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Potential Social Impacts of the Capital Relocation Plan of the Republic of Indonesia: Identification and Management Alternatives

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Abstract:

The plan to relocate the Republic of Indonesia's National Capital to East Kalimantan will certainly have impacts, including social impact. This impact certainly must be managed, especially the negative impact, to avoid or prevent, overcome, minimize, or control it. The environmental study carried out in 2019 is a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) because this project is a national strategic project. The purpose of this SEA is to provide protection directions and criteria for environmental security and identify the condition of social and economic aspects. Through SEA, one of the priority strategic issues is recognized, namely social dynamics. The SEA drafting team provided some recommendations. However, it turns out that these recommendations do not cover social feature priority issues. Therefore, it is necessary to identify the social impacts or Social Impact Analysis (SIA) of this project plan. Because the National Capital is planned as an area, every physical development project plan planned within it must be accompanied by an Environmental Impact Analysis (EIA), including an SIA. Identification of potential impacts using the simple interaction matrix method succeeded in identifying some social impacts. Because currently the capital relocation project has entered the construction stage, identification of potential impacts is carried out to predict the impacts that may occur during the construction and operation stages. Four positive impacts are possible during construction: increased in-migration, increased employment opportunities or reduced unemployment, increased population, and more even distribution of Indonesian population. The negative impacts are increased population density and the occurrence of social conflict. So, there are more positive impacts than negative impacts. All potential impacts during the construction phase are predicted to continue into the operation phase, however, the intensity is predicted to decrease slightly, especially with increased employment opportunities.

Keywords: capital relocation plan, social impacts, strategic environmental assessment.

印度尼西亚共和国首都搬迁计划的潜在社会影响：识别和管理备选方案

摘要:

将印度尼西亚共和国首都迁往东加里曼丹的计划肯定会产生影响，包括社会影响。当然必须管理这种影响，尤其是负面影响，以避免或预防、克服、最小化或控制它。2019年进行的环境研究是一项战略环境评估，因为该项目是国家战略项目。本战略环境评估的目的是为环境安全提供保护方向和标准，并确定社会和经济方面的状况。通过战略环境评估，优先战略问题之一得到认可，即社会动态。战略环境评估起草小组提出了一些建议。然而，事实证明，这些建议并未涵盖社交功能优先级问题。因此，有必要对本项目方案进行社会影响识别或社会影响分析。由于国家首都规划为一个区域，因此在其中规划的每个实体开发项目计划都必须附有环境影响分析，包括社会影响分析。使用简单交互矩阵的方法识别潜在影响成功地识别了一些社会影响。由于目前迁都项目已进入建设阶段，因此进行潜在影响识别，预测建设和运营阶段可能产生的影响。施工期间可能产生四种积极影响：移民增加、就业机会增加或失业减少、人口增加以及印度尼西亚人口分布更均匀。负面影响是人口密度增加和社会冲突的发生。因此，积极影响多于消极影响。施工阶段的所有潜在影响预计将持续到运营阶段，但强度预计会略有下降，尤其是随着就业机会的增加。

关键词：资本搬迁计划、社会影响、战略环境评估。

1. Introduction

1.1. Research Background

On April 19, 2019, the President of the Republic of Indonesia Jokowi decided to relocate the National Capital (IKN) from Jakarta to East Kalimantan Province as a realization of the mandate of the 2020 - 2024 National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJM) (Saputra et al., 2021). The reasons behind this plan are: (1) The population of Jakarta was too large and dense, in 2020 the population density of Jakarta will reach 16,704 people/km² (Baswedan, 2020), "very dense" according to the Indonesian National Standard that is SNI 03-1733-2004 (Standar Nasional Indonesia, 2019), this figure is 118 times the national average due to high urbanization; (2) The quality of the physical environment for the City of Jakarta, especially the air, is already very bad, physically it looks full of "smog" (smoke and fog = haze) with a concentration of PM 2.5 as of 27 January 2022: 5.9 times above the annual WHO air quality guideline value (IQ Air, 2022); (3) High crime rate in Jakarta with the Crime Index ranking 21st in Asia with a score of 53.7; and ranked first at the national level (Times Indonesia, 2021); (4) Jakarta often floods, including postal floods and tidal floods (Paat, 2021). By relocating the IKN to East Kalimantan, it can also equalize the distribution of the population because until 2020, around 60% of Indonesians still live in Java, Madura, Bali, and Lombok, which cover only ± 6.6% of Indonesians (Harihanto, 2020). Meanwhile, East Kalimantan Province, which covers 129,066.64 km² (Central Statistics Agency – (BPS, 2022a), has a population of only 3.77 people (Central Statistics Agency – (BPS, 2022b) with a density of only 29.22 people/km² (Central Statistics Agency – (BPS, 2022c).

As a national-scale development project, this project is predicted to cause various impacts, including negative social impacts, which need to be identified in order to anticipate or plan their management so that they can be avoided, prevented, mitigated, minimized, or controlled; because it brings harm. Conversely, the positive impacts that may occur can be increased and

can provide greater benefits to the community (Kementerian Negara Lingkungan Hidup, 2012). As a strategic project, this project was completed with a General and Global Strategic Environmental Assessment (KLHS). However, this KLHS was only carried out using the fast method (Rapid Assessment) which recommends: (1) strengthening the expression of local community identities and spatial planning of peri-urban or urban village transitions by strengthening past identities and cultural heritage; (2) development of affirmative policies and development of existing sub-districts and villages on the keys to accelerating location preparation, social integration, accelerating the benefits of IKN growth and improving environmental quality; and (3) a roadmap for the development of existing communities in prospective IKN and satellite areas from 2020 - 2025: communities around habitats and High Conservation Value (HCV) areas; community-based agriculture fields and gardens; and old village communities and traditional areas (Ministry of Environment and Forestry – (Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan, 2019).

The essence and objectives of the three recommendations are: (1) so that community identity and local culture are strengthened by the presence of IKN there, so that it does not become extinct; (2) the need for social integration between immigrants and local residents, because with the presence of IKN there will be more and more immigrants; but how to strengthen the identity of local people and culture as well as social integration between migrants and local residents has not been specified; (3) building, fostering the community around the IKN location, especially in areas with High Conservation Value so that the community does not damage the area, and the area's conservation value can be maintained; develop agriculture and cultivation among the community, especially among old and traditional village communities.

The recommendations for follow-up in the social field given from this KLHS are: (1) hold a more detailed KLHS of IKN Policies, Plans and/or Programs,

including KLHS for the master plan and plans based on this IKN KLHS; (2) community participation-based social and population development master plan planning in the development-growth stage for the next 25 years, including creating universal values of orderly, equal and sustainable public behavior; and (3) carrying out a more detailed follow-up feasibility study related to local socio-cultural systems, as well as urban growth patterns and trends (Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan, 2019).

Seen from the follow-up recommendation number (2), this paper is at least one form of community participation; and judging from the follow-up recommendation number (3), this paper is part of a follow-up feasibility study, especially the social environment feasibility study. The environmental feasibility study as a whole should be realized in the form of an EIA for each activity plan that is part of this project as a whole. Until now, the intended EIA and will be carried out are only the Regional (Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat¹ et al., 2022).

Of the various types of impacts that might occur from the plan to relocate the capital city of the Republic of Indonesia, social impacts were chosen as the object of research because impacts on social components are usually the ends of impacts from other aspects - physical and chemical. The social component is clearly an important component because it involves humans.

One of the important social parameters that must be studied in every EIA document is "community's perception and attitude toward the project plan" in the study area. The importance of studying this parameter is that if there are many people in the study area who are against the project plan, a solution must be found. Thus, the implementation of the project is not hampered and even canceled as has happened in other East Kalimantan Province areas, namely the City of Bontang. Regardless of the attitude of those who rejected the project plan because it was too close to a settlement (less than 500 m), the local Amdal Assessment Commission issued an Environmental Permit for the project plan. In the end, the people went to court The Environmental Permit was canceled by the Court (EksposeKaltim, 2017) and the project location was moved to Sumatra.

However, in Table 1 of the Decree of the Head of the Environmental Impact Controlling Agency Number 299/1996 (Kep. Ka. Bapedal No. 299 tahun 1996) concerning Technical Guidelines for the Study of Social Aspects in the Preparation of EIA, which includes these parameters, it is explained that the social parameters listed in the table must be selected, adjusted to the project plan and local environmental conditions (Kepala Badan Pengendali Dampak Lingkungan, 1996). In addition, in another regulation regarding Amdal, namely Regulation of the Minister of State for the Environment No. 17 of 2012 (Kementerian Negara Lingkungan Hidup, 2012) concerning Guidelines for

Community Involvement in the EIA and Environmental Permit Process, this parameter is not explicitly stated. In the Ministerial Regulation it is only called "suggestions, opinions and public responses" (Kementerian Negara Lingkungan Hidup, 2017). It should be stated explicitly "the perceptions and attitudes (suggestions, opinions and responses) of the community toward the project plan".

The aforementioned indicates the inconsistency. In fact, given the importance of these parameters as explained above, these parameters should be studied in the EIA document for all types of projects.

In practice, the emergence of community perceptions and attitudes toward the project plan can occur in "Community Engagement" as an activity that must be carried out by the project initiator (according to Per. Men. LH No 17 of 2012) through "Announcement" and "Public consultation" before the Framework References are arranged. In accordance with the theory of the formation of perceptions and attitudes, the information about the project plan provided by the project initiator is a stimulus for the formation of community perceptions and attitudes toward the project plan. Therefore, the perceptions and attitudes of the people in the study area toward the project plan must be studied and known before the project activities begin, and are not an impact of the project activities. Community perceptions and attitudes toward this project plan can be positive or negative.

Regarding people's perceptions and attitudes toward the plan to relocate the capital city of the Republic of Indonesia, a survey conducted by Pahlevi (2021) found that 61.9% of people did not agree with the plan for various reasons ranging from "the location of relocating IKN is less strategic" until "can change history". But Pahlevi did not mention where the survey respondents were being stalked. Whatever the reason, realistic or not, rational or not, the government needs to pay attention to the results of this survey so that the project can run smoothly.

1.2. Formulation of the Problem

1.1. What social impacts (negative or positive) could occur from the proposed IKN relocation project from Jakarta to East Kalimantan?

1.2. What types of management can theoretically and numerically be applied to manage the social impacts (negative or positive) of the plan to relocate the IKN from Jakarta to East Kalimantan?

1.3. Research Purposes

1.1. Identify social impacts (negative or positive) that could occur from the plan to relocate IKN from Jakarta to East Kalimantan.

1.2. Provide recommendations to the project initiator and other related parties regarding forms of management that can be applied to manage the intended impacts, especially negative impacts.

2. Research Methods

The main steps of this research are as shown in Figure 1.

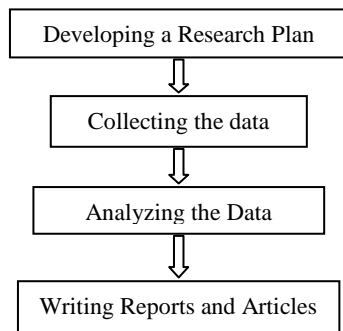


Figure 1. Main stages of this research process

In addition, the relocation of the capital of the Republic of Indonesia is somewhat different from the relocation of the capitals of other countries, for example Malaysia. In Malaysia, only the administration was moved from Kuala Lumpur to Putrajaya (Kalla, 2019). Meanwhile, the relocation of the capital city of the Republic of Indonesia, in addition to its administrative affairs, also moved offices, officials, and even the presidential palace. This means that there will be many impacts that arise.

As research in the social field, alternative impact management resulting from this study has limitations, unlike physical, chemical, and biological impact management, which are relatively fixed and standardized because they usually use a technological approach. Meanwhile, social impact management is generally in the form of an institutional and social approach, so its application is very dependent on the institution and the quality of its human resources, and has a higher level of relativity. Salya (2022) in his research examined the strategic intelligence approach regarding relocation plans The State Capital of the Republic of Indonesia (IKN) states that strategic intelligence thinking has a broad spectrum by seeing the importance of multidisciplinary aspects, which includes specific variables ranging from social to diplomacy.

Identification of potential impacts is carried out using the Simple Interaction Matrix method (Leopold et al., 1971) between the activity stage components and the social environment components, which are equipped with causality (Kementerian Negara Lingkungan Hidup, 2006). Meanwhile, the recommended forms of impact management are identified through the analogy method of similar projects with similar impacts by referring to existing environmental feasibility study documents, in particular the social environmental feasibility study documents of similar projects. The boundary of this study area is Indonesia, bearing in mind that this project is on a national scale, so that it can influence and get responses from the people of all Indonesia.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Social Impact in the Construction Stage

Identification of potential impacts, which was carried out by dividing the project into two stages (construction and operation) because the project has now entered the construction phase, succeeded in identifying 17 social impacts. Activities in the construction phase, which include the construction of buildings, infrastructure and supporting facilities, and public facilities and social facilities, are identified as having seven potential impacts on social aspects. The seven impacts consist of six positive impacts and one neutral impact. The seven potential impacts are: (1) increasing land prices (+), (2) increasing employment (+), (3) increasing the quality of local human resources (+), (4) increasing business opportunities (+), (5) increasing household income (+), (6) the creation of a double income pattern for local residents (+), and (7) increasing the types and number of informal economic activities (\pm), where (+) = positive impact; (\pm) = neutral impact.

The increase in land prices occurred because apart from being needed by the government, there were also more migrants who of course needed land, at least for a place to live. This impact is a continuation of the impact predicted to occur during the preparation stage due to the land acquisition for the project site. For local peoples this impact is positive because as local people, they certainly have significant amount of land. This includes transmigrants who have been stationed there (Sepaku) since 1975 (Bukit Raya Village Government, 2023) because Sepaku village is a transmigrant settlement area. However, from an economic perspective, some think it will contribute to the increase in inflation, both on a provincial and national scale (CNN Indonesia, 2019).

Increasing employment is a direct positive impact of construction development because this activity requires some workers that are predicted to be filled by migrant and local workers. This impact can have a follow-on impact on the form of increasing the quality of local human resources and household income.

The increasing quality of local human resources can occur in those involved in construction development. In this activity, local workers can learn from migrant workers who usually bring positive values – more diligent, more skilled, more tenacious, and so on.

Likewise, an increase in household income can occur for local workers, especially if they are previously unemployed. This increase in household income can be largely due to increased business opportunities for local people. This increase in business opportunities occurs because it is predicted that many migrant workers will need services – catering, laundry, lodging, and boarding that can be provided by local people. Even though in practice what is currently

underway is project workers who are brought in from other regions (especially Java) flats are made by the IKN Authority as the project initiator.

However, it is also possible that other activities in the future, especially investor activities, will use the services of local people like that. This impact can also occur because construction requires several materials and labor, some of which can be provided by local people. This impact can have a secondary impact on creating a dual income pattern for the local population because providing services for these migrant workers may be an odd job that they were not previously familiar with. The results of Rachmawati's research (2021) show that the cases of moving the national capital that have been carried out so far, especially in Malaysia and Myanmar, have encouraged new activities like this.

Judging from the scale, permits, and number of workers absorbed in these part-time activities, they can be classified as informal economic activities; because the scale is relatively small, does not require a permit, and does not involve many workers (Swasono, 1986). The impact of increasing the type and number of informal sector activities occurs to serve informal sector workers. This impact is classified as a neutral impact, can be positive or negative depending on the perspective. Judging from the number of workers that can be absorbed by this sector, it is often referred to as an economic safety valve (Swasono, 1986). From a public order perspective, this sector is often branded as disturbing public order because most of them are street vendors who seize the sidewalks. Meanwhile, the impact of increasing in-migration (\pm), increase in population (\pm), increase in population density (\pm), and more even distribution of population (+) is a follow-up impact that has occurred since the preparatory stage.

The increase in migration to and around IKN locations occurred because they heard that there would be a project there and that the project initiators had deliberately brought in workers. The goal of these migrants is usually to find work on projects, open businesses, and try their luck to improve their lives. This impact can lead to derivative impacts: increasing the number and density of population around the project site. Increasing the population is a neutral impact, it can be positive or negative, depending on the perspective. As a positive impact, because the number of populations in the prospective IKN locations is currently very small [9]. An adequate population is needed as a development implementer. As a negative impact due to the increasing number of people in the project location, it can threaten natural resources in the vicinity, especially forests. Likewise, the increase in population density around the project site also has a

neutral impact. As a positive impact, because the initial baseline was "not dense", only 30 people per square kilometer (BPS, 2022; BPS Kabupaten Kutai Kartanegara, 2022). A negative impact due to increasing population density around the project site can reduce the carrying capacity and the capacity of the environment.

3.2. Social Impact in the Operational Stage

The impacts that have been identified at the operational stage are: (1) increase in regional infrastructure and facilities (+), (2) increase in public facilities (+), (3) increase in regional accessibility (\pm), (4) increase in unemployment (-), and (5) increase in crime (-), where (-) = negative impact. In addition, the impacts that occurred during the Construction phase will continue into the Operations stage, namely: (1) increasing business opportunities, (2) increasing household income, (3) increasing quality of local human resources, and (4) the creation of a double income pattern. The addition of regional infrastructure and facilities is a direct positive impact from construction development, because the IKN will be equipped with infrastructure and facilities: clean water installations (Tempo, 2022), roads and offices (Kompas, 2022). Likewise, the increase in public and social facilities is also a direct positive impact of this activity because IKN will be equipped with public facilities: landfills, bus stops, and stadiums (DosenSosiologi, 2022). Meanwhile, the increase in regional accessibility is a derivative impact of the increase in regional infrastructure and facilities. This impact can be seen as a positive impact or as a negative impact depending on the viewpoint. Can be a positive impact because this impact can increase the economic activities of the community around the IKN. Can be categorized as a negative impact because the impact of increasing accessibility in this area can increase threats to natural resources, especially the forest around the IKN.

The impact of increasing in-migration, increasing population, increasing population density, and more even distribution of the population is predicted to occur since the preparation stage, besides being predicted to continue at the construction stage, will also continue into the operation stage. Meanwhile, the impacts that are predicted to occur during the construction phase and continue into the operation phase are: (1) increasing the quality of local human resources; (2) increasing regional infrastructure and facilities; (3) increasing public and social facilities; (4) creating a dual income pattern for local people (+); (5) increasing the types and number of informal economic activities, and (6) increasing regional accessibility (Table 1).

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Table 1. Identification of social impacts in the preparation, construction – operation phase of the plan to relocate the capital of the Republic of Indonesia

Impact	Phase	
	Construction	Operation
1. Increasing land prices	√	√
2. Increasing in-migration (±)	√	√
3. Increasing population (±)	√	√
4. The occurrence of social conflict (-)	√	√
5. Increasing population density (±)	√	√
6. More even distribution of Indonesian population (+)	√	√
7. Increasing employment (+)		√
8. Increasing the quality of local human resources (+)		√
9. Creating business opportunities (+)	√	√
10. The creation of a double income pattern for local residents (+)	√	√
11. Increasing types and number of informal economic activities (+)		√
12. Increasing household income (+)	√	√
13. Increasing regional infrastructure and facilities (+)	√	√
14. Increasing public and social facilities (+)		√
15. Increasing the accessibility of the region (±)		√
16. Increasing unemployment (-)		√
17. Increasing crime (-)		√

As for the alternative impact management, alternatives, especially the negative impact, Table 2 shows the

Table 2. Recommended negative impact management alternatives

Phase and Impact	Management Alternative	Relevant Agencies
Preparation, Construction Phase:	Prohibition of land sale and purchase transactions in the IKN area by the public	Badan Pertanahan Nasional (National Land Agency)
1. Increasing land prices		
2. Increasing in-migration	1) Openly announce the needs of workers according to their qualifications in the mass media and social media 2) Directing migrant job seekers to other regions in East Kalimantan according to the qualifications of migrants and regional needs through announcements in the mass media and social media	1) IKN Authority 2) Local Government (Province of East Kalimantan and Regencies/Cities around the IKN)
3. The occurrence of social conflict	1) Gathering local community leaders and immigrants into one organization to provide enlightenment to migrants and local communities to prevent conflicts between migrants and local residents. 2) Providing outreach to local communities to adopt the positive values brought by migrants.	1) IKN Authority 2) Local Government (Province of East Kalimantan and Regencies/ Cities around the IKN)
Operations Phase:	Directing migrant job seekers to other regions in East Kalimantan according to the qualifications of migrants and regional needs through announcements in the mass media and social media so that they do not just concentrate near the IKN.	Local Government (Province of East Kalimantan and Regencies/Cities around the IKN)
4. Increasing population density		
5. Increasing the accessibility of the region	1) Avoid building roads through forest areas to prevent illegal logging. 2) Conduct intensive surveillance in forest areas and protected forests around the new road.	1) IKN Authority 2) Local Forestry Agency (Province and district/city)
6. Increasing unemployment	1) Providing business training to migrant job seekers who wish to open their own businesses in accordance with existing opportunities. 2) Provide skills training for unskilled job seekers in accordance with existing job opportunities.	1) Local Manpower Office (Provincial and district/ city) 2) CSR Forum
7. Increasing crime (-)	1) All alternatives for managing the impact of increasing unemployment are indirectly also management alternatives for the impact of increasing crime. 2) Improve routine security operations.	1) Local Manpower Office (Provincial and district/city) 2) CSR Forum 1) The National Police of the Republic of Indonesia. 2) Regional Police (Provincial and District/ City).

The suggested positive impact management alternatives are shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Recommended positive impact management alternatives

Phase and Impact	Management Alternative	Relevant Agencies
Construction phase: Increasing employment (+)	Involve as many local workers as possible in each activity within their qualifications	Project initiator Project contractor
Increasing the quality of local human resources	Involve as many local workers as possible in each activity	Project initiator Project contractor
Increasing business opportunities	Provide skills training according to project needs to local HR	Local government
	Provide wide opportunities for local people to become project partners	Project initiator Project contractor

4. Conclusions and Policy Recommendations

4.1. Conclusion

It is estimated that there will be 17 potential impacts on the social aspect of the IKN relocation plan with a higher proportion of positive impacts than negative impacts. There are at least ten positive impacts, three negative impacts, and four neutral impacts. The ten positive impacts are: (1) increasing land prices, (2) a more even distribution of the Indonesian population, (3) increasing employment, (4) increasing the quality of local human resources, (5) creating business opportunities, (6) the creation of a double income pattern for local people, (7) increasing types and number of informal economic activities, (8) increasing household income, (9) increasing regional infrastructure and facilities, and (10) increasing public and social facilities. The three negative impacts are (1) increasing social conflict, (2) increasing crime, and (3) increasing unemployment. The neutral impacts are: (1) increasing in-migration, (2) increasing population, (3) increasing population density, and (4) increasing regional accessibility.

Alternative impact management that is suggested and is expected to be implemented, especially for managing negative impacts, are: (1) openly announce the need for workers in accordance with their qualifications in the mass media and social media throughout Indonesia, (2) directing migrant job seekers to other region in East Kalimantan according to the qualifications of migrants and regional needs through announcements in the mass media and social media, (3) gathering local community leaders and immigrants into one organization to provide enlightenment to migrants and local communities to prevent conflicts between migrants and local peoples, (4) Providing outreach to local communities to adopt the positive values brought by migrants, (5) avoid building roads through Forest Areas to prevent illegal logging, (6) conduct intensive surveillance in protected forest and primary forest areas around the new road, (7) providing business training to migrant job seekers who wish to open their own businesses in accordance with existing opportunities, (8) provide skills training for unskilled job seekers, in accordance with existing job opportunities, and (9) improve routine security operations.

Announcing the number and qualifications of workers required for the IKN relocation project is

recommended because this project is a national project that can invite job seekers from all regions of Indonesia. It is estimated that these job seekers will come from the Special Region of Jakarta, Banten, West Java, Central Java, the Special Region of Yogyakarta, East Java, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan and North Kalimantan (Liputan6, 2022). Their qualifications also need to be announced so that not all job seekers flock to the project site.

Directing job-seeking migrants to other areas in East Kalimantan in accordance with the qualifications of migrants and regional needs through announcements in the mass media and social media is recommended to be carried out so that they do not all go to the location of the IKN relocation project, especially those whose qualifications do not match what is needed. This action is necessary so that they can get jobs in other areas around the location of the IKN relocation project. Moreover, from now on and in the future these areas will become buffer zones for new IKNs, which means there will be some jobs and business opportunities there (Yusuf, 2022). This action is expected to be carried out by each local government around the location of the IKN relocation project.

Gathering local community leaders and immigrant leaders into one organization to provide understanding to migrant communities and local communities to prevent conflicts between migrants and local communities will be effective if community leaders (formal and informal) take a role. They must explain to the local community that Kalimantan (location of the IKN relocation project) is also Indonesian territory, and explain to newcomers to behave and respect the local culture by implementing the principle "where the earth is stepped on, there the sky is upheld".

Providing socialization to local communities to adopt positive values brought by migrants can effectively prevent social conflicts between migrants and local residents if community leaders can show examples of the values in question, including those that have been adopted by local communities so far.

Avoiding road construction through forest areas is expected to be effective in preventing illegal logging by people because around the location of the new IKN development project there are still forest areas, at least secondary forest. As we all know that Kalimantan is one of the places that still has tropical forests as the lungs of the world, which has high biodiversity

(Welianto, 2022). This includes the "Taman Hutan Raya Bukit Soeharto" (Soeharto Hills Grand Forest Park) as an educational forest managed by Mulawarman University and "Hutan Lindung Sungai Wain" (Sungai Wain Protection Forest) (Ramadhan, 2020). By avoiding building roads near forest areas, access to forest areas remains limited. This management alternative recommendation is also in accordance with Ramadhan (2020) that there is still time for the government to deepen studies, especially on the protection of forest areas that are included around the IKN area.

Meanwhile, conducting intensive surveillance in forest areas and protected forests around the new road as an alternative to the management suggested is not very reliable. Especially if this work is handed over to local institutions. As an area rich in natural resources, the human resources in these local institutions are less diligent, less tenacious and tend to be relaxed. In general, "weak supervision" has indeed been one of Indonesia's shortcomings so far besides weak coordination.

Provision of business training and job training to job seekers who wish to open their own businesses and job seekers without skills as an alternative to managing the impact of rising unemployment will be effective if carried out in collaboration with companies operating in this area. Collaboration can be carried out through the CSR Forum because many companies, including foreign companies, operate in this area - coal mining companies, oil and gas mining companies, and plantation/forestry companies.

All the recommended alternatives for handling the impact of increased unemployment are at the same time expected to reduce crime because unemployment is one of the reasons for increased crime.

However, in this study, the intended social impacts have not been evaluated for their intensity and importance; bearing in mind that this study is an independent study, not a formal EIA study, and impact identification is only based on a general activity plan (not yet detailed). To determine in detail the impact in question, including the intensity and nature of the importance, a formal EIA must be carried out for each activity plan, considering that the IKN area is a region in which there are many activity plans to be carried out at different times. According to the regulations in force, each of these activities must be prepared with separate EIA. The regional EIA was replaced by the Strategic Environmental Assessment (KLHS) that had been made. In cumulative impacts, the cumulative intensity of each impact from different activities is the intensity of the impact at the regional level and at all stages of the activity.

4.2. Closing and Policy Recommendations

In conclusion, it can be said that this paper

emphasizes the importance of identifying, predicting, and managing impacts on social aspects in each EIA document. Unlike the general EIA documents so far, which emphasize the impact on physical and chemical aspects in the form of environmental pollution and damage. Considering that the social aspect is an important aspect that is directly related to humans and is often the result of all impacts on other aspects, especially impacts on physical and chemical aspects. The physical and chemical impact assessments must be continued with the social impact assessment.

It is recommended to project initiators and other related parties that all negative impacts on social aspects that are predicted to occur must be managed so that they can be avoided, prevented, mitigated, minimized or controlled. There are several positive impacts that are recommended to be managed so that they can increase and provide greater benefits, especially to local populations, namely: increasing employment and business opportunities, increasing the quality of local human resources, and increasing the type and number of informal economic activities.

To assess the intensity (magnitude) and the importance of the impact, it is recommended that a formal EIA be carried out for each activity plan that is part of the overall IKN development project by involving a regional consultant.

4.3. Limitations and Further Study

This study has limitations, so further studies are needed. The limitations are: (1) it is general in nature and is carried out on the plan to relocate the IKN as a whole, (2) it is based more on secondary data, and (3) it is theoretical-normative in nature. The follow-up studies are in the form of making environmental documents: (1) Amdal, (2) Environmental Management and Environmental Monitoring Efforts (UKL-UPL), or (3) other environmental documents in accordance with Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 2021 and according to the respective project scale each within the IKN Area, because the IKN is an Area.

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