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Analysis of the Threat of Social Conflict between Local Communities and Immigrants in the Capital Region of the Indonesian Archipelago

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Abstract
This article aims to examine the potential for social conflict between local communities and immigrants in the Indonesian Capital City (IKN) as a result of social, cultural, and economic inequality. Using a qualitative approach, data were collected through interviews, observations, and documentation studies. The results of the study indicate that social exclusion, disparities in facilities, and lack of communication between communities are the primary triggers of conflict. This study emphasizes the importance of early detection and intelligence strategies in mitigating conflicts that can disrupt national stability. This article aims to examine the potential for social conflict between local communities and immigrants in the Indonesian Capital City (IKN) as a result of social, cultural, and economic inequality. Using a qualitative approach, data were collected through interviews, observations, and documentation studies. The results of the study indicate that social exclusion, disparities in facilities, and lack of communication between communities are the primary triggers of conflict. This study emphasizes the importance of early detection and intelligence strategies in mitigating conflicts that can disrupt national stability.

1. Introduction

The relocation of the National Capital from Jakarta to East Kalimantan not only concerns physical and administrative aspects, but also has a profound sociological impact on the community in the area that will become the new center of government. The Indonesian Capital City (IKN) is designed as the city of the future of Indonesia, which is inclusive, green, and sustainable. However, experiences from various countries show that relocating the capital city can trigger tensions between local communities and newcomers. The relocation of the National Capital from Jakarta to East Kalimantan not only concerns physical and administrative aspects, but also has a profound sociological impact on the community in the area that will become the new center of government. The Indonesian Capital City (IKN) is designed as the city of the future of Indonesia, which is inclusive, green, and sustainable.

The relocation of the National Capital City has occurred several times in several countries with different reasons including their respective successes and failures. From the data above, it can be seen that the majority of reasons for moving the capital city are because they want to separate the center of government and the center of the economy so that other regions can develop.

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Table 1. List of Countries that have moved their Capital Cities

No.	Country	Year	Last Location	New Location	Reason
1	Inggris	1066	Winchester	London	Boosting Regional Development
2	Amerika Serikat	1800	New York	Washiton Dc	Separating the Centers of Government and Growth and realizing the specifications of the region's leading sectors
3	Rusia	1918	St Petersbug	Moskow	National Identity
4	Australia	1927	Melbourne	Canberra	Separating the Centers of Government and Growth
5	Pakistan	1959	Karachi	Islamabad	Service Effectiveness and Boosting Regional Development
6	Brazil	1960	Rio De Jenero	Brasilia	Separating the center of government and growth
7	Pantai Gading	1983	Abijan	Yamouusokro	Boosting development in the central region of the country
8	Argentina	1987	Buenos Aires	Vietma	Centralizing the center of government and growth centers
9	Jepang	1990	Tokyo	Tokai/Hokuto/Miekio	Excessive political and economic pressure and separating the centers of growth and governance
10	Nigeria	1991	Lagos	Abuja	Population density and boosting regional development
11	India	1991	Delhi	New Delhi	Separating the center of government and the center of growth
12	Malaysia	1995	Kuala Lumpur	Putra Jaya	Population density and congestion, separating the center of government and growth as well as the effectiveness of service performance and identity of the nation and state.
13	Kazakstan	1997	Almathy	Astana	Too narrow, earthquake prone, too close to other countries, no room for development and for effective service and performance
14	Myanmar	2005	Yanggon	Naypidaw	Boosting regional growth
15	Korea Selatan	2012	Seoul	Sejong	Population density and congestion, separate the center of government and growth as well as the effectiveness of services and performance.

For example, Kazakhstan moved its capital from Almathy to Astana in 1977. Kazakhstan was originally part of the Soviet Union until it separated since World War II in 1992 and finally moved its capital from Almathy to Astana in 1997 because it was considered too narrow, prone to earthquakes and very close to

the borders of other countries. Based on Kazakhstan's experience, it has shown a significant effect because there has been an increase in the economy and a decrease in inequality, Brodojonegoro (2019). Furthermore, according to Zhang, et al. (2017) also stated that there was a spike in upper-middle income status in 2006 in Kazakhstan which made it one of the economic powers in Central Asia. According to Petrus Riski (2022), the development of the Indonesian Capital City can trigger social conflict if local communities are not a priority in the development of the Indonesian Capital City, namely when immigrant communities who have better skills and abilities and better information technology usage skills than local communities who are there do not have these abilities, it is certain that local communities cannot compete and will trigger social conflict. All levels of society will always talk about moving the capital city, not just policy makers. This attracts public attention because moving the capital city requires various central government instruments, including human resources and infrastructure, to be moved to a new location. As a result, the impact of moving the capital city will be felt by various parties in different ways, depending on how close they are to the problem. There are many socio-economic groups in East Kalimantan. This includes the level of economic welfare, ethnicity, customs and culture, and differences of political opinion. The selection of Penajam Paser Utara Regency as the Indonesian Capital City will increase the diversity of society there. Ethnic, socio-economic, and cultural togetherness will be further strengthened by the relocation of State Civil Apparatus and Defense and Security Apparatus with their families to the metropolitan culture of Jakarta. Two scenarios emerged in the plan for the transfer of state civil servants (ASN) which anticipated the transfer of 182,462 ASN and 118,513 ASN families, with a maximum age of 45 years. This will cause conflict between community groups that have significant differences Alo L, (2015). In addition, the transfer of the capital city will cause social conflict. Social and cultural changes will occur rapidly in the new capital city. Potential conflict as a result of the large number of immigrants.

The concept of developing a new capital city seems to bring new hope to separate Indonesia from the central part of Indonesia. According to Akmal Saputra, et.al. (2022). However, on the other hand, this will cause many problems if the government is unable to control the social changes that occur. In addition to the positive impacts arising from the Development of the Indonesian Capital City, there are potential threats arising from the Development.

Local residents in the Capital Region of the Archipelago and its surroundings will experience significant social changes as a result of the relocation of the Center of Government of the State. This change may occur in the near future. When the established lifestyle of the community clashes with the new lifestyle, there will definitely be an adaptation that results in culture shock. If this is not taken seriously, the enormous social changes that occur in the Capital Region of the Archipelago can cause conflict or social clashes. Indigenous peoples can lose their homes and living space as a result of this situation, or they can be marginalized due to economic competition and control of resources. The cases of Sampit and Madura, which occurred in Sampit, East Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province several decades ago continue to raise concerns about the presence of immigrants. According to Tovino, et al, (2024) the nature and character of Jakarta brought to the Capital Region of the Archipelago will also affect the attitudes of the people who live there, and may even threaten their existence. Do not let the incoming growth interfere with the originality and local wisdom there, such as local culture and the diversity of local communities in the Capital Region of the Archipelago.

Indeed, the island of Kalimantan is not prone to disasters, but it is very vulnerable to social disasters because of its history full of social problems. (Dewi Purwaningsih, 2023). The existence of cultural differences that cause conflict in society is nothing new. The increasing number of immigration will be caused by this movement, which will unite cultures. The social conditions of local communities in the capital city of the archipelago are still very far compared to immigrant communities who will live in the capital city of the archipelago because most of them graduated from junior high school and high school, this makes it difficult for them to compete with immigrant communities (Nicky, 2023).

However, experiences from various countries show that relocating the capital city can trigger tensions between local communities and newcomers. The relocation of the capital city from Jakarta to East Kalimantan not only concerns physical and administrative aspects, but also has a profound sociological impact on the community in the area that will become the new center of government. The Indonesian Capital City (IKN) is designed as Indonesia's future city, which is inclusive, green, and sustainable. However, experiences from various countries show that relocating the capital city can trigger tensions between local communities and newcomers. The relocation of the capital city from Jakarta to East Kalimantan not only concerns physical and administrative aspects, but also has a profound sociological impact on the

community in the area that will become the new center of government. The Indonesian Capital City (IKN) is designed as Indonesia's future city, which is inclusive, green, and sustainable. However, experiences from various countries show that relocating the capital city can trigger tensions between local communities and newcomers.

The social and economic disparities that occur in various regions of Indonesia have the potential to recur in the IKN if the government does not have a structured strategy to carry out social integration. In this context, this study is important to highlight various forms of potential conflict that could occur and the role of intelligence in mitigating conflict in the national strategic area. The social and economic disparities that occur in various regions of Indonesia have the potential to recur in the IKN if the government does not have a structured strategy to carry out social integration. In this context, this study is important to highlight various forms of potential conflict that could occur and the role of intelligence in mitigating conflict in the national strategic area. The social and economic disparities that occur in various regions of Indonesia have the potential to recur in the IKN if the government does not have a structured strategy to carry out social integration. In this context, this study is important to highlight various forms of potential conflict that could occur and the role of intelligence in mitigating conflict in the national strategic area. The social and economic disparities that occur in various regions of Indonesia have the potential to recur in the IKN if the government does not have a structured strategy to carry out social integration. In this context, this research is important to highlight the various forms of potential conflict that could occur and the role of intelligence in mitigating conflict in this national strategic area.

2. Method

This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach with a post-positivistic paradigm. Primary data were obtained through in-depth interviews with 15 key informants, including local community leaders, immigrant representatives, local officials, and security forces. Observations were conducted in the Penajam Paser Utara area and the IKN project location. Secondary data were taken from government documents, media reports, and academic journals. This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach with a post-positivistic paradigm. Primary data were obtained through in-depth interviews with 15 key informants, including local community leaders, immigrant representatives, local officials, and security forces. Observations were conducted in the Penajam Paser Utara area and the IKN project location. Secondary data were taken from government documents, media reports, and academic journals. This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach with a post-positivistic paradigm. Primary data were obtained through in-depth interviews with 15 key informants, including local community leaders, immigrant representatives, local officials, and security forces. Observations were conducted in the Penajam Paser Utara area and the IKN project location. Secondary data were taken from government documents, media reports, and academic journals.

The analysis process is carried out through the stages of open coding, axial coding, and selective coding to find relevant main themes. Triangulation is used to increase data validity, both source and method triangulation. The analysis process is carried out through the stages of open coding, axial coding, and selective coding to find relevant main themes. Triangulation is used to increase data validity, both source and method triangulation. The analysis process is carried out through the stages of open coding, axial coding, and selective coding to find relevant main themes. Triangulation is used to increase data validity, both source and method triangulation.

3. Results and Discussion

The results of the study indicate increasing tension among local communities because they feel marginalized from the development process. Newcomers are considered to have more access to jobs, education, and public facilities. This causes social jealousy and increases the potential for horizontal conflict. The results of the study indicate increasing tension among local communities because they feel marginalized from the development process. Newcomers are considered to have more access to jobs, education, and public facilities. This causes social jealousy and increases the potential for horizontal conflict. The results of the study indicate increasing tension among local communities because they feel marginalized from the development process. Newcomers are considered to have more access to jobs, education, and public facilities. This causes social jealousy and increases the potential for horizontal conflict. The results of the study indicate increasing tension among local communities because they feel

marginalized from the development process. Newcomers are considered to have more access to jobs, education, and public facilities. This causes social jealousy and increases the potential for horizontal conflict.

From a cultural perspective, differences in lifestyle, values, and social practices also trigger tensions. Local communities feel that their culture is threatened by the dominance of the urban culture of immigrants. This dynamic is in line with Lewis Coser's theory of social conflict, which states that conflict is an inherent part of social relations that are full of tension and competition over limited resources. From a cultural perspective, differences in lifestyle, values, and social practices also trigger tensions. Local communities feel that their culture is threatened by the dominance of the urban culture of immigrants. This dynamic is in line with Lewis Coser's theory of social conflict, which states that conflict is an inherent part of social relations that are full of tension and competition over limited resources. From a cultural perspective, differences in lifestyle, values, and social practices also trigger tensions. Local communities feel that their culture is threatened by the dominance of the urban culture of immigrants. This dynamic is in line with Lewis Coser's theory of social conflict, which states that conflict is an inherent part of social relations that are full of tension and competition over limited resources.

The development of the Indonesian Capital City, which is currently still focused on the core government area, must be communicated so that the community around the Indonesian Capital City does not feel the difference because the development of the Indonesian Capital City itself is long-term. Based on the results of validity and data processing, it can be concluded that the causes of social conflict between local communities and immigrants in the Indonesian Capital Region are Economic Disparities, Educational Qualification and Competence Disparities, Differences in Customs/Culture, and Communication. This is in line with Coser's theory which argues that every social relationship must contain a certain level of antagonism, tension, or negative feelings (Johnson, 1990). This is the result of the desire of individuals or groups to improve their welfare, power, prestige, social support, or other awards. However, each of them, both individuals and groups, has many similarities and also many differences. Factors such as gender, education level, occupation, cultural background, ideology, perspective, ideals, and interests influence these similarities and differences.

Intelligence has the function of early detection and early prevention related to social threats between local communities and immigrants in the Indonesian Capital Region. Several steps can be taken to mitigate these threats, namely the need to detect community groups that can trigger social conflicts between local communities and immigrants in the Indonesian Capital Region. This was done to prevent provocation by the group against the local community in the capital city of the archipelago.

Furthermore, collaboration between stakeholders in the development of the capital city of the archipelago is needed, including preventing small signals that can trigger social conflicts that initially become small to become large. Problem solving is also carried out by competent people so that there is no miscommunication between local communities and immigrants in the capital city of the archipelago. Approaching the community through intensive communication regarding the fulfillment of the rights of local residents so that they will not feel marginalized. Another thing is to be aware of individuals from immigrant communities who can trigger social conflicts because these immigrant communities have personal interests that can trigger social conflicts with the local community.

4. Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the potential threat of social conflict between local communities and immigrants in the capital city of the archipelago, it can be concluded that there is a small conflict between local communities and immigrants because immigrants in this case disturb local women in the capital city of the archipelago, although not too threatening, but in some potential threats that will arise include economic disparities between local communities and immigrants in the capital city of the archipelago, differences in facilities between local communities and immigrants in the capital city of the archipelago, educational qualifications and competencies that are not balanced between local communities and immigrants, Capacity Development and distribution of local residents so that they can become part of the Development of the Capital City of the Archipelago which is not yet significant due to budget constraints, Communication factors between communities that are not in line, differences in customs and culture between local communities and immigrants from outside the Kalimantan region, Many new community groups that have emerged which do not have clarity and legitimacy, There are groups of Khilafatul Muslimin and Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia located in the Capital City of the Archipelago, Cases of sexual

harassment that can trigger social conflict between local communities and immigrants and representation of local communities in the capital city area Nusantara. These threats can arise and threaten if not detected and prevented as early as possible.

The role of intelligence in overcoming the threat of social conflict between local communities and immigrants in the capital city of the archipelago is by conducting early detection and early prevention related to the emergence of new indigenous community groups that have certain interests that can provoke local communities to achieve their interests. Coordination between stakeholders in overcoming every potential problem of social conflict so that it does not spread and exacerbate social conflict between local communities and immigrants. The need for parallel development between physical development and non-physical development such as developing the capacity of local residents in the capital city of the archipelago so that later there will be no social jealousy with immigrants who have better qualifications and competencies than local residents in the capital city of the archipelago.

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