

# Dynamics of Bureaucracy Reform in Village Development around the Prospective New Capital Area in Samboja District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency and Sepaku District, North Penajam Paser Regency, East Kalimantan Province

Dr. Hartutiningsih

Professor, Program of Magister State Administration Science  
Faculty Social and Politics Science, Mulawarman University

**Abstract:** *The Development of rural area is an important part of national development. The plan to move the state capital to the province of East Kalimantan, precisely in Kutai Kartanegara Regency and North Penajam Paser, has an impact on changes in governance and the dynamics of the Village Development Bureaucracy in the area around the planned State Capital, precisely in Samboja District, Kutai Negara Regency and Sepaku District, Penajam Paser Regency. North. Based on a descriptive qualitative approach through case study activities with a comparative - analysis model through the FGD method from Primary and Secondary data, the Dynamics of Bureaucratic Reform in Management of Changes in the culture of the community are more likely to sell their land, the problem of land ownership conflicts. Problems arise because of the weakness of land legality regulations, lack of preparation for the application of Regional Spatial Planning Regulations, the application of the rules has not been socialized to the maximum and is still factual. Bureaucratic reforms implemented in every village in Samboja District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency have been carried out transparently, village regulations are understood by every citizen and residents are free to provide criticism and suggestions. Meanwhile Sepaku District, North Penajam Paser The village development bureaucracy still has the Regent's role in preparing development plans through his expert staff, the planning still leads to the process of economic development and the offer leads to social development, which is minimal or even non-existent.*

**Keywords:** Bureaucratic Reform, Governance, IKN

## 1. Introduction

Rural development is an important part of national development, considering that rural areas are still dominant (82% of Indonesia's territory is rural) and about 50% of Indonesia's population still lives in rural areas. Administratively, the number of villages in Indonesia continues to grow. In 2008 there were 67, 245 villages and only 7, 893 little districts (BPS, 2008) compared to 2005, which were 61, 409 villages and 7, 365 Wards (kelurahan) (Village Potential Statistics-BPS 2005).

Village development refers to the Village Development Planning and according to Government Regulation Number: 72 of 2005 article 64 paragraphs 1 and 2 are prepared in a time frame including the Village Medium - Term Development Plan (RPJMDES) for a period of 5 years and the Village Development Work Plan, hereinafter referred to as the RKPD, which is the elaboration of the Village Development Plan. from the RPJMD for a period of 1 year. Village mid - term development planners are stipulated in village regulations, while village development work plans are stipulated in village head decisions based on regional regulations. Rural development is multi - dimensional and multi - sectoral. Therefore, integration and linkage in its implementation is needed. In the context of accelerating rural development, various programs and activities have been carried out and will continue to be carried out related to improving welfare, reducing poverty, improving the quality of human resources, and involving the community in the

process of managing rural development. Availability and access to the utilization of rural infrastructure which is still limited and coupled with the still low quality level of services that can be enjoyed such as irrigation roads, electricity, drinking water, telematics, educational facilities, health, and markets are obstacles to the acceleration of rural development, especially for community economic development. Rural areas, development of infrastructure for the production of rural products, as well as improving the quality of rural human resources

The picture of poverty in rural areas as above occurs because of economic problems, due to the physical condition of the remote areas, and the limited availability of socio - economic facilities and infrastructure, resulting in limited public access to abilities and skills, including appropriate information and technology. a challenge for the government to continue to improve policies, strategies, and implementation of rural development that are directed at improving people's welfare.

Various efforts continue to be carried out in stages, namely through capacity building activities for village and sub - district government officials, institutional capacity building, community training, empowerment of community customs and socio - cultures, improvement of community economic business, and utilization of natural resources and appropriate technology. Other efforts are in the form of increasing community economic efforts in the village through local economic development by increasing community productive

Volume 10 Issue 10, October 2021

[www.ijsr.net](http://www.ijsr.net)

Licensed Under Creative Commons Attribution CC BY

economic activities and community socio - economic institutions in order to increase income and community welfare. smoothly, especially the village government's program of activities that are in direct contact with the interests of the village community on the basis of the consideration that it will provide a decent and prosperous life for the village community with the aim of creating prosperity for its citizens. Through the authority possessed by the village to manage and regulate its citizens, it can be said that the village has been given the power to take care of itself or in other words, has been given autonomy to the village by being given the authority to manage the village fund budget. According to Sadu Wasistiono (2006; 107) stated that financing or finance is an essential factor in supporting the implementation of village autonomy, as well as in the implementation of regional autonomy.

Based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 10 of 1964, Jakarta was established as the capital of the country which was ratified on August 31, 1964 by President Soekarno at that time. Since being declared the capital city, Jakarta's population has grown very rapidly due to the need for government workers, which are almost all concentrated in Jakarta. The government has also started implementing large project development programs, such as building community settlements, and developing urban business centers. Until now, Jakarta still has to struggle with problems caused by overcrowding, such as flooding, traffic jams, and the lack of adequate public transportation. Like most megapolitan cities, Jakarta has problems of stress, crime and poverty. Irregularities in land use and land privatization have depleted the supply of city parks, increasing the stress level of Jakarta residents. Traffic jams, decreased social interaction due to an individualistic lifestyle are also causes of stress

Urban spatial planning that is not participatory and inhumane leaves residual spaces that invite criminal behavior. The eviction of poor villages and the eviction of land for informal businesses by the government are the active causes of poverty in Jakarta. The city's spatial layout is often changing, causing air pollution and flooding to be difficult to control. Although the government has designated the southern area of Jakarta as a water catchment area (Perda No.1 of 2012), this provision is often violated by continuing to build new housing and business centers.

Plan to Move the State Capital To East Kalimantan. Samboja District is a sub - district located in the coastal area of Kutai Kartanegara Regency, East Kalimantan. Samboja District has an area of 1, 045.90 km<sup>2</sup>. Meanwhile, the population of Samboja District reached 52, 000 (in 2010). With a relatively short distance, it is approximately 45 minutes from Balikpapan Sepinggan International Airport. As well as good road access, this area can be used as an oil - producing tourist area. natural gas and natural gas (oil and gas) which are very important in Kutai Kartanegara Regency.<sup>3</sup> (Three) multinational oil and gas companies currently operating in the Samboja District are Total E&P Indonesia, VICO Indonesia and Chevron (formerly UNOCAL). In addition, Samboja District is directly adjacent to the City of Balikpapan and the Makassar Strait. It is famous for being a protected forest conservation area called

the Bukit Soeharto Grand Forest Park, as well as an orangutan rehabilitation area located in Wanariset Samboja and at BOSS Samboja.

Then bureaucratic reform is essentially an effort to make fundamental reforms and changes to the system of government administration, especially regarding aspects of institutions (organizations), management (business processes) and human resources of the apparatus. Various problems/obstacles that cause the government administration system to not work or are not expected to run properly must be reorganized or renewed. Bureaucratic reform is carried out in order to realize good governance.

In other words, bureaucratic reform is a strategic step to build the state apparatus to be more efficient and effective in carrying out the general tasks of government and national development. In addition, the very rapid progress of science, information and communication technology as well as changes in the strategic environment require the government bureaucracies to be reformed and adapted to the dynamics of the demands of society. and targets that have been set can be achieved effectively and efficiently. Reform here is a process of renewal that is carried out gradually and continuously, so that it does not include radical and revolutionary efforts and/or actions

Through bureaucratic reform, structuring the government's money management system is not only effective and efficient, but also bureaucratic reform is the backbone in changing the life of the nation and state. According to KEMENPAN, bureaucratic reform is a strategic step to build professional state apparatus resources in order to support the running of government and social development. Samboja, Kutai Kartanegara Regency, East Kalimantan Province.

## 2. Research Method

This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach, namely the description of phenomena and events at the present time, this type of research provides an overview of all forms of phenomena in the field aimed at obtaining information about the current state. This researcher does not test the hypothesis, but only describes the information as it is in accordance with the variables studied.

The type of research used is a case study with a comparative - analysis model. The type of case study is incentive testing, using various sources of evidence, against a single entity that is limited by space and time. In general, case studies are associated with a location. The purpose of case studies is to improve knowledge of contemporary communication events that are real in their context. Meanwhile, the essence of comparative analysis techniques is a technique used to compare events that occurred when the researcher analyzed these events and carried out continuously throughout this research. a case that is observed and with the aim of knowing as broadly as possible about the object of research through data acquisition and providing related information.

The location of the research that the author did was in Samboja District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency, East Kalimantan Province. In this case the data obtained is

information at the Samboja District Office, Kutai Kartanegara Regency

Primary data is data obtained directly from the source, observed and recorded for the first time. In this case the data collected is about how the development of the bureaucracy at the Samboja District Office. Bureaucratic reform data can be obtained through requests for information to the parties concerned. The data is in the form of answers to questions posed through direct interviews. Secondary data is data obtained from a second source or secondary sources, namely several people's opinions or books written by other people about Bureaucratic Reform

### 3. Result and Discussion

East Kalimantan Province is one of the second largest provinces after Papua, has abundant natural resource potential where most of these potentials have not been used optimally. Natural resources and their products are mostly exported abroad, so that this province is a major foreign exchange earner for the country, especially from the mining, forestry and other products sector

Bureaucratic reform is a need that needs to be met in order to ensure the creation of improved governance. Good governance is the main prerequisite for national development. In order to ensure the effective management of Bureaucratic Reform, the government needs to establish the planning and governance of Bureaucratic Reform in a planning document that can be understood and implemented by all interested parties and stakeholders. In this regard, the Government has issued Presidential Regulation Number 81 of 2010 concerning the Grand Design of Bureaucratic Reform 2010 - 2025 which is divided into three periods of the national Bureaucratic Reform Road Map, namely the 2010 - 2014, 2015 - 2019, and 2020 - 2024 Bureaucratic Reform Roadmap. In 2020, Bureaucratic Reform has entered the third or final period of the Grand Design of National Bureaucratic Reform. Pada tahap akhir ini, Reformasi Birokrasi diharapkan menghasilkan karakter birokrasi yang berkelas dunia (*world class bureaucracy*) yang dicirikan dengan beberapa hal, yaitu pelayanan publik yang semakin berkualitas dan tata kelola yang semakin efektif dan efisien.

To measure the success of achieving goals and objectives, indicators of goals and targets of Bureaucratic Reform are also set. The determination of these indicators of goals and objectives is carried out by considering various things that can represent as closely as possible the desired bureaucratic profile and is more objective because it uses indicators of the success of Bureaucratic Reform which are photographed by international institutions and used by many countries in the world.

The Road Map was prepared to help outline the vision, mission and National Medium - Term Development Plan (RPJMN) of the elected President and Vice President on Bureaucratic Reform, continuing from the Grand Design and Road Map of Bureaucratic Reform 2015 - 2019 so that it can become a reference for ministries agencies regional governments in implementing Bureaucratic Reform in each

ministry/institution/local government.

In the 2020 - 2024 Bureaucratic Reform Road Map regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic Reform No.25 of 2020, the principles that will be put forward are Focus and Priority. Focus means that Bureaucratic Reform efforts will be carried out in a focused manner on the root causes of governance problems. Priority means that each agency will choose a priority for improving governance in accordance with the characteristics of the resources and the challenges faced.

In addition, in order to improve the quality of this Road Map compared to the previous Road Map, there are at least three things that have been updated. First, this Road Map emphasizes things that are implementable rather than formalities. The strategy formulation is directed to answer the problems that actually occur in the field. Second, programs and activities are designed so that they can be implemented up to the work units of ministries/ agencies/ local governments. This is done so that bureaucratic reform runs up to the lowest level of ministries/agencies/local governments. Third, the analysis is carried out in a more holistic, comprehensive, and anticipatory manner in order to obtain a more complete portrait of the progress, challenges, and problems of Bureaucratic Reform. This is indicated by the discussion on "Evaluation of the Achievements of Bureaucratic Reform in the Last 5 Years" and "Analysis of the Strategic Environment". The two discussions became the basis for determining the Targets of Bureaucratic Reform, the efforts that need to be made, as well as the management or management of Bureaucratic Reform. This Road Map has the goals and objectives of Bureaucratic Reformation set out from a logical thinking process involving various stakeholders such as academics from various universities, practitioners, entrepreneurs, bureaucrats, and the community based on the two considerations previously mentioned (evaluation of the achievements of Bureaucratic Reform 2015 - 2019 and Strategic Environmental Analysis). The strategy for implementing Bureaucratic Reform is also formulated in a more real way to answer the problems that occur in the field, by prioritizing collaboration and involvement of many parties. This participation is carried out vertically, which involves every level of government positions from the most strategic to the most technical levels, and horizontally, which involves many relevant ministries/institutions, and elements outside government such as the public, business world, academics, and politicians. 2020 - 2024 there are eight areas of change that are the focus of development, from each area of change there are things that must be improved and implemented to achieve the goals of bureaucratic reform, the 8 areas of change are In this area Changes in 1 Mind set and Performance Culture in the Organizational Environment is something that will be achieved to achieve this requires Internalization of the paradigm of mindset for all ASN based on Law No.5 of 2014 concerning ASN, so that the character and culture of ASN performance is more integrity, professional, neutral and free from political intervention, clean from corruption, collusion and nepotism, and able to provide quality public services for max

In this area of change, the thing that needs to be done is reform of regulations/policies that are considered to be hampering the performance and development of the bureaucracy, which must be simplified, this is aimed at accelerating the delivery of services. Simplification of regulations/policies is carried out by mapping a number of government regulations, presidential regulations, regulations. In this area of change, what needs to be done is to conduct a study on Non - Structural Institutions (LNS), from the results of the study in the form of recommendations to liquidate agencies that have similar functions, then LNSs with similar functions will be integrated by ministries or government agencies dealing with the same field. And streamlining the government organizational structure referring to the Regulation of the Minister for Empowerment of State Apparatus and Bureaucratic Reform No.18 of 2019 concerning Equalization of Administrative Positions into Functional Positions. The aim is to support effective and efficient performance so that communication/disposition is more flexible and directly functional. Ministers and Ministerial Decrees deemed to have hampered organizational performance.

In this area of change, what needs to be done is to require the implementation of an Electronic - Based Government System (SPBE) which refers to Presidential Regulation No.95 of 2019 concerning an Electronic - Based Government System (SPBE). And the application of SPBE for the integration of business processes, data, infrastructure, applications and security which will result in national data integration. SPBE aims to minimize data duplication and reduce waste in ICT spending, so as to realize effective, efficient, transparent and accountable government governance.

In this area of change, what needs to be done is the implementation of the Merit System to create ASN who are professional, have integrity and are highly competitive; Planning for job requirements/formation is based on organizational needs in accordance with the agency/organizational position map that has been set by the staffing officer; Competency - based competitive ASN recruitment system with Computer Assisted Test (CAT), which is held with the stages of the Basic Competency Selection (SKD) and Field Competency Selection (SKB) exams and the determination of the threshold value (Passing Grade); and Application of the ASN Talent Pool as the basis for ASN career development. With this Talent Pool, it is hoped that the cadre system for high - ranking ASN officials can be realized through an open, transparent, competency and performance promotion system.

In this area of change, what needs to be done is the implementation of the Government Agency Performance Accountability System (SAKIP) in all Ministries/ Agencies/ Local governments. This is in accordance with the president's order to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the government, by ensuring a focused and targeted APBN. The results of the implementation of SAKI. Whereas organizations that have high performance and use budgets effectively and efficiently. And the policy of refocusing the budget to avoid wasting it on Ministries/Agencies.

In this area of change, what needs to be done is to improve the quality of public services, which will have an effect on the better index of public perception of the implementation of public services. The existence of innovations in public services such as the implementation of public services in an integrated and integrated manner between central and regional services in one service building for example Public Service Mall (MPP); Implementation of the Public Service Information System and Electronic - Based Public Service (e - Services) and the Implementation of a responsive National Public Service Complaint Management System (SP4N).

In general, it can be stated that the development policy of developing the Government of Kutai Kartanegara, which is currently in the right. The results of the analysis show that a strategic position is aggressive in the context of implementing the strategy, it is necessary to support both the direction of the policy of HR development policy, organizational & HR aspects, and financial budget aspects related to HR development

#### **4. The Direction of Policy**

The direction of policy in an effort to increase the capacity of human resources in the fields of education, health and employment is to dizzy the quality of the population and employment opportunities by taking into account the sustainability of local wisdom and local cultural culture based on the development of information technology. This policy is carried out to support the new IKN employment needs both formal and informal sectors

The new capital city of the country will be built based on the utilization of technological advancements so that it requires human resources (HR) which is also adaptive to the development of technology. This means that there must be sufficient HR to respond to that need. HR quality will determine their ability to contribute to development and benefit from the transfer and development of the new country of the country.

HR quality problems become more challenging with rapid technological advances today. Progress of Indsutri 4.0, Artificial Intelligence, Robotic, Crypto Currency, and so on will change many things like the type of work and labor needed. Kutai Kartanegara Regency is a large young demographic requires education and training that can be given to the Millennial Generation so that they can adopt, adapt and then can innovatean decrease in the Digital Disruption era and the technology has changed.

Distribution repair and redistribution and educational recruitment & organizational education and health staff are based on the ratio of adequacy of public service needs in Kutai Kartanegara Regency and the new IKN. These improvements were carried out, among others, by regard to the aspects of the population, and geographical difficulties and the level of exposure supported by proportional benefits. In organizational aspects and HR, the district government is currently having more focused on how investing in the field of HR area is done. Through the APBDN, 20 percent of the total budget is for educational functions. However, the number of budgets is not the answer to the HR development

problem but how the budget is directed and for what. Therefore, in the design of the development challenges and development of human resources, Human Resource, or Human Capital, not just money and budget but more summary direction.

#### Findings in The Field

##### Samboja Sub - District

The FGD in Samboja Subdistrict researchers have conducted interviews with the Head of the People's Health Section of the Cambodia District of Kutai Kartanegara Regency with several questions that were significantly related to the appointment of Samboja Subdistrict as a prospective region of the New Capital of the Republic of Indonesia.

The dynamics found in responding to the policies of the central IKN candidates with the Head of the People's Health and Government and other parts of the research focus. The researcher always questioned whether all of Waga voiced the same for the surrender of land with proper compensation or a significant difference. The result is in Samboja Subdistrict, the same as other regions, the average community is the older actor who is not a local native population on average already selling its land with a percentage of 80%, then the remaining 20% of those who retain the land because they have not seen a significant development. Meanwhile the problems that occur are not a few land brokers who claim to be representatives from the central government, the district government and government government bid on land prices to those who have not submitted their land to the government by receiving compensation which is then terminology is replaced with compensation.

The submission of responding to the dynamics found in responding to the policy of the National Capital City (IKN), the regulations formed, there are still no forms of meetings from both the services and sub - districts to remain unclear layout of its designation but in predicting industrial centers. In Samboja Subdistrict, there are 4 villages and 1 village, all of which are transmigration regions, the potential - the potential of the agriculture is still consumed not productive. In response to the many problems in the field of land1, many people want to sell their land without a clear footing, but for the direction of several sub - district bureaucrats try not to speculate with the sale of land because they are worried that local residents themselves will only be the audience if they have become the capital, even though some have already sold.

##### Sepaku Subdistrict

Meanwhile, Sepaku Subdistrict in North Penajam Paser, the condition is not much different from Samboja District Sub - Province of Kutai Kartanegara The researcher raided the same official as Samboja Subdistrict, namely the Head of the People's Welfare and Government by giving the same question, but for Sepaku sub - district, it was somewhat different because the residents in Sepaku District, which in fact were part of the new capital of the Republic of Indonesia Problems occur. But if traced or asked directly to local residents there are problems such as: same as Samboja sub - district, namely the number of land brokers passing by that approached them by offering not much different. The

uncertainty of the ever time that makes local residents related to the work of the head of the household, the school of their children and lives a difficult daily life in connection with road transportation that is still paved and even then it is not smooth. Then the affairs of the correspondence of displacement are not easy. The following are the same response in response to the transfer of the capital and also submitted a letter but the letter is not reached but only delivered in an interview, namely regarding the region and business spot and residence along Jalan Simpang 4 in Samboja, District Sepaku PPU, direction to Samarinda via Suharto Bukit and Suharto Balikpapan direction. Sungai Merdeka Village Entered Samboja Subdistrict with various activities carried out for the management of regional space ownership rights to ensure the ownership / mapping spatial spatial by responding to some biramrats; Collaboration with the Province of Governor's Work Program, the acquisition of the thinking of the Thought of Governor of East Kalimantan, attended the Ministry of Forestry, Public Works Agency (PU) for Drainage

Submission of potential for food support, plantations and rice fields and oil and gas in the region of the new capital candidates. Responding to several residents who want to sell their land by resting on the Governor's Perpu if they sell more than 5 ha Product marketing problems delivered are still limited to local areas yet to a wider level. From the North Paser Penajam bureaucrat which was listed by the BPU head bureaucrat of the BPPM about several responses followed by providing training and assistance - independently in the local territory. The work relationship that is built with experts is more preferred by the involvement of an economic expert tdg offer from social blm needed. The sub - district bureaucrats are very active and creative in deciding to solve independently in the face of social conflicts, especially the demands that are on behalf of the local MLL community of local institutions which are facilitating personally chairing in several other institutions. The demands referred to a lot about local wisdom in a symbolic form of local is expected to be symbolized into a symbol of the capital city of the country

Submission of potential for food support, plantations and rice fields and oil and gas in the region of the new capital candidates. Responding to several residents who want to sell their land by resting on the Governor's Perpu if they sell more than 5 ha Product marketing problems delivered are still limited to local areas yet to a wider level. From the North Paser Penajam bureaucrat which was listed by the BPU head bureaucrat of the BPPM about several responses followed by providing training and assistance - independently in the local territory. The work relationship that is built with experts is more preferred by the involvement of an economic expert tdg offer from social blm needed. Below the findings obtained by researchers in the field based on the results of interviews village researchers mentioned above as an example of this region's readiness as a new capital Some officials of the Desa Karya Jaya government only have difficulty in conducting persuasive to residents regarding the paradigm of the new capital. Almost hampered all residents of Karya Jaya village were welcomed and happy. Starting from the matter of land acquisition and about the new life they will live from

changes in habit, the work of the family heads whether the state and private civilian apparatus. For the private sector will almost be a change. Regarding the reporting of the number of land brokers circulating the Government of Karya Jaya Village in accordance with the instructions of the Central Government, the East Kalimantan Provincial Government and the Government of Kutai Kartanegara said that the government would prioritize land controlled by the government.

But unfortunately for the Karya Jaya Village area, it is only 20 percent of the overall area of Karya Jaya villages controlled by the government. While the remaining 80 percent was inhabited by penduds who were transmigration citizens where the findings of the researchers still survived to sell their land which average has more land of 2 hectares to the brokers of the land brokers. The village of Bukit Raya Mayorita, the population is a transmigration resident who works as a farmer, farmer and planters and earnings from the creativity of citizens in processing agricultural products. With the policy of transferring IKN to East Kalimantan, the 40 percent of the community has sold its land and agricultural land. Whereas before this village has successfully harvested the seeds of Inpari Ir Nutri Zinc which is expected to be a quality seed supplier to be developed in the Kutai Kartanegara region, especially Samboja Subdistrict.

### The Ward (Kelurahan) of Sungai Merdeka

As said above that the average problem that the researcher found the field was not much different. But the uniqueness of Sungai Merdeka Village is as reported by AntaraNews.com the following "hunters" of the land began to ramimenyambari remote prospective new capital from River Merdeka in Samboja Subdistrict, Kutai Kartanegara to Semoi in Sepaku District, Penajam Paser Utara, East Kalimantan. Armansyah (56), a native of the village of Sungai Merdeka, Kutai Kartanegara, said in the past two days there were those who came to ask him about the land to be sold. Armansyah was met near the Patok made by the Geospatial Information Agency (BIG) in Sungai Merdeka, Samboja Subdistrict, Kutai Kartanegara Regency, East Kalimantan, on Wednesday, said that the land seekers were diligent in the coffee shop, participating in talking with residents. Not only balikpapan residents who were diligently came to the Merdeka River, because, according to him, Bontang residents, Samarinda and Jakarta began many who came to find land in the village which was indeed close to the Balikpapan - Samarinda toll road that had not been completed. The construction of a toll road along 99, 350 kilometers equipped with four toll gate (GT) targeted at the end of 2019 also affects the selling price of land in the Samboja area. \ They also don't take bargaining prices. I have land on the roadside, 13x50 square meters, sold IDR 50 million not behavior. But this month can sell IDR 150 million, "he said. While Bagus Anggoro (44), residents of RT 04, Sungai Merdeka Village, Samboja, said the "hunters" of the land usually came to the RT chairman. "Because RT chairman who knows the location of residents' lands. It shouldn't be wrong to point to the ground, can be noisy later, "Anggoro said

The price of land in the area of his house was also high before the toll road began to be built. At least 1 plots of land with a 15x20 square meter area located far from a large road appreciated at least IDR 40 million. While Rosiana, another resident of RT 04 Sungai Merdeka, who thought between wanting to look for land selling in Sepaku Subdistrict, gave a contact number of Semoi village residents who could find lands that wanted to be sold there. Om, according to him, more and more people are looking for land around the border of Kutai Kartanegara Regency with the North Paser Penajam after the location was announced as a candidate for the new capital city. The findings of the researchers in the field are not much different and the researcher's plan will follow up thoroughly. .

### Suko Mulyo Village

Suko Mulyo Village is a transmigration village and the majority of the population is a migrant from the island of Java but they continue to mingle with a local trans level. Not different from other transmigration villages in general, the community hopes that the discourse to become the community hopes that this village will develop. Some residents are not affected and maintain their land remain agricultural land on the grounds that the land will be sold, the impact they will be a spectator, while if it is true that IKN is in East Kalimantan, the need for food will increase they are committed to being a buffer of food sources The area. Their commitment to become food barns showed with them to form farmer groups and groups of female women.

Tengin village which is slightly different from the village village above is nothing special, researchers don't find special things. FGD results with the village head, some community leaders stated as transmigration areas of course they hope with the policy of removing the IKN development process must pay attention to the spatial spatial area, the area that has the potential to be developed by agricultural land must remain maintained, the culture of local wisdom must remain maintained if It needs to be preserved and in Bina to be more advanced to support the development of its territory.

## 5. Closing

Information management for the transfer of IKN has changed the mindset of the people who initially worked as farmers, some of them tended to seek instant results by selling their land through land brokers. Problems arise because of the weakness of land legality regulations, lack of preparation for the application of Regional Spatial Planning Regulations, the application of the rules has not been socialized to the maximum and is still factual.

Bureaucratic reforms implemented in every village in Samboja District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency have been carried out transparently, village regulations are understood by every citizen and residents are free to provide criticism and suggestions. While in Sepaku Sub - district, PPU Regency, the village development bureaucracy still has the Regent's role in preparing development plans through his expert staff, planning still leads to the process of economic development and offers leading to social development,

which are minimal or even non-existent. In general, the people in the two regencies, with the planning for the transfer of IKN, the community hopes to continue to pay attention to regional spatial planning

## 6. Recommendation

Researchers need to recommend to government officials starting from the rural level in the region in order to maintain local culture. Making rules in each village needs firmness by providing sanctions rules for residents who violate.

## References

- [1] Azhari, 2011. *Mereformasi Birokrasi Publik Indonesia: Studi perbandingan intervensi Pejabat Politik Terhadap Pejabat Birokrasi Di Indonesia dan Malaysia*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka pelajar
- [2] Albrow, Martin. 2005. *Birokrasi*. Yogyakarta: Tiara Wacana Dwiyanto, Agus. 2011. *Mengembalikan Kepercayaan publik Melalui Reformasi Birokrasi*. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- [3] University Press: Anggota IKAPI Denhardt, Janet V., dan Robert B. Denhardt, 2013. Aditua, S., & Silalahi, F. (2019). *Dampak ekonomi dan risiko pemindahan ibukota negara 19*.
- [4] Andjarwati, A. N. Y. (2019). *Pemindahan ibukota negara dalam perspektif Hukum Agraria*.
- [5] Lingkungan, M., Dan, H., & Ri, K. (n. d.). *Perspektif lingkungan hidup dalam perencanaan pemindahan ibukota negara*.
- [6] Perencanaan, M., Nasional, P., & Bappenas, K. (2019). *Dampak Ekonomi dan Skema Pembiayaan Pemindahan Ibu Kota Negara Outline 1. Mengapa Ibu Kota harus pindah ke Luar Jawa*
- [7] SidneyMorningHerald. 15 September 2019. JamesMassola, AmiliaRosadanKaruniRompies. <https://www.smh.com.au/world/asia/the-tribe-in-the-path-of-indonesia-s-almost-impossible-new-capital-20190912-p52qu9.html>
- [8] Kompas.com, 20 Agustus 2019. YogaSukmana. <https://money.kompas.com/read/2019/08/20/203200926/jadi-spekulan-tanah-di-lokasi-calon-ibu-kota-baru-pasti-rugi-kenapa>
- [9] Suara.com. 28 Aug 2019. FabiolaFabrianti. <https://www.suara.com/news/2019/08/28/100041/antisipasi-spekulasi-tanah-di-kaltim-atrbpn-akan-lakukan-land-freezing>
- [10] CNBCIndonesia.com. 19 September 2019. MonicaWareza. <https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/news/20190918102307-4-100244/insider-trading-ri-bakal-larang-pejabat-spekulasi-tanah>