

Examining the Relocation of the Capital City of Indonesia Through the State Perspective in Political Economy

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Abstract:

The government's decision to move the capital of the Republic of Indonesia from DKI Jakarta to Kalimantan has drawn pros and cons among the public. The government considers the relocation plan to provide comfort, welfare, access to education, health and fair and equitable participation. However, moving the capital city is not easy and must go through a well-planned plan. Using a literature study, this article attempts to review how the state positions itself in the relocation plan, and what are the implications for relocating the capital city in the context of economic development. The conclusion of this discourse is that the state is exercising its autonomy in the plan to move the capital city, or what Caporaso and Levine say as a free state. The government remains focused on relocation plans, although there are a number of people who disagree. The government also ensures that the implications of the capital relocation plan are positive for economic development in Indonesia. distribution of economic equality will occur in Indonesia.

Keywords:

capital relocation; political economy; state

I. Introduction

Government decision Indonesia to move the nation's capital city from Jakarta to Kalimantan invited many reactions from the public. There were those who responded enthusiastically, and there were those who refused to move the plan. The National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) has submitted the results of a study on relocating the capital city in April 2019. The Head of Bappenas, Bambang Brodjonegoro said that there are six reasons for the need to move the capital city. First; Reducing the burden on Jakarta and Jabotabek, Second; Encouraging equitable development to Eastern Indonesia. Third; Changing the development mindset from Jawa Centris to Indonesia Centris, Fourth; Has a state capital that represents national identity, diversity, and appreciation of Pancasila, Fifth; Improve the management of central government efficiently and effectively, Sixth;(Cnbc, nd)

In his press conference, the seventh President of Indonesia, Joko Widodo, officially announced the location that was planned to become the new capital city of Indonesia. The government decided to move the capital city from DKI Jakarta to parts of Penajam Paser Utara Regency and parts of Kutai Kartanegara Regency in East Kalimantan. The government also stated that there were four reasons why Java was not re-chosen as the location for the new capital city. First; The population of Java is too dense. The 2015 Inter-Census Population Survey (SUPAS) revealed that 56.56 percent of Indonesians were concentrated on the island of Java. In Kalimantan the percentage of Indonesia's population is only 6.05 percent, in Sulawesi 7.33 percent. In Bali and Nusa Tenggara, 5.56 percent of the population in Indonesia. Based on this data, it is clear which island areas still have a minimum population. Second; The contribution of the islands' economy to gross domestic product (GDP) is very

dominant. Meanwhile, other islands are far behind. There is an attempt to erase the term "Jawasentris". Third; The crisis in the availability of clean water is a consideration for displacement. Fourth; Land conversion in Java seems to dominate the rest of the region. (National compass, nd)

Transfer of mothercity is not a new discourse in Indonesia. Previously, during the Soekarno administration, the transfer of the capital was mentioned when Soekarno inaugurated Palangkaraya as the capital of Central Kalimantan Province in 1957. In 1965, Soekarno also mentioned Palangkaraya as a candidate for the nation's capital. Then during the Suharto era, the idea of moving the capital city came up by proposing the Jonggol area, Bogor as the capital city of the country. Turning to the SBY administration in October 2010, at that time SBY offered a number of options to deal with congestion in the capital city of Jakarta. Namely maintaining Jakarta as the capital with total reform, Jakarta remains the capital, but the center of government has been moved to other areas. This option also reappeared in 2013, considering that many countries are practicing this. (Tempo, nd) The discussion of the country's movement from the capital city of Jakarta to other regions can be understood in the context of realizing equality / justice in development within a country.

Indeed, there are a number of countries that have succeeded in moving their capital to new territories. For example, Abidjan to Yamoussoukro (Ivory Coast), Winchester to London (UK), Melbourne to Canberra (Australia), Delhi to New Delhi (India), St. Petersburg to Moscow (Russia), Rio de Janeiro to Brasilia (Brazil), Lagos to Abuja (Nigeria), Yangon to Naypidaw (Myanmar), Almaty to Astana (Kazakhstan), Karachi to Islamabad (Pakistan). (Istiarni, 2018) Moving the capital city does need careful preparation, because it is not only a matter of planning for which region, but also requires an accurate budget calculation because of course it will cost a very large amount of funds. The government also needs to consider that a number of locations for relocating the capital above are still within travel time limits and rationalized distances to other important areas. For example, the distance from Canberra to Sydney is a three hour drive. Arianto Patunru, a staff from a department at the Australian National University (ANU), said that although travel time and other things can be reached, in terms of public transportation, Canberra still has to improve. He also said regarding relocating the capital, that maybe in theory it could help reduce inequality. But of course it is also influenced by how big the response is from the business community, whether those who stay in Jakarta, or those who move and those who have sprung up in the new capital. He also suspects that the biggest resistance to relocating the capital is from the business community. According to him, the business and government centers can be separated, but ideally not too far from a distance. (Arianto, nd)

If we take it far back, moving the capital city has also been echoed since the colonial era. Even in the royal era, it was said that the transfer of the capital was commonplace. For example, the Majapahit kingdom with Trowulan as the center of its government. Or the Mataram kingdom with Yogyakarta as the center of government. The move was considered important to anticipate a situation of danger, for example a natural disaster that caused the center of the kingdom to move because there was an assumption of a divine curse. A number of reasons were put forward by Ali Zaenal regarding moving the nation's capital. First, assisting the transmigration program. Zaenal believes that moving the nation's capitals in turn will help spread the population. The economy will be vibrant and will open up many jobs. Apart from that there will be more advanced thinking, who think that it is not only Jakarta that is developed, but in the region it is equally advanced. Second, pay attention to the requirements of the capital. According to him, a number of requirements are high self-

confidence that the city deserves to be a capital city, for example, the flood level is already moderate. In addition, he stated that all cities have the right to become capitals, even remote cities such as in Brasilia. If the conditions above have not been met, at least there will be planning for public transportation, education, tourism destinations and others. even a remote city like in Brasilia. If a number of the conditions above have not been met, at least there is planning for public transportation, education, tourism destinations and others. even a remote city like in Brasilia. If the conditions above have not been met, at least there will be planning for public transportation, education, tourism destinations and others.(Zaenal, 2017)

As the executor of government, the state is obliged to provide comfort, welfare, access to education, health and fair and equitable participation. If moving the capital is one way to achieve the above conditions, then further study and analysis is needed related to relocating the capital. In Sutiyoso's book, it is explained that the problems faced by Jakarta as the nation's capital are getting heavier over time because of the smaller space capacity. The area that is already used in Jakarta is 92% and it is hard to manage Jakarta with the remaining land. Since 1999, the DKI Jakarta Regional Government has issued a spatial planning guideline called the 2000-2010 Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW). The DKI Jakarta Regional Regulation No.6 of 1999 explains that to carry out three main missions, namely;(Sutiyoso, 2013)

Jakarta, as the nation's capital, has indeed become the center of various activities. Apart from the center of government, economic activities, business, tourism, trade, cultural, political and other social centers were mentioned by Sutiyoso, making Jakarta own 70% of money circulation centered in it. This is what makes Indonesians, especially those from outside Jakarta, dare to start a new life in the city of Jakarta. In his book, Sutiyoso also wrote that the number of residents in Jakarta is between daytime and nighthave different numbers. During the day in 2005 alone it is estimated that it will be around 15 million and 12 million at night, due to increased population flows from Depok, Bogor, Tangerang and Bekasi. According to him, Jakarta has grown from a metropolitan city to a megapolitan. The Megapolitan concept itself has existed since the Soekarno era, which was stated in the Presidential Decree No.71 of 1966. Bung Karno asked for coordination that all regional governments in Jabodetabek obeyed.(Sutiyoso, 2013)The Megapolitan concept which was then socialized and launched during the Sutiyoso era as the Governor of Jakarta, emphasized by him was not the annexation of small cities. What is regulated is the joint spatial arrangement so as to accelerate the development of these small cities and improve their infrastructure and transportation networks. He explained that the megapolitan concept is a form of synergy between Jakarta and the surrounding cities, the clauses of which are already contained in Law 32/2004 on Regional Autonomy. Article 227 states that Jakarta and its surrounding areas must be regulated collectively.

The reasons above, along with the megapolitan concept that was promoted during the governorship of Sutiyoso, show that there are a number of views on the need to regulate the capital city of DKI Jakarta. This arrangement not only synergizes Jakarta with its surrounding cities, but also relocates the country's capital city from Jakarta, which is already increasingly congested. In terms of relocating the capital city, there are two things that become questions when viewed from the perspective of the Indonesian government; First, how will the state position itself in the plan to move the capital city from Jakarta to Kalimantan? Second, what are the implications of moving the capital city from Jakarta to Kalimantan in terms of economic development?

II. Research Methods

This paper attempts to review the discourse on relocating the capital city from a political economy perspective. To answer the focus of this study / phenomenon, this research was conducted through a form of literature research / literature review that inspires discourse on relocating the capital city, in several countries, especially Indonesia as the center of the phenomenon. This research uses secondary data or data obtained from literature studies. Thus, the data collection method is carried out by tracing relevant literature, both from books, journals, websites and other supporting documents.

III. Discussion

There are a number of points that point to economic development in the government's reasons for moving the nation's capital city from Jakarta to Kalimantan. Among them, the government wants to encourage equitable development to the eastern part of Indonesia and sees that the economic contribution of the islands to gross domestic product (GDP) is very dominant, while other islands are far behind. In a government, the state plays a very strategic position. As the main actor, the state has the authority to make and make a policy or decision that is considered good for all Indonesian people, including regional distribution. In a political economy approach that focuses on the idea of the state playing an active role, then the state is considered to have agendas that cannot be reduced to needs that exist in the personal sphere. Often thinkers, who use this approach, call it the term "state autonomy" in order to distinguish their approach from other neo-classical approaches. The term state autonomy refers to the ability of the state to define and carry out an agenda that is not defined solely by the personal interests of individuals in society.(Caporaso & Levine, 2015)

In terms of moving the nation's capital city from Jakarta to Kalimantan, the authors see that the Indonesian government is exercising its ability to carry out a development, in other words, the government is exercising its autonomy. When viewed from a number of government statements represented by the Head of Bappenas, Bambang Brodjonegoro, the government is showing its autonomy in the election for the capital region which ends in Kalimantan. Joko Widodo's reason for choosing two regions, namely PenajamPaser Utara in East Kalimantan and Kutai Kartanegara are due to their strategic location in Indonesian territory. The strategic meaning is wide, sufficient water sources and close to functional activities and not far from the sea. In addition, it is said that social conflict is low there, free from earthquakes, volcanoes, tsunamis and floods. Meanwhile, from the distance side, the government calls it more affordable and there are two airports in Balikpapan and Samarinda. For surface water needs it can be bailed from the Kalimantan reservoir that is already there.(Cnbcindonesia, nd)

If the government has announced the location and reasons behind choosing the location for moving the capital city, there are a number of surveys conducted by several agencies regarding people's views on moving the nation's capital. The survey agency Roda Tiga Konsultan released the latest survey related to government policies of Joko Widodo-Ma'ruf Amin, one of which is the relocation of the capital. As many as 38.3 percent of respondents rejected the discourse of relocating the nation's capital. The survey was conducted from 26 November to 5 December 2019. Meanwhile, 29.3 percent of respondents agreed, and 5.5 percent and 24.3 percent strongly disagreed. Respondents also refused to move the capital city using the state budget.(Cnnindonesia, nd-a) Apart from the Consultant Tricycle, the Median Survey Institute also released public opinion regarding the relocation of

the capital city. As many as 45.3 percent of the public disagreed and 40.7 percent agreed and 14.0 percent did not know. The survey was conducted in the period 26-30 August 2019 in 34 provinces throughout Indonesia. There were 1000 respondents who were interviewed face to face, and the distribution of the sample was proportional and used the multistage random sampling method.(Detik.com, nd)The surveys above indicate that there is public disapproval regarding moving the country's capital city to Kalimantan. Various public opinions that can be seen in a survey are common in a democratic country. Freedom of opinion is a form of fulfilling the rights of citizens in a democratic country. As said by Leslie Lipson in her book *Democratic Civilization*, that although democracy has a number of shortcomings, it is in a democratic state; (1) human dignity can be enhanced and respected, (2) there is the provision of continuing civic education and political education for the community, and (3) giving opportunities for individuals to pay attention to common problems.(Lipson, 1964)

However, when the state exercises its autonomy, all forms of government considerations become dominant in a number of policies, one of which is the relocation of the capital. Caporaso and Levine explain that pluralist thinkers also have the view that the state has autonomy, but must be free from a number of unclear group pressures. Autonomy free from external influences has three main consequences: (1) a state that is said to be free will be able to 'win against' various pressures from civil society, (2) that state actions are seen as actions that are not influenced by any one group or coalition between any group and (3) the state is considered capable of resisting or resisting pressure from outside. The discussion is also relevant to the context of 'strong countries versus weak countries'.(Caporaso & Levine, 2015)

The author sees that in terms of the government's decision to move the country's capital city to Kalimantan, the state is exercising autonomy free from external influences, including the voices of a number of civil society who do not agree with the relocation of the capital. The state prefers to continue to follow up on the relocation of the capital with all the reasons and procedures that have been initiated and designed. Even though the state shows its autonomy, this is seen by some as an immature government action in decision making. Director of the Institute for Development of Economics and Finance (INDEF), Enny Sri Hartati, considered that the government's plan to move the capital city was a counter-productive decision if it was not preceded by a thorough study. The comprehensive study that is meant is not only on one aspect, for example the economy, but must also touch on social, political, cultural to defense and security. Enny considered that the government had only conducted a partial study and did not yet have a mature plan. Studies to move the capital city are also not easy, and take decades to prepare. For example, moving Kuala Lumpur to Putra Jaya in Malaysia, took a 30 year process.(Kompas.com, nd)

For a number of groups who approved of the transfer, they agreed that the burden of DKI Jakarta as the capital city is indeed very heavy as the center of government and business. Therefore, according to them, the decision made by Jowo Widodo was correct and was a projection of the previous leaders' plans. Mudrajad Kuncoro, a professor at the UGM Faculty of Economics and Business, explained that the concept of developing a new Indonesian capital city would be in the middle of a forest area, thus making the capital city in a green and beautiful atmosphere. According to him, the concept that in the middle of the forest there will be a multi-storey building, but sustainability and the forest ecosystem will be maintained is a good thing. The construction of these buildings also symbolizes *Bhineka Tunggal Ika*, which is expressed in the forms of traditional houses such as Minang, Jogja and others.(Mediaindonesia, nd)

Looking at a number of reasons for the government in relocating the capital city that are relevant to the economic field, then when referring to a state centered approach, the agenda of the state and economy is also the agenda of the private area. Those who adhere to the theory of relative autonomy from the state refuse if the state acts as an instrument and implementer of the capitalists. For them, the state is actually seen as having its own ideological interests. The country's own interests and aspirations may differ from those of society. In this case, the government does not only function to fulfill the interests of society, but is also able to determine society in all aspects of life.(Aziz, 2018)The choice of East Kalimantan as the location for the new capital city is not without criticism from the public. A number of residents voiced their objections because it was feared that the new capital would damage the natural ecosystem in Kalimantan. Forest areas that will be filled with a number of buildings for government buildings and others are certainly not an easy matter. The Indonesian Forum for the Environment (WALHI) Central Kalimantan stated that the government's decision regarding relocating the capital city to Kalimantan seemed authoritarian because it did not involve the community in the process. Dimas Hartono as the Director of WALHI Central Kalimantan said that Bappenas did not provide space for input to the people of Kalimantan to carry out studies on planology, spatial planning, studies on environmental issues and other considerations. According to him, the discussion on the decision to move the capital city is mostly discussed in Jakarta. Although in the end the government's decision to relocate the capital city was not to Central Kalimantan, but East Kalimantan, the process of discussing the relocation of the capital must be discussed intensely by both parties.(Cnnindonesia, nd-b)

Environmental studies are certainly very close to women's issues in political economy development. Shirin M.Rai in her book explains that needs, both social and economic, material and non-material, are also the focus of feminist criticism of development. Ecofemist criticism has become widespread and becomes a challenge in modernization policies and the paradigm of modernism. They have absorbed the sustainable development argument, but pushed it further to combine the relationships between social and biological life, on the one hand, and the power relations that compose this, on the other. Ecofeminism has an egalitarian basis which is shared with the ecological movement. It reaffirms the 'ancient relationship' between women and nature:(Rai, 2002)Meanwhile, as quoted by Shirin in her book, Vandana Shiva in particular also makes a direct connection between colonialism and environmental degradation and women's lives in her work on the Chipko movement in India. Thus, moving the nation's capital is obliged to fulfill all aspects of the field, be it economic, social, political, cultural and environmental. Because not only environmental aspects are close to women's lives, but all aspects of political development certainly have an impact on women.

In the context of economic development, the increase in prosperity and welfare is very visible and can be felt by all groups. However, the increase in prosperity in rural areas is still hundreds of percent, while in urban areas it is tens of thousands of percent. This difference is what causes the term "socio-economic inequality". Economic development also means that the government builds basic infrastructure and facilities. In this case, there are groups of entrepreneurs who take part in it. This raises the question, what is the role of the state for them?(Gie, 1994)This economic development by the government sometimes does not accommodate the aspirations of the community on the ground. This can be seen in the relocation of the capital city from Jakarta to Kalimantan. The government decided after explaining that the plan had gone through a field survey and careful consideration and was preceded by the thoughts and plans of the previous administration to move the capital city which had not been executed. Moreover, in an approach based on state autonomy, this decision is considered as the right of the government to issue the best policies for the people of Indonesia.

Eric Nordlinger in his work entitled *On the Autonomy of the Democratic State* (1981) on democratic state autonomy, seeks to apply a utilitarian approach to states acting according to their own agendas. Hence, in Nordlinger's view, state autonomy is in the form of the ability of state officials to exercise their choices by translating those choices into public policy, which can be in line with or may conflict with the choices of other people who are not state officials. Whether the state has autonomy or not can be determined logically and easily. That all individuals have choices and public officials also have, and sometimes both have conflicts. When conflict occurs, sometimes the choice of state officials wins, (Caporaso & Levine, 2015) The state-based approach seen from the concept of state autonomy is not without criticism. That the criticism of a state-based approach to political economy is that in fact, the state often takes sides with the interests of business people and individuals.

So, what are the implications of moving the capital city from Jakarta to Kalimantan in terms of economic development? The DPR RI through an actual short study writing, Volume XI August 2019 responds to the plan to move the capital city from Jakarta to Kalimantan regarding the economic impact that will occur. One of the reasons for the government to move the capital city to Kalimantan is to carry out an even distribution of the economy in all regions in Indonesia, so that inequality does not occur. Economic inequality does occur as a result of the high disparity in development between regions. Because the smaller the economic disparity between regions that occurs, the greater the opportunity for national economic growth. In the economic aspect, 58.49% of the national Gross Regional Domestic Product (PDRB) was contributed by the island of Java. where DKI and its surrounding areas contributed 20.85%. Meanwhile, other regions can only contribute less than half of the GRDP contribution from the island of Java. The contribution of the island of Java is directly proportional to the rate of economic growth, where the island of Java recorded a figure of 5.61% in 2017. This figure is higher than other regions in Indonesia. (Silalahi, 2019)

In the Bappenas study, the economic impact of relocating the nation's capital is said to be positive. The positive effect was explained by Bappenas because it was caused by the use of potential resources that had not yet been utilized. Bappenas also stated that the transfer of the capital city to alternative provinces would cause the economy to diversify towards a more labor-intensive sector, thereby helping to reduce disparities between income groups, both at the regional and national levels. Although relocating the capital city will cause pressure from the demand side, according to Bappenas the impact on national inflation will be minimal. It was also said that moving the country's capital city outside Java province would increase trade between regions. Moving the nation's capital to a new territory, (Bappenas, 2019)

The concept of growth emphasizes that the economic center will not emerge naturally. New economic growth centers will not emerge without encouragement of innovation and technology by companies in a region. This theory is used to see the economic growth that has occurred in Java. (Silalahi, 2019) The government, through moving the capital city to East Kalimantan, wants to create a new economic center so that it is not centralized in one region. In the Bappenas study quoted in the DPR RI Brief Information, it was stated that relocating the capital city would have a positive impact on the national economy with a prediction of an increase in GDP of 0.1%. Bappenas specifically calculates that there will be an increase in labor wages for the surrounding areas. Bambang Brodjonegoro as Head of Bappenas also predicts that there will be an increase in national inflation as a result of the process of moving the country's capital city. The increase in inflation stems from the improvement in people's income, which is also followed by the increase in prices for basic necessities. Nevertheless, (Silalahi, 2019)

It is predicted that the relocation of the national capital to Kalimantan will cost an investment of Rp. 466 trillion. The budget was stated by Luhut Binsar Panjaitan that it would not be borne by all by the state, but would involve many parties, including private investment, where investment was carried out on a multi-year pattern. The sizeable amount of investment was said by Luhut as part of the policy of equal distribution of economic stimulus. Based on Bappenas calculations, around more than 50 percent of Indonesia's territory will experience an increase in trade flows if the capital city is moved to a province that has good connectivity with other provinces.(Antaranews, nd)The involvement of private investors in the process of moving the capital city to Kalimantan shows that the government's attention on the capital relocation plan only focuses on the context of the economic pace. Through Luhut's statement, it can be seen that the government is oriented towards the entry of private investors and sees the relocation of the capital as a means of entering businessmen.

The government forgets that an economy can be said to have reached the maximum level of efficiency if it has been able to use all of its potential material and human resources in a way, where goods and services that meet needs can be produced in maximum quantities with a reasonable level of economic stability and at a rate. sustainable future growth. Moreover, the test for economic efficiency lies in the inability to achieve a more socially acceptable state without creating prolonged macroeconomic and ecological imbalances, or without destroying family institutions and social harmony or the moral network of society. An economy is said to have reached an optimal average condition if the goods and services produced can be distributed in a way in which the needs of individuals regardless of whether they are women or men, Muslim or non-Muslim, rich or poor and so on, can be properly met. Such fulfillment must also be adequate and there is a fair distribution of wealth and income, without having a negative impact on work motivation, saving, investing and doing business.(Chapra, 2001) Thus, the main focus of the government on moving the nation's capital should be to solve the socio-political and other problems that occur in Jakarta, and then when it has a decision to move the capital city, it is certain that the transfer will not further increase the problem, or move it. problems to other areas, or even only oriented to economic gain / investment.

When the government of Joko Widodo decided to move the capital, a number of inputs related to regulations were also present. For example, in a discussion at the DPR RI, Firman Soebagyo as a Member of the Legislation Body (Baleg) explained that the first thing that must be seen first is the legal basis, namely the law. Until now, Law No.29 of 2007 on the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta is still in effect as the capital of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI). Until now, the law has not been repealed which means that according to the law, the capital city of Indonesia is still in Jakarta. According to him, regulations related to relocating the capital city can be initiated by the Indonesian Parliament or the government. However, since relocating the capital city is part of the government's work plan, this law must be initiated by the government. The DPR RI and the government later need to review the laws that must be revised and the bills that must be prepared. The law is needed so that it becomes a reference for regulating the budget that must be prepared. As a member of Baleg, Firman emphasized that moving the capital city needs consistency in determining as a government city and not promoting the economic sector.(Dpr, nd)

The regulatory context is also stated by Deliarnov in his book Political Economy, that so far we consider that the government regulates an industry to guarantee an economic system that operates in accordance with the public interest or to overcome market failures of its own accord. Whereas in fact, regulations are often present due to the insistence of certain interest groups in accordance with the Economic Theory of Regulation developed by George Strigler.

Where George said that "Regulation is the result of pressure group action and results in laws and policies to support business and protect consumers, workers, and environment". Then Strigler continued, why do business people ask the government to regulate industry? According to him:(Deliarnov, 2006)This is what makes the rulers / government always have a close relationship with entrepreneurs. Thus, although relocating the capital city has positive implications for economic development, if the process of achieving economic development is filled with industrial regulations that are the result of negotiations between the authorities and entrepreneurs, it can be assumed that moving the country's capital city from Jakarta to East Kalimantan will not can achieve the expected goals.

IV. Conclusion

Moving the capital city of Indonesia from DKI Jakarta to East Kalimantan cannot be separated from the pros and cons of society. However, if the relocation plan is accompanied by a mature concept that clearly pays attention to all aspects, not only the economy, then relocating the capital can be a solution to the problems that have so far plagued Jakarta as the capital and at the same time the economic center. Looking at the role of the state represented by the government, it can be seen that the position of the government is exercising its autonomy, by remaining focused on the capital relocation plan, even though a number of public surveys say that more people do not agree to move, than people who agree. In this sense, the state as thought by the pluralists on the basis of Caporaso and Levine's explanation, one of which is interpreted as a free country. Namely a country that is able to 'win against' various pressures from civil society.

An autonomous state can also be seen through the statements released by the government in a number of press conferences or in the mass media, that the relocation of the capital city has been based on field surveys and considerations preceded by mature thoughts. This is as stated by Eric Nordlinger that democratic state autonomy seeks to apply a utilitarian approach. In this case, Nordlinger views that state autonomy is a form of the ability of state officials to exercise their choices by translating these choices into a public policy, including relocation of the capital.

Meanwhile, the implications of relocating the capital in economic development are interpreted by the government as something that will be effective and positive. This is as explained in the study by Bappenas that with the relocation of the capital city, there is a potential use of resources that have not been utilized. More than that, relocating the capital city will cause the economy to be more focused on labor-intensive sectors. Thus, helping to reduce the gap between income groups, both at the regional and national levels.

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