudy Prawiradinata.

Around 1.5 million migrants consisting of public sector workers (ASN), members of the police force and the military (and their families), as well as other economic actors will be relocated to the new State Capital. Therefore, the transfer of the IKN to East Kalimantan needs to be prepared in such a way that it becomes possible not to interfere with local aspects and populations. A comprehensive understanding of the social, economic and cultural characteristics of the local community will help Indonesia realize a "Smart, Green, Beautiful and Sustainable" capital city.

In 2018, East Kalimantan's population of 3.6 million people was projected to increase to 5 million to 7 million people by 2025, 8.7 million to 9.7 million by 2035 and 10 million to 11 million by 2045. This projection was made due to the fact that the government will not only develop the planned IKN area, but also its surrounding areas. Rudy also stated that he did not want the IKN to act as an enclave that will neglect its surrounding areas. He hopes that the Planning Development Board (Bappeda) will also help construct vocational training and job training centers (BLK) for the types of jobs that will be needed in the new Capital.

According to Rudy, there will be several sectors that will be developed at the IKN so that local communities could participate in the city's development as well.

"Starting from the service sector, higher education, and the digital innovation industry, we will develop this in the IKN area. These sectors will help attract new residents to the city because when it comes to urbanization, people would not want to move to a new place if there are no opportunities for them. We will also prepare the local communities so that they are able to participate in the development of the city. This will create a significant number of jobs, not to mention that when the State Capital has already developed, there will be significant new demands in terms of agriculture, small and medium scale industries (IKM), and others," Rudy explained.

In fulfilling a pluralistic and harmonious capital city in accordance with the identity of the Indonesian nation, a comprehensive understanding and planning of socio-cultural and socio-economic aspects are required. Planning for social aspects are carried out using ensuring factors such as community acceptance, improving the quality of human resources, utilizing and developing local wisdom, considering the sources

of community livelihoods, as well as the role of various parties including the millennial generation within the IKN's development itself.

"The largest employment sector will be in trade and agriculture, but the largest job creation will occur in the education services sector and trade," explained the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas' Deputy for Population and Workforce Pungky Sumadi.

Differences in socio-cultural characteristics between local people and immigrants in the area need to be anticipated from the very beginning so that community resilience in ecological, economic and socio-cultural terms can be realized.

"The ecological and cultural wisdom of the community, which influences the way of life for generations must continue to be preserved so that it can be utilized for the development of the State Capital," explained the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas' Expert Staff Member for Social Affairs and Poverty Reduction Vivi Yulaswati.

The Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas has carried out various studies, including the demographic, social and cultural aspects of the State Capital transfer. The study has been conducted in the initial stages, which would later need to be discussed and explored further with various experts.

"A city can only be called a city if it is populated well. If we talk about society, we are talking about cultural connectivity, not just the concrete buildings, not just the factories, and certainly not just the roads, but humans a

"City only means if there are people. If we talk about society, we are talking about cultural connectivity, not just concrete, not just factories, and not just roads, but humans and humans are social creatures," explained the Chancellor of the University of Indonesia Ari Kuncoro. Lecturer of Architecture and Planning at Gadjah Mada University Laretna Adishakti also revealed the importance of development with a comprehensive cultural perspective. "Building the National Capital is a legacy that has been done by humans. Hopefully, the National Capital City will become a heritage site that still maintains local wisdom," explained Laretna.

Kementerian PPN/Bappenas telah melaksanakan berbagai kajian, termasuk aspek demografi, sosial dan budaya dalam pemindahan IKN. Kajian yang dilakukan merupakan tahap awal, yang perlu didiskusikan dan didalami lebih lanjut dengan berbagai pakar. "Kota hanya berarti kalo ada masyarakat. Kalo kita berbicara masyarakat, kita bicara konektivitas budaya, bukan sekadar beton, bukan sekadar pabrik, dan bukan sekadar jalan, tapi adalah manusia dan manusia adalah makhluk sosial," jelas Rektor Universitas Indonesia Ari Kuncoro. Dosen Arsitektur dan Perencanaan Universitas Gadjah Mada Laretna Adishakti juga mengungkapkan pentingnya pembangunan dengan perspektif budaya yang menyeluruh. "Membangun Ibu Kota Negara merupakan sebuah *legacy* yang dilakukan manusia. Semoga nantinya Ibu Kota Negara menjadi saujana pusaka yang tetap mempertahankan kearifan lokal," jelas Laretna.

Dialog Nasional VII Pemindahan Ibu Kota Negara: "Membangun Kualitas Kehidupan Sosial Budaya" dilaksanakan Kementerian PPN/Bappenas bekerja sama dengan FISIP Universitas Indonesia untuk mendapatkan masukan yang konstruktif agar Masterplan Pembangunan IKN yang akan segera disusun dapat menerapkan prinsip inklusif, lestari, berkelanjutan, serta mampu mendukung pertumbuhan ekonomi yang mendorong pemerataan ke seluruh wilayah Indonesia. Diskusi publik ini akan terus dilaksanakan sebagai bentuk pelibatan publik, terutama dari generasi milenial di lingkungan kampus. Suara milenial akan sangat

mempengaruhi wujud IKN kita ke depan sebagai *the Best City on Earth*. “Mimpi Bapak Jokowi adalah membuat Ibu Kota Negara menjadi pusat kluster inovasi dan riset dunia. Di sinilah peran aktif milenial dibutuhkan untuk mewujudkan keinginan tersebut,” ujar Staf Khusus Presiden Billy Mambrasar.

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