



Croatian  
International  
Relations  
Review

—  
CIRR

—  
XXVIII (89) 2022,  
246-258

—  
DOI 10.2478/  
CIRR-2022-0014

—  
UDC 327 (4-6  
EU:73:55)

# Analyzing Defense and National Security Aspects from The Republic of Indonesia's Prospective New Capital City

Siswo Hadi Sumantri

*The Republic of Indonesia Defense University, Jakarta, Indonesia*

*Email: [siswohs1@gmail.com](mailto:siswohs1@gmail.com)*

*ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2567-2968>*

## Abstract

**Key words:**  
*Defense, National Security, Capital City, National Capital (IKN)*

*The largest archipelagic nation is between two oceans and two continents, giving Indonesia a unique and crucial geographical location. The relocation of Ibu Kota Negara (IKN) from Jakarta to East Kalimantan introduces additional geostrategic considerations. It is undeniable that the transfer of the Ibu Kota Negara (IKN) to East Kalimantan Province will have repercussions for Indonesia in the future, as it has been considered for several years. The experience of various countries that have relocated their capitals will provide input and considerations that can be used as more appropriate analysis material to examine problems in Indonesia, particularly in the areas of national defense and security for the welfare of the people, with the integration and blending of main, reserve, and support components (Sishankamrata).*

## Introduction

Indonesia has a unique and strategic geographical location, with the world's largest archipelagic country between two oceans and two continents [Nurunnisha, Roespinoedji, and Roespinoedji \(2021\)](#); [Ramadhan et al. \(2022\)](#) This position affords Indonesia direct land and marine borders with twelve countries in the region as one of the arteries of world trade. Indonesia's territorial seas are subject to border disputes and security concerns that impact local and regional instability. As an archipelago and maritime nation, Indonesia has a vested interest in establishing regional security, notably naval security, to support its position as the World Maritime Axis. Therefore, effective management of natural resources, border regions, and defense are essential. [\(Arvianissa & Fitriani, 2018\)](#).

Various parties have talked about the idea of moving the country's capital since several years ago [D. Kurniawan, Suswanta, Nurmandi, and Salahudin \(2021\)](#). Even during the Jakarta gubernatorial election campaign in 2007, the transfer of the state capital began to be widely discussed following the great flood that hit Jakarta in February 2007. Jakarta is deemed incapable of overcoming the problems of flooding and traffic congestion that threaten its role as the nation's capital, and the load of service functions and the viability of Jakarta as the nation's capital is increasing [Chotimah \(2016\)](#). The issue of the relocation of the national capital must be examined from various perspectives, including the congestion factor in Jakarta as the cause for the transfer and a deliberate endeavor to divide development evenly. The transfer of Ibu Kota Negara from Jakarta to East Kalimantan creates a new geostrategic perspective. The transfer will provide regional development benefits to the selected areas and the areas around the capital, such as Balikpapan, Samarinda, and Paser Regency. But it must also be considered the management of natural resources wisely. The challenges of the Indonesian government in the new Ibu Kota Negara (IKN) will be even greater due to limited resources in managing and anticipating new threats. When the new IKN is formed, this area will lack military facilities, infrastructure, security devices, and similar institutions. There are buffer

zones in Jakarta such as Banten and West Java, that reduce potential threats or even participate in securing the capital with a quick response if needed. This is different from the new IKN situation later. The existing buffer zone is only in east Kalimantan province, with one Military Command (Kodam) and one Police Headquarters (Polda). As a result, the response rate to threat mitigation has become weak ([Irawan, Dwisona, & Lestari, 2020](#)).

All efforts to defend the state and other actions of government functions must be understood to be organized to be devoted to the national interest. This means that all government functions, including defense functions, are the government's responsibility, not just the responsibility of the Indonesian National Armed Forces. There is also a plan to relocate the State Capital (IKN) from Jakarta to Kutai Kertagaya Regency (Kukar) and North Penajam Paser Regency (PPU) of East Kalimantan Province (East Kalimantan). According to their particular areas of expertise, all parties have a duty to contribute to success ([Sa'dianoor, Sutisna, & Saptono, 2022](#)).

## Literature Review

Jakarta is now the capital of Indonesia and one of the most important cities in Indonesia ([D. Kurniawan et al. \(2021\)](#); [Mori et al. \(2018\)](#)). Jakarta has been the capital of Indonesia since Indonesia's independence. Since 1945, it has been the capital of Indonesia. In addition to being the economic hub of Indonesia, it is of great significance. It is located on the island of Borneo's eastern coast. This city plays a vital role in Indonesia because most investors invest in Jakarta, and this city supports the whole Indonesian economic sector. Recent developments in Jakarta have increased the government's desire to relocate the capital of Indonesia to another location. The population of Jakarta is around 11.4 million people, which is relatively high in a given area of the city ([Rustiadi et al. \(2021\)](#)). This city is facing a number of issues in which, the first issue is based on the urban problems from overcrowding to pollution ([Azmi and Kusumasari \(2021\)](#)). With the increase in Jakarta's population, a number of issues are rising in the City ([Tanoerahardjo, Rooslamati, Kipuw, Ali, and Sahiratmadja \(2020\)](#)). This is one of the highly populated cities globally. Although several cities have many people living, Jakarta is facing various issues. The control of such a growing population and the delivery of the resources to the population is not easy in such cities. Therefore, with the increase in population, this city is facing several limitations related to the resources.

The Indonesian government is considering the construction of a new city due to the growing number of problems in the nation's capital. The decision to establish a new city as one of the new capitals of Indonesia is one of the most important. The Indonesian government is unable to handle the situation in Jakarta. Increasing the population and securing sufficient resources present a more significant problem. In addition, numerous agencies have stated that Jakarta is not a secure place to reside. It is one of the most popular tourist destinations, and many people from other countries visit Jakarta for tourism-related activities ([Adrianto et al. \(2021\)](#));

[Darmawan, Abidin, and Widyaningsih](#) . However, it is difficult for tourists to live fearlessly in this city.

Consequently, as the capital city of Indonesia, Jakarta is currently experiencing a variety of urban issues, the most significant of which is the city's overpopulation. After analyzing all of its concerns, the Indonesian government chose to relocate the nation's capital to a new place. On January 18, 2022, Indonesia approved a measure to relocate its capital from Jakarta to East Kalimantan, which is approximately 2,000 kilometers east of Borneo Island. The country's new capital city will be called Nusantara, which translates to "archipelago." The start of the new capital city of Indonesia is expected in July 2022. This city is one of the major plans of Indonesia as shifting capital is not easy to ask [Rahmat, Widana, Basri, and Musyrifin \(2021\)](#). In the planning of the new capital city, all prior demographic and security concerns are taken into account. The structure of the new metropolis is designed to address multiple problems. A number of more countries have also relocated their capital cities. Generally, the shifting of capital city is based on several advantages. Similarly, the shift of the capital city from Jakarta to another city is grounded on several advantages highlighted by the government of Indonesia. For instance, the shift of Ibu Kota Negara (IKN) from Jakarta to East Kalimantan created a new geostrategic perspective that afforded Indonesia several advantages. There are three key motives for capital transfer:

1. Socio-economic reasons
2. Political reasons
3. Geographical reasons

Social and economic factors always contribute to the growth of any City [Awolusi \(2021\)](#). Both social and economic elements are essential to the development of a nation, and they are linked to the economic progress of any nation. Similarly, social and economic variables are essential for selecting a country's capital. In addition to other causes, all the other nations transferred their capital based on social and economic considerations. Indonesia is also one of the countries focusing on social and economic factors to shift the capital city from Jakarta. These factors may include income and education [Hinnig et al. \(2018\)](#). It is necessary to relocate the capital because Jakarta is one of the cities experiencing problems with the income and education of its citizens. In addition, social and economic elements consist of work, neighborhood safety, and social supports. All these factors affect the living of the people and affect the ability to remain healthy and afford good living standards. As mentioned by the current study, Jakarta's population is increasing significantly.

Therefore, Jakarta faces social and economic factors related to income, education, employment, and various safety issues. Therefore, Indonesia needs to move the capital from Jakarta to another City. The second most important reason to shift the capital is political reasons. There are always several political reasons to shift the capital as the politicians have their

priorities related to the country's development. Furthermore, the third reason is based on the geographical factor. Capital city must have safe geographical location in all aspects because a capital city is always the heart of any country and has a central role in the country's growth. However, national security is one of the Republic of Indonesia's most crucial features [Pribadi and Permana \(2018\)](#). The analysis of military and national security will always be essential for nations. Similarly, the management of Indonesia considers defense and national security aspects while deciding to move the capital. National security or national defense is grounded on the security and defense of a sovereign state, including all the citizens, the country's economy, and institutions, which is the duty of government. It is one of the challenges for Indonesia to work on national security as it is one of the most critical tasks. There are several national security issues, and these issues are linked to the capital city. Therefore, the satisfactory achievement of national security or national defense is one of the more significant challenges in Indonesia.

## Research Methods

Data is descriptive information about an event or event. Numerous observational or investigative methods can yield data from various sources. Data might consist of text, numbers, symbols, photos, and even films. Data is separated into two types, namely qualitative data and quantitative data. In brief, qualitative data are information that cannot be represented numerically. Quantitative data are data that can be portrayed numerically. There are distinctions between qualitative and quantitative analysis methods based on the two data types. Utilizing content analysis tools and library research, this analysis employs a descriptive qualitative approach to collect the numerous concepts uncovered during the research procedure. The content analysis technique is a research method used to express the author's apparent or concealed ideas. While this study's literature review utilized secondary types and sources of data from research results, articles, and reference books debating subjects relating to the research theme, primary sources were also employed.

## Discussion

### a. Consideration of Moving the National Capital

The country's capital is the center of governmental activities, including administrative or executive, legislative, and judicial. The three government functions may be located in a single location (traditional capital) or in multiple places (split capital). The majority of nations, including Indonesia, have a single capital. The Netherlands (Amsterdam and The Hague), South Africa (Pretoria, Bloemfontein, and Cape Town), Bolivia (La Paz and Sucre), Israel (Jerusalem and Tel Aviv), Swaziland (Lobamba and Mbabane), Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur and Putrajaya), and Sri Lanka are examples of nations with split capitals ([Nishanthi, Dushanan, Mathanraj, & Priyadharshini, 2021](#)). The interconnected nature of human and natural

systems, such as demography, transportation, infrastructure, economy, agriculture, land cover, climate, air, and water, requires an integrated approach to decision making and policy impact assessment and their consequences in modeling (T. A. Kurniawan et al., 2022; Shahumyan & Moeckel, 2017; Tanoerahardjo et al., 2020)

Meanwhile, there are three common reasons for the transfer of capital: political, socio-economic, and physical factors. Political factors are frequently the most important when relocating the capital. In this regard, the governments of Brazil, Nigeria, and Pakistan have relocated their respective capitals to strengthen national unity (national cohesion), construct a symbol of the rise of the state, and more accurately portray the diversity of ethnic groupings Nwafor (1980). In addition, the transfer of the capital can also be used to affirm the country's political direction, as when the Tanzanian government moved its capital from Dar es Salaam to Dodoma to further develop the politics of Socialism by building a rural area in Dodoma. Socio-economic considerations are essential in moving capitals, especially to reduce regional inequality in these countries. It is hoped that with the construction of new capital can develop new areas that can reduce the concentration of activities in the location of the old capital. When determining the location of new capital, centrality is frequently the most important factor.

The geographical placement of the new capital in the center of the country will bring the capital closer to diverse sections of the country and facilitate the execution of government responsibilities Farbotko (2018). IKN is provided in accordance with the concept of woodland landscape and green open space Mutaqin, Muslim, and Rahayu (2021). The decision to move to the capital was big and cost money. The experience of countries like Brazil and Nigeria demonstrates that relocating the capital is a lengthy process. Brazil resolved to shift its capital from Rio de Janeiro to Brasilia in 1834 and 1946, but it wasn't implemented until President Kubitschek took office in 1960. The Nigerian government approved the relocation of the capital from Lagos in 1975, but Abuja was not officially declared as the nation's capital until 1990 Nwafor (1980). Moving the capital city from Jakarta requires a specific and in-depth study. Other countries can provide experiences that can be used as lessons and considerations. The relocation of the capital city is not solely based on the density of the old capital or minimal infrastructure and even urban facilities. Other considerations must be analyzed, such as political and socio-economic considerations that form the basis for relocating the nation's capital city.

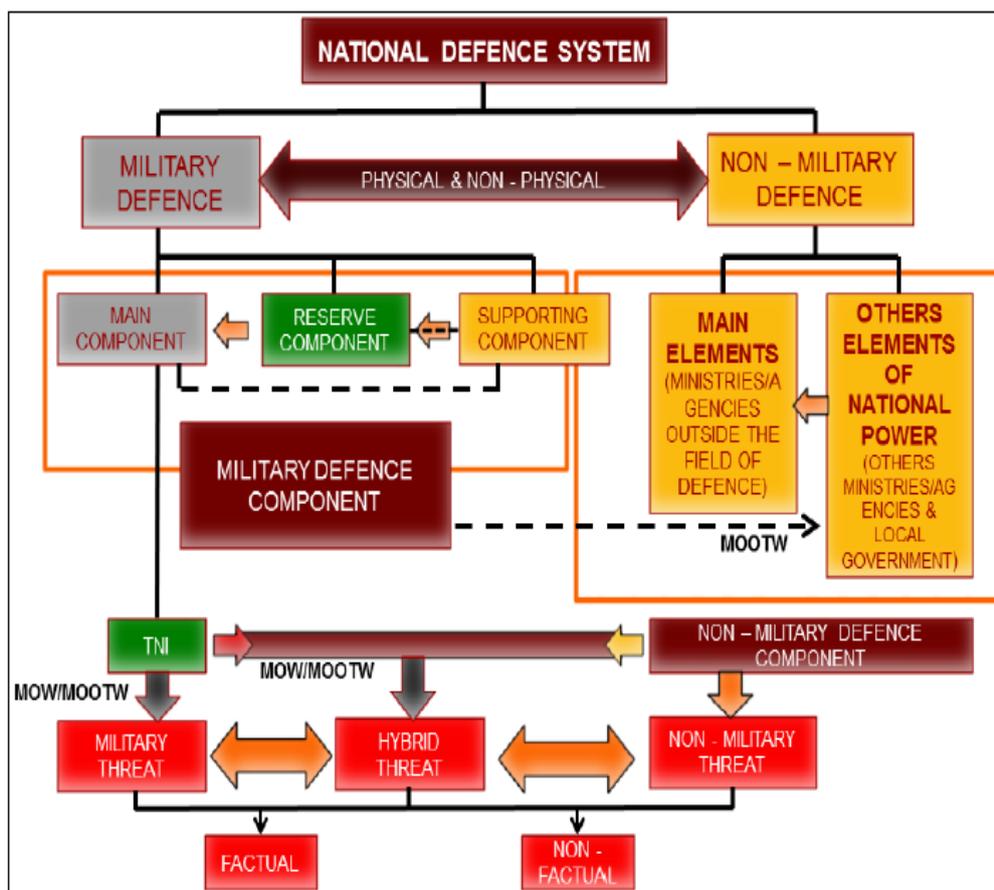
Moving the capital to Kalimantan will provide energy to support Indonesia's existence as a marine nation and guide the mission of achieving superior economic growth and sustainable development. The consequence is that the marine economy's potential is diminishing. The maritime economy, including the shipping industry, seafood processing, marine tourism, water energy, and water transportation, is not growing. The difficulty of Indonesia's high-cost economy is, among other things, caused

by the high cost of logistics resulting from the inefficiencies of maritime transportation (ships). Likewise, Indonesia's exports are still not maximized because exports depend on land commodities (plantations and others). All these problems will be solved if our economy moves towards exploiting the maritime potential. The placement of the capital in southern Kalimantan significantly to the east may be very suitable because the epicenter of country-wide maritime financial improvement forces the capability of the maritime financial system in the eastern and western areas of Indonesia (Hutasoit, 2019).

#### **b. Defense Analysis Related to The Transfer of The Capital**

The state's defense is structured to defend the state's sovereignty, the territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and the safety of the entire nation from threats to the nation's and state's integrity (Amatullah, Setyadani, & Ramadhanty, 2020). The state defense system is universal, involving all citizens, territories, and other national resources, and is prepared early by the government and organized in a total, integrated, purposeful, and continuous manner to uphold state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the safety of the entire nation from all threats. (Amatullah et al., 2020). According to Supriyatno (2014), defense exists because of threats; strategies are required to respond to the threat posed by a particular country or organization to the existence of a state, its territorial sovereignty, and the security of its nation; if the deterrence strategy fails to prevent the outbreak of war, then it is ineffective, and war is inevitable. As an applied science, defense science is expected to be able to avoid ever-increasing threats. As an interdisciplinary science, defense science comprises multiple disciplines, including philosophy, history, economics, politics, anthropology, medicine, technology, biology, and a variety of other sciences, as well as art.

The essence of state defense is that all defense efforts are universal, whose implementation is based on awareness of the things and obligations of citizens and belief in one's strength. The universe means participating in all citizens, utilizing all national resources, and all regions of the country in the country's defense efforts. Confidence in one's strength is a spirit to condense one's strength as the primary capital by not closing the possibility of cooperating with other countries (Bija, Tunas, & Purwana, 2020). In the Indonesian Defense White Paper Arvianissa and Fitriani (2018), the implementation of state defense aims to maintain and protect the country's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the safety of the entire nation. The country's defense for the Indonesian nation is structured in a universal defense system, not aggressive and not expansive to protect national interests. Solving problems related to and affecting the country's defense is done by prioritizing diplomacy strengthened by modern military forces.



**Figure 1.** National Defence System

**Source:** Indonesian Defense White Paper

The relocation of the Ibu Kota Negara (IKN) from Jakarta to East Kalimantan ushered in a new geostrategic era. The administration is currently preparing preventive measures. The proximity of the nation's capital to the 2,062-kilometer land border with Malaysia opens the door to defense threats and security disturbances. In addition, IKN's location is congested by the Indonesian Archipelago Sea Lane (ALKI) II and a choke point. IKN lies close to the Flight Information Regions (FIR) of adjacent nations on the airside, including Singapore, Kinabalu Malaysia, and Manila, Philippines. And unfortunately, the new nation's capital lies inside the ICBM (intercontinental ballistic missile) and hypersonic missile cruise range of a specific country. The island of Kalimantan is currently the place and route of transnational crime, such as people smuggling, drug trafficking, etc. IKN also has triangles of terrorist transit in Sulu, Sabah, and Poso. Lastly, the new national capital is encircled by defense alliances, including FPDA. The Five Power Defence Arrangements (Malaysia, etc.), the AUKUS Alliance (Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States), and China's Belt and Road Initiative (OBOR BRI) are all influenced by China's Belt and Road Initiative (OBOR BRI) [Widyatmoko, Hardesty, and Wilcox \(2021\)](#). With various conditions surrounding Indonesia, it is essential to have an attitude of anticipation towards defense.

Sishankamrata became a reference in maintaining the country's security and defense.

### c. National Security Analysis on the Transfer of the Capital

National security can be understood as a state of a function. In the context of the function, national security will generate and establish a complete sense of security, including a sense of comfort, tranquility, and order. In addition to welfare, this type of security situation is a fundamental human requirement in the context of the function. From the above approach, national security can be understood as a condition and function following the Indonesian nation's objectives, namely participating in national security efforts that cover all aspects of national and state life. To achieve these secure, peaceful, and orderly conditions, a general policy that incorporates efforts toward national security conditions is required [Haftendorn \(1991\)](#). In general, national security will generate and foster a comprehensive sense of security, including a sense of comfort, tranquility, and order. Security as a circumstance is a fundamental human need. Thus, it is clear that National Security is a fundamental requirement for protecting and preserving the national interests of a nation and state by employing political, economic, and military forces to deal with a variety of external and internal dangers. Based on the Indonesian Disaster Index Data [Mashi, Oghenejabor, and Inkani \(2019\)](#), in the past decade, tornadoes, floods, and landslides have become the most frequent disasters in East Kalimantan Province, especially in North Penajam Paser Regency. The incident can disrupt national security, especially with efforts to move the Indonesian capital [\(Aminullah, Priambodo, Rahmat, & Adri, 2021\)](#).

The East Kalimantan region has abundant natural resources and is a mining area for coal, oil, and natural gas mining. With the large number of mining areas in East Kalimantan, the potential for accidents, disasters, and conditions to endanger humans is getting higher [Banjarnahor, Rahmat, and Sakti \(2020\)](#). The larger the flow of transportation to move materials and people in the construction of a new capital, the higher the possibility for accidents related to the transfer of the new capital to be established in the North Penajam Paser area. These development conditions will increase the potential for natural disasters, especially landslides and conditions that endanger humans, so high readiness is needed in anticipating the possibility of accidents, disasters, and conditions endangering humans. In addition, the economic aspect is also related to security and comfort. Data through Government websites which provides various statistics used for calculations, one of which is for geostrategic measures on the economic aspect, can be seen in the table below:

Concerns about national security People's safety must be maximized in this situation, beginning with the preparation of offices and vital facilities. National security is also tied to policy, and the relevance of the approach in sustaining the populace's security is also related to the TNI and police, as these two institutions are directly related to various fundamental

responsibilities. The expansive nature of the idea of national security necessitates that the government has a complete role in deciding where to relocate the nation's capital in the general populace's interest.

No.	Business field (Sepaku Region)	2014
1	Agriculture, Plantation, Forestry, Hunting, and Fishing	15.466
2	Mining	501
3	Processing industry	329
4	Electricity, gas and water	184
5	Construction	546
6	Trade, restaurants and accommodation services	1.299
7	Transportation, Warehousing, and Communication	307
8	Finance, Leasing, and Corporate Services	90
9	services	1.696
10	Other	39
	Total	20.458

**Figure 2.** Percentage of Population 15 Years Old and Over Who Work by Business Field, 2015 and 2017

**Source:** [Sa'dianoor et al. \(2022\)](#)

## Conclusion

The process of relocating the nation's capital occurs in several nations, with some governments achieving success in relocating the old capital to a new location; effective relocation of the capital can occur in both established and developing nations. The common reasons for moving to the capital are socio-economic, political, and geographical. Indonesia considers these three factors in the analysis to move its capital, not only the research at home but also the analysis of the experience of other countries in the world that have advanced their capitals. National defense and security are essential aspects that become a problem in the new National Capital. Various threats and anticipatory measures need to be considered. The experience of countries that have relocated their capitals will provide input and considerations that can be utilized as more appropriate analysis material to examine problems in Indonesia, particularly in the areas of national defense and security for the welfare of the people, with the integration of the main, reserve, and support components. ([Octavian, Widjayanto, Putra, Sumarno, & Saragih, 2021](#)).

## Implications of the Study

Theoretically, the current study addressed numerous literature-related areas of significance and contributed significantly to the corpus of knowledge. Numerous studies on capital cities, including Jakarta, have been conducted; however, the moving of capital cities have rarely been included in earlier research. In addition to addressing the relocation of the capital city in Indonesia, the current study contributes by addressing the

issue of national security. In the literature, national security is discussed numerous times. However, neither national security nor national defense is underlined in the relocation of the capital city. Consequently, the work has a solid theoretical base with numerous consequences for practitioners.

## Reference

- Adrianto, L., Kurniawan, F., Romadhon, A., Bengen, D. G., Sjafrie, N. D. M., Damar, A., & Kleinertz, S. (2021). Assessing social-ecological system carrying capacity for urban small island tourism: The case of Tidung Islands, Jakarta Capital Province, Indonesia. *Ocean & Coastal Management*, 212, 105844. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ocecoaman.2021.105844>
- Amatullah, N., Setyadani, N. A., & Ramadhanty, S. (2020). The Extension of the Special Business Mining License (IUPK) under The Law No. 3 of 2020 of the Coal and Mineral Mining: Pro or Cons? *Legal Brief*, 10(1), 39-49.
- Aminullah, A. A., Priambodo, A., Rahmat, H. K., & Adri, K. (2021). The Readiness of the Balikpapan Search and Rescue Office in Disaster Management to Welcome the Moving of the New Capital. *Nusantara: Jurnal Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial*, 8(1), 51-59.
- Arvianissa, Y. R., & Fitriani, E. (2018). Developments in the Strategic Environmental Review in the Indonesian Defense White Paper, 1995&2015. *Jurnal Hubungan Internasional*, 11(1), 1-18. doi:<https://doi.org/10.20473/jhi.v11i1.4760>
- Awolusi, O. D. (2021). Economic Growth and Socioeconomic Sustainability in BRICS Countries: A Vector Error Correction Modeling Approach. *Journal of Economics and Behavioral Studies*, 13(3 (J)), 1-23. doi:[https://doi.org/10.22610/jeb.v13i3\(J\).3122](https://doi.org/10.22610/jeb.v13i3(J).3122)
- Azmi, F. R., & Kusumasari, B. (2021). Is Regional Mobility Control Effective in Minimising COVID-19 Spread? Lessons Learned From Jakarta's Large-Scale Social Restriction. *BISNIS & BIROKRASI: Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi dan Organisasi*, 28(3), 1. doi:<https://doi.org/10.20476/jbb.v28i3.1287>
- Banjarnahor, J., Rahmat, H. K., & Sakti, S. K. (2020). Implementasi sinergitas lembaga pemerintah untuk mendukung budaya sadar bencana di Kota Balikpapan. *Nusantara: Jurnal Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial*, 7(2), 448-461.
- Bija, A. P., Tunas, B., & Purwana, D. (2020). Influence of Leadership Style, Work Culture and Work Satisfaction on Employee Engagement in The Ministry of Defense of The Republic of Indonesia. *framework*, 68.
- Chotimah, H. C. (2016). Intergovernmental Cooperation Initiative on Sustainable Transportation Management in Jabodetabek. *Jurnal Bina Praja: Journal of Home Affairs Governance*, 8(1), 121-133. doi:<https://doi.org/10.21787/JBP.08.2016.121-133>
- Darmawan, R., Abidin, J., & Widyaningsih, H. (2022). *Development of Water Sport Tourism Based on Sustainable Tourism in Pramuka Island, Thousand Islands DKI Jakarta*.

- Farbotko, C. (2018). Climate change and national security: An agenda for geography. *Australian Geographer*, 49(2), 247-253. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1080/00049182.2017.1385119>
- Haftendorn, H. (1991). The security puzzle: theory-building and discipline-building in international security. *International studies quarterly*, 35(1), 3-17. doi:<https://doi.org/10.2307/2600386>
- Hinnig, P. d. F., Monteiro, J. S., De Assis, M. A. A., Levy, R. B., Peres, M. A., Perazi, F. M., . . . Canto, G. D. L. (2018). Dietary patterns of children and adolescents from high, medium and low human development countries and associated socioeconomic factors: a systematic review. *Nutrients*, 10(4), 436. doi:<https://doi.org/10.3390/nu10040436>
- Hutasoit, W. L. (2019). Analysis of the relocation of the country's capital. *DEDIKASI: Jurnal Ilmiah Sosial, Hukum, Budaya*, 39(2), 108-128.
- Irawan, A. W., Dwisona, D., & Lestari, M. (2020). Psychological impacts of students on online learning during the pandemic COVID-19. *KONSELI: Jurnal Bimbingan dan Konseling (E-Journal)*, 7(1), 53-60. doi:<https://doi.org/10.24042/kons.v7i1.6389>
- Kurniawan, D., Suswanta, S., Nurmandi, A., & Salahudin, S. (2021). Analysis of the Consistency Policy Indonesia's Capital Relocation in the Pandemic Era. *Jurnal Studi Sosial dan Politik*, 5(1), 35-48.
- Kurniawan, T. A., Liang, X., Singh, D., Othman, M. H. D., Goh, H. H., Gikas, P., . . . Shoqeir, J. A. (2022). Harnessing landfill gas (LFG) for electricity: A strategy to mitigate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Jakarta (Indonesia). *Journal of Environmental Management*, 301, 113882. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2021.113882>
- Mashi, S. A., Oghenejabor, O. D., & Inkani, A. I. (2019). Disaster risks and management policies and practices in Nigeria: A critical appraisal of the National Emergency Management Agency Act. *International journal of disaster risk reduction*, 33, 253-265. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijdrr.2018.10.011>
- Mori, S., Hamada, J.-I., Hattori, M., Wu, P.-M., Katsumata, M., Endo, N., . . . Sulistyowati, R. (2018). Meridional march of diurnal rainfall over Jakarta, Indonesia, observed with a C-band Doppler radar: an overview of the HARIMAU2010 campaign. *Progress in Earth and Planetary Science*, 5(1), 1-23. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1186/s40645-018-0202-9>
- Mutaqin, D. J., Muslim, M. B., & Rahayu, N. H. (2021). Analysis of the Forest City Concept in the National Capital Development Plan. *Bappenas Working Papers*, 4(1), 13-29. doi:<https://doi.org/10.47266/bwp.v4i1.87>
- Nishanthi, K., Dushanan, R., Mathanraj, S., & Priyadharshini, C. (2021). An assessment of water quality temporal variation in Sri Jayawardenapura Kotte canal, Sri Lanka. *World News of Natural Sciences*, 38, 139-157.
- Nurunnisha, G. A., Roespinoedji, R., & Roespinoedji, D. (2021). Female Students Perceptions on The Effect of Country of Origin, Brand Ambassador on Purchase Intentions: A Study on The Geographical

- Origin of Tokopedia E-Commerce Company, Indonesia. *Review of International Geographical Education Online*, 11(1), 573-582.
- Nwafor, J. C. (1980). The relocation of Nigeria's Federal Capital: A device for greater territorial integration and national unity. *GeoJournal*, 4(4), 359-366. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1007/BF00219583>
- Octavian, A., Widjayanto, J., Putra, I. N., Sumarno, A. P., & Saragih, H. J. R. (2021). Sishankamrata development strategy in maintaining the sustainability of indonesia's strategic interests. *Journal of Defense Resources Management*, 12(1).
- Pribadi, F., & Permana, I. (2018). Analysis of the cost-effectiveness of antidiabetic drugs among self paid participant of the Indonesia National Security Service (NSS) with type 2 diabetes mellitus. *International Journal of Medicine and Public Health*, 8(3). doi:<https://doi.org/10.5530/ijmedph.2018.3.23>
- Rahmat, H. K., Widana, I., Basri, A. S. H., & Musyrifin, Z. (2021). Analysis of Potential Disaster in The New Capital of Indonesia and its Mitigation Efforts: A Qualitative Approach. *Disaster Advances*, 14(3), 40-43.
- Ramadhan, R., Yusnaini, H., Marzuki, M., Muharsyah, R., Suryanto, W., Sholihun, S., . . . Battaglia, A. (2022). Evaluation of GPM IMERG Performance Using Gauge Data over Indonesian Maritime Continent at Different Time Scales. *Remote Sensing*, 14(5), 1172. doi:<https://doi.org/10.3390/rs14051172>
- Rustiadi, E., Pravitasari, A. E., Setiawan, Y., Mulya, S. P., Pribadi, D. O., & Tsutsumida, N. (2021). Impact of continuous Jakarta megacity urban expansion on the formation of the Jakarta-Bandung conurbation over the rice farm regions. *Cities*, 111, 103000.
- Sa'dianoor, S. M., Sutisna, S., & Saptono, E. (2022). Geospatial Intelligence For The Selection Of Locations For The New Indonesian Presidential Palace. *NVEO-NATURAL VOLATILES & ESSENTIAL OILS Journal/ NVEO*, 36-47.
- Shahumyan, H., & Moeckel, R. (2017). Integration of land use, land cover, transportation, and environmental impact models: Expanding scenario analysis with multiple modules. *Environment and Planning B: Urban Analytics and City Science*, 44(3), 531-552. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1177/0265813516647062>
- Supriyatno, B. (2014). Role of government in Jakarta organize slum area. *Scientific Research Journal (SCIRJ)*, 2(5), 49-57.
- Tanoerahardjo, F. S., Rooslamati, I., Kipuw, N., Ali, S., & Sahiratmadja, E. (2020). Interferon Gamma Release Assay After BCG Vaccination Among Newborns and Family Members Living in an Overcrowded Area in Jakarta, Indonesia.
- Widyatmoko, A. C., Hardesty, B. D., & Wilcox, C. (2021). Detecting anchored fish aggregating devices (AFADs) and estimating use patterns from vessel tracking data in small-scale fisheries. *Scientific reports*, 11(1), 1-11. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-021-97227-1>