

Identification of Natural Resource-Based Economic Potential around New Indonesian Capital

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Abstract

The purpose of the study was to identify the potential of natural resource-based economy in the buffer zone of the national capital (Samboja District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency and to determine the readiness of Kutai Kartanegara Regency in terms of natural resource-based economic potential that can be developed as a buffer zone of the national capital. The study was a desk study using quantitative methods. Researchers focused on literature studies, observations, collection, processing and processing of secondary data and analyzed using the SWOT method. The results of the study showed that Samboja District has abundant natural resource potential but its utilization is not optimal, with economic contributions still dominated by certain sectors. The development of a natural resource-based economy needs to be balanced with infrastructure development, improving the quality of human resources, and ongoing attention from the government to ensure environmental sustainability.

Keywords

Identification, Economy, Natural Resources, National Capital

1. Introduction

Issuance of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2022 concerning the National Capital, Kutai Kartanegara Regency has become part of the selected location for the Ibu Kota Negara Nusantara, which is designed as a sustainable and environmentally friendly city. Researchers are interested in identifying the economic potential based on natural resources in Kutai Kartanegara Regency, considering that this area has abundant natural wealth. This identification can be an important foundation in developing sustainable economic activities

based on local potential. In addition, with the development of the IKN, Kutai Kartanegara Regency and its surrounding areas in East Kalimantan Province are expected to become new centers of economic growth that focus on sustainability. The role of the IKN as a development catalyst will not only accelerate economic transformation in Kutai Kartanegara Regency but also have a positive impact on the province of Kalimantan as a whole (Hidayat, 2022). The identified natural resource potential can be used to attract investment, create jobs, and improve the welfare of the local community. Thus, the development of an economy based on natural resources in Kutai Kartanegara Regency will play a crucial role in supporting the vision of the IKN as a sustainable and environmentally friendly city and strengthening the regional economy in East Kalimantan. This identification is intended as an effort to identify potential and prospective areas for development, as well as development efforts that can support their development, so that local governments can more easily take strategic development policies. Furthermore, this activity is a programmed effort as a strategy in regional development with a regional approach, in order to spur economic activities based on local capabilities.

The National Capital (IKN) of the Archipelago is designed as a Superhub with the slogan "Locally integrated, globally connected, universally inspired." This concept is realized through the development of six main economic clusters that support each other (Saraswati & Adi, 2022). These clusters include: clean technology industry, integrated pharmaceuticals, sustainable agricultural industry, ecotourism and health tourism, chemicals and chemical derivatives, and low-carbon energy (Yosita et al, 2022). Each cluster is designed to optimize local potential while attracting global investment, with a focus on sustainability and innovation. In addition, IKN will also be equipped with two supporting clusters that are important to support economic development and community life. The 21st century education cluster will focus on developing human resources ready to face future challenges. Meanwhile, smart cities and industry 4.0 centers will ensure that the IKN becomes a smart, connected, and innovative city, in line with global technological developments (Limas et al., 2021). The combination of these clusters makes the IKN a center for dynamic, environmentally friendly, and future-oriented economic growth. The land for the IKN National Strategic Area (KSN) that has been determined is 256,142 Ha, with details of the IKN Development Area of 199,962 Ha, the IKN Area of 56,180 Ha, and the Core Government Center Area of 6,596 Ha. The target for Indonesia's GDP vision in 2045 is USD 180 billion and the estimated employment in 2045 will reach 4,811,000. The Ministry of PPN/Bappenas is preparing an economic development strategy in the National Capital City (IKN) and East Kalimantan. The IKN is expected to be the main driver of the Indonesian economy by creating many new job opportunities, especially in the infrastructure sector (Pratama, 2024). It is estimated that the development of the IKN will be able to absorb up to 500 thousand potential construction workers by 2024. This number continues to be reviewed and adjusted based on the latest developments, ensuring that the job opportunities created can support inclusive and sustainable economic growth. This strategy not only aims to accelerate the development of the IKN, but also to improve the regional economy of East Kalimantan, making it a new center of economic growth in Indonesia.

The government will diversify and develop new economic sectors in the National Capital City (IKN) by prioritizing the principles of sustainable, green, and high-value-added industries (Saraswati & Adi, 2022; Purba et al., 2023). Through this strategy, IKN is expected to be able

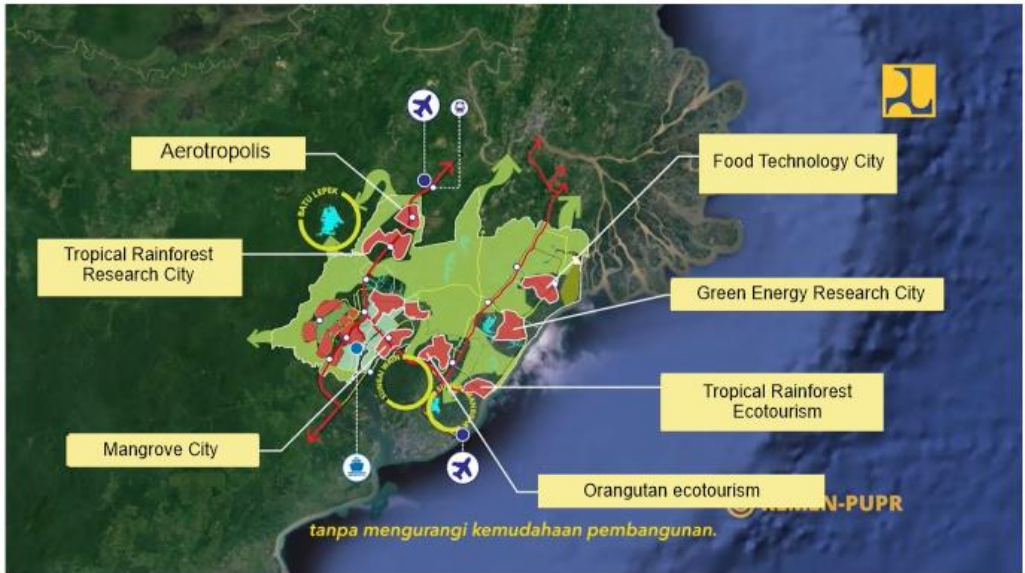
to increase the regional economy by four to five times and create 4.3-4.8 million jobs in East Kalimantan by 2045. The development of IKN will be carried out with the concept of Three-City Ecosystem cooperation, involving IKN, Balikpapan, and Samarinda. This collaboration aims to strengthen the synergy between the three cities in supporting sustainable and inclusive economic growth in East Kalimantan. This study aims to identify the potential of the natural resource-based economy in Kutai Kartanegara Regency and analyze the readiness of local human resources in utilizing it, as well as the economic impact of natural resources on the surrounding environment. The urgency of this research arises along with the ratification of Law No. 3 of 2022 concerning the National Capital City, in which Kutai Kartanegara Regency is part of the area selected as the location of IKN. Given the importance of Kutai Kartanegara's role in the development of the IKN, it is necessary to conduct an in-depth identification of the economic potential in the region. In addition, this study will also evaluate the readiness of local human resources in managing and utilizing this potential, as well as considering the economic impact on the environment. The research questions raised are related to What are the natural resource-based economic potentials in Kutai Kartanegara Regency.

2. Literature Review

Regarding the regional economy and the relocation of the national capital, several empirical studies have been conducted. Unfortunately, these studies have mostly only been published in national journals, so their impact is still limited. A study of the impact and risk of moving the capital city on the economy in Indonesia was conducted by Hasibuan & Aisa (2020). The study explained that in order to reduce the economic impact due to the dense population on Java Island, Indonesia took a strategic step by moving the National Capital (IKN) outside Java Island, namely to Penajam Paser Utara Regency and Kutai Kartanegara Regency. This relocation was based on several considerations, one of which was the lower risk of disasters compared to other regions (Pratama & Terapan, 2024). In addition, this area is considered strategic because it is located between two rapidly growing cities, namely Balikpapan and Samarinda, making it an ideal location for further development. The relocation of the capital city is expected to be able to grow various sectors in the East Kalimantan region. With massive infrastructure development, it is projected that there will be a significant increase in the economic sector, including the services, industry, and tourism sectors (Muhyiddin, 2020; Desiana et al., 2022). This positive impact will not only be felt in Penajam Paser Utara and Kutai Kartanegara Regencies, but will also make a major contribution to economic growth throughout East Kalimantan Province. This step is part of the government's efforts to create equitable development and economic growth outside Java. The impact of the expansion that will occur at the location of the new capital city is by looking at the assumption of variables and determining the areas that are most attractive and have an impact on growth to the surrounding area, in order to benefit the national economy. So far, Jakarta still dominates the economic cycle in Indonesia. Research by Amila et al. (2023) and Yohanes et al. (2024), states that with the relocation of the capital city, the economy will be more evenly distributed, not only centered on the island of Java. The government stated that the main reason for moving the IKN outside Java was economic equality. Government and business activities centered on Java Island, especially DKI Jakarta, have hampered the growth of new economic centers outside Java Island (Silalahi,

2019; Ridhani et al., 2021). The Head of Bappenas, Bambang Brodjonegoro, added that regional disparities in aggregate have hampered national economic growth rates. With the plan to move the IKN, the government hopes to accelerate economic equality while reducing the gap between Java Island and outside Java Island. The relocation of the capital city planned by the government has a significant economic impact on the selected new areas. The relocation of the capital city outside Java Island, specifically to the East Kalimantan region, is projected not to have a negative impact on the national economy. On the contrary, this step will actually have a positive effect resulting from the optimization of potential resources that have not been optimally utilized in the region. The use of natural resources, infrastructure, and local labor in this new area is expected to increase productivity and encourage regional economic growth (Putri & Putri, 2022). In addition, massive infrastructure development in the context of moving the capital city will also create new jobs and attract investment to the region, which will ultimately contribute to improving the welfare of the local community (Simanjuntak, et al., 2024).

The positive impact of the capital city relocation on the national economy is estimated to reach an increase of +0.1%. Although this figure seems small, the impact can be significant in the long term, especially in terms of economic redistribution and more equitable development throughout Indonesia. The relocation of the capital city is not only a solution to overcome the density on Java Island, but also a strategy to encourage more inclusive economic growth throughout the archipelago (Mocc et al., 2023). The relocation of the capital city will reduce the gap between income groups and indications of inequality will narrow (Painem & Prayogo, 2022; Mulia, 2023). The relocation of the capital city to an alternative province will cause the economy to be more deviated towards denser sectors so that it can help reduce the gap between income groups both at the regional and national levels (Hasibuan & Aisa, 2020). Third, the relocation of the capital city will cause additional national inflation of at least 0.3% basis points, although the relocation of the new capital city will cause pressure from the demand side. The impact of inflation in the province where the new capital city is located will be very minimal if the province has better infrastructure readiness and a relatively diverse production sector. The relocation of the national capital will also encourage investment in the new capital city and its surroundings (Purnama & Chotib, 2023). In addition, the relocation of the capital city will create a broader investment drive in other regions and increase the output of several non-traditional sectors. Bappenas in its study stated that the relocation of the IKN will have a positive impact on the national economy with a predicted increase in GRDP of 0.1%. Bappenas stated that the increase in GRDP came from the utilization of potential resources such as land clearing for productive infrastructure needs and opening up jobs for skilled human resources that have not been utilized so far. Specifically, Bappenas estimates that there will be an increase in labor wages for the surrounding areas which is reflected in an increase in the price of labor of 1.37%. To ensure the development of the new IKN, Bappenas plans to provide incentives for business actors to invest. Bambang Brodjonegoro estimates that nationally there will be a 50% increase in trade flows as an impact of the growth of industrial areas in the IKN which are connected to other regions in Indonesia. The momentum for increasing the portion of investment and trade should be accompanied by a policy of prioritizing industrial downstreaming.



Source: Department of Public Works, 2022

Figure 2. Thematic Map of the National Capital Region

This research supports the evaluation of the 2020-2024 RPJMN, the 2020-2024 National Research Priorities (PRN) especially in the social humanities and multidisciplinary fields that lead to district/city level development. In addition, it also supports the research cluster field at LP2M Unmul in 2021-2024 especially regarding the development of capacity and ecosystem stability on the issue of developing 3 T regions.

3. Research Method

Analysis tools or analysis models are used to test hypotheses related to the identification of natural resource-based economic potential in the buffer zone of the National Capital (IKN), especially in Samboja District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency. In this study, the analysis tools used are the Sorting Method and SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) analysis (Wahyuningsih, 2012). The Sorting Method helps in categorizing and organizing data systematically. SWOT analysis is used to evaluate the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats associated with economic potential in the region. This study relies on two types of data sources, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained directly by researchers from the first source through field observations, interviews, or surveys (Wahidmurni, 2017). This primary data is very important for obtaining accurate and relevant information with current conditions in the field. Meanwhile, secondary data is data obtained from existing sources, such as reports, documents, or publications that are relevant to the research topic (Achjar et al., 2023). Secondary data provides important context and background to understand the economic conditions in the area studied. Library research is also conducted as part of secondary data collection. Researchers seek materials and materials from scientific books, journals, and internet sources that support the analysis of economic potential in Samboja

District. The economic data used in this study mainly comes from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) with data from 2010 and 2020. This data provides an overview of the development of the economic sector in the region over the past decade, which is very important for the analysis of natural resource-based economic potential in the IKN buffer zone. By using this comprehensive method and data source, the study is expected to provide appropriate recommendations in developing economic potential in Samboja District as part of the IKN regional development strategy.

4. Result

Sorting is a data sorting method used to organize objects based on certain rules. In the context of this study, sorting is used to sort data based on dominant or largest tendencies in various categories, such as village area, population density, and agricultural production. By using this method, researchers can easily identify significant patterns and trends in the data, thus facilitating further analysis and making the right decisions. Sorting helps to organize information systematically, allowing researchers to focus on the most relevant aspects and support the identification of natural resource-based economic potential in Samboja District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency. The sorting results show that Sei Merdeka Village/Sub-district is the largest, with the highest population density also in the same village. The largest paddy rice production is centered in Sei Merdeka and several surrounding villages, while secondary crop production is dominated by corn, cassava, and soybeans. In addition, the largest vegetable and fruit production focuses on long beans, tomatoes, bananas, pineapples, and papaya, as well as community plantations that are prominent in coconuts and oil palms. In the fisheries sector, ponds and pools are the most dominant, while the impacts of forest management include pollution and environmental damage. The potential for marine tourism in Samboja District includes island tourism and marine parks, while the livelihoods of the population are dominated by farmers, farm laborers, and civil servants. The potential for natural resources in this area is considered high, indicating the importance of wise maintenance and management for environmental and economic sustainability.

Furthermore, in planning a strategy and analyzing a problem, we often look at several factors that are present around the problem and then map them one by one. From mapping the things that are present from the plan or the problem, we will slowly find the right plan or how to solve the problem we are facing ourselves. How to plan a strategy or analyze a problem, especially in the business sector, will be easier if we find the right way in the analysis process. Using the right strategy planning and problem solving methods will make it easier for us to solve the problems we face. One of the best ways we can use is to utilize the methods provided through a series of stages in the SWOT analysis. SWOT analysis is an abbreviation derived from four elements in this analysis method, namely Strength, Weakness, Opportunities, and Threats. Thus, SWOT analysis can be interpreted as a strategy planning technique or problem solving that we can use in everyday life, especially for certain business needs or a project. This method emphasizes the importance of the role of internal and external factors in order to develop an effective strategy for planning ideas and solving problems. From the results of the Strength analysis, it shows that Samboja District has abundant Natural Resource potential such as Natural Resources (SDA) from agriculture, Natural Resources from plantations, Natural

Resources from livestock, Natural Resources from mining, Natural Resources from fisheries. Weakness (Weakness) Samboja District has great Natural Resource Potential but has not been utilized optimally. There are still many jobs, business fields, and commodities that can be developed. Opportunities (Opportunities) Samboja District has great opportunities in the future in developing the regional economy, if the government is committed to developing Natural Resources in Samboja District in terms of infrastructure, Human Resources, Investment, environmental sustainability and others. Threats (Threats) that are likely to occur in Samboja District are environmental damage if Natural Resources are not managed properly.

5. Conclusion

From all the explanations explained, it was found that Samboja District has very abundant natural resource potential, including agricultural, plantation, livestock, mining, and fishery products. This potential reflects the diversity of resources that can be utilized to improve the local economy. Although the contribution of these sectors to the local economy is quite significant, their utilization is currently not optimal. Several sectors, such as mining and plantations, have contributed greatly to regional income, but the full potential of other sectors has not been optimally utilized. Data shows that the potential for a natural resource-based economy in Samboja District is still very large, with many aspects that can be further developed. Currently, economic contributions are still dominated by certain sectors, indicating opportunities for diversification and increased potential. By diversifying economic sectors, Samboja District can reduce dependence on certain sectors and open up new opportunities for more balanced economic growth. Recommendations for the development of a natural resource-based economy in Samboja District include the development of adequate infrastructure to support economic activities, such as transportation, storage, and processing facilities. In addition, improving the quality of human resources through training and skills development is essential to maximize the use of local potential. Structured training programs can help local communities develop the skills needed to effectively manage and process natural resources. The government is also expected to provide special and sustainable attention to the development of this economic potential. Given the large potential that exists and the position of Samboja District as part of the Capital City of the Archipelago, it is important to ensure that economic growth does not ignore environmental sustainability. With a careful approach, it is hoped that the economy of Samboja District can increase significantly while maintaining the balance of the ecosystem and environmental sustainability.

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