

Empowering Local Communities in the Development of the Ibu Kota Nusantara (IKN) to Increase Economy in East Kalimantan

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Abstract

The Central Government undertakes the construction of the Ibu Kota Nusantara (IKN) in East Kalimantan. The development of IKN is based on Law Number 3 of 2022 and Presidential Regulation Number 27 of 2023 concerning the Special Authority of the IKN Authority. The development of IKN is expected to have a positive impact on improving the economy, community welfare, environmental preservation, and the realisation of Indonesia-centricity. However, the negative impacts are the emergence of slums, the exclusion of local communities, and economic disparities in the community. Therefore, local community empowerment is needed to improve the economy, community welfare, realisation of social harmony, and green city tourism in IKN. This article analyses how to empower local communities in the development of IKN in order to realise economic improvement in East Kalimantan. Data were collected from community leaders, traditional leaders, religious leaders, academics, and the community through observations, interviews, and documents related to the form of local community empowerment in the development of IKN in East Kalimantan. The data were analysed qualitatively and studied using social practice theory and hegemony theory with a cultural studies approach. The results of this study show: (1) local community empowerment in the field of education and skills training; (2) local community empowerment in the field of MSME development; (3) local community empowerment in the field of sustainable agriculture development; (4) local community empowerment in the field of green city tourism development; and (5) local community empowerment in the field of customary institution development. This local community empowerment aims to realise the economic improvement of local communities in East Kalimantan. This local community empowerment is expected to create social harmony and green city tourism.

Keywords: Community Empowerment, Local Communities, IKN, East Kalimantan, Green City Tourism.

1. Introduction

The Central Government has determined the development of the National Capital or Ibu Kota Nusantara (IKN) in Penajam Paser Utara Regency and Kutai Kartanegara Regency in East Kalimantan. The development of IKN is based on Law Number 3 of 2022 and Presidential Regulation Number 27 of 2023 concerning the Special Authority of the IKN Authority. The development of IKN requires funds of around IDR 460 trillion (Setyaningrum, 2022). This programme is a form of equitable development, a symbol of national identity, and a driver of

the Indonesian economy in the future (IKN, 2022). The development of IKN has been prepared by the government, but the empowerment of local communities has received minimal attention (Arief, 2023).

There are pros and cons of IKN development because it will have both positive and negative impacts on local communities (Fauzi, 2022); (Hidayat, 2022). The development of IKN has a positive impact in improving the economy and welfare of the community and the realisation of Indonesia-centricity (Dewantara, 2023). However, the United Nations explains that urban development has a negative impact due to urbanisation, slums, exclusion of local communities, economic inequality, and a decline in socio-cultural values (UN, 2019); (Sarosa et al., 2017). Community leaders from East Kalimantan reminded that the welfare and justice for indigenous people around IKN should be guaranteed for their economic, social, and cultural lives (Zainal, 2021).

The population of East Kalimantan is around 3,766 039 people (migrants around 83% and indigenous people 17%) from Javanese, Bugis, Banjar, Kutai, Paser, and Dayak tribes (Central Bureau of Statistics of East Kalimantan Province, 2021). The development of IKN had a negative impact on local communities because they were relocated and lost their cultural identity, so the East Kalimantan community coalition rejected the development (Dewantara, 2023); (Tiko, 2022). The community's rejection of the IKN development occurred again on 13 March 2023 due to being evicted from their village (Arief, 2023). If this problem is not resolved, the local community will continue to conflict with the government, migrants, and entrepreneurs, so that the development of IKN as a 'World City for All' is disrupted.

Empowering local communities is very important so that social conflicts do not occur again like in Sampit caused by economic, social and cultural problems (Intani et al., 2022); (Adryamarthanino, 2021); (Agustian, 2022). The community must be comfortable carrying out their social functions and be empowered so that they are not marginalised due to the future development of IKN (Sukardi, 2016); (Arvenia, et al., 2019). The development of IKN basically has a gap between government programmes and the expectations of local communities. This study is appropriate to analyse the form of local community empowerment in the development of IKN in East Kalimantan so as to achieve social harmony and green city tourism.

Based on the background above, the problem that analyzed is the form of local community empowerment in the development of IKN in order to increase the economy in East Kalimantan. In general, this study aims to analyse the form of local community empowerment in order to realise economic improvement in East Kalimantan. Specifically, it aims to maximise the potential of local communities so that they avoid poverty and are not marginalised due to the development of IKN in East Kalimantan.

2. Literature Review

Studies on community empowerment and social harmony are quite numerous (Waruwu et al., 2020); (P, 2021), (Katiah et al., 2019), (Rosyidi, 2018), while studies on IKN and Green city tourism are still few (Ichwan et al., 2022); (Mutaqin et al., 2021). Community empowerment is

a participatory process in development, strengthening community selfreliance, accessibility to determine self-determined models for their communities (Katiah et al., 2019); (Rahmawati, 2015). Urban development is in line with the SDGs goals of social, economic and cultural equality (Sarosa et al., 2017); (Kristianto, 2020). If local communities are less empowered, social conflict occurs (Intani et al., 2022), (Rosyidi, 2018). Community empowerment is carried out so that IKN becomes a global Green city tourism. Therefore, IKN was developed with the concept of 3P & 4A: Price, Place, Promotion, Attraction, Accessibility, Amenity, and Ancillary (Utama et al., 2023), (Waruwu et al., 2022), (Waruwu and Zebua, 2022).

The empowerment of local communities in IKN is supported by the author's work entitled: Empowerment of Indigenous Communities as a Strategy in Acceleration of National Economic Development: Case Study of Bali Village Credit Institutions, Credit Union Betang Asi Central Kalimantan, and Credit Union Ate Keleng North Sumatra (Junaedi et al., 2020); Empowerment of Social Capital as a Radicalism Prevention Model to Create Social Harmony in Bali (Waruwu, Nyandra and Erfiani, 2020). This research was conducted in 2019-2021 in Bali, Central Kalimantan, and North Sumatra. Another article is entitled Exploring Herbal Tourism Potentials of Tourism Village: Case Study in Catur, Kintamani, Bangli, Bali, Indonesia (Waruwu et al., 2022); Existence of Culinary Tourism - Sangeh Tourism Village Bali (Waruwu, Santoso and Ardana, 2022). The research was conducted in 2019-2021 in Catur Tourism Village, Bali Province. This study focuses more on empowering local communities to realise social harmony and Green city tourism in IKN, while previous studies emphasised the economy of indigenous peoples and tourist villages. The novelty of this study lies in the form of empowering local communities in IKN, realising social harmony, and creating Green city tourism that involves the potential of local communities without eliminating their socio-cultural identity.

Local community empowerment is the responsibility of the government and other related parties. The government can implement policies that support local community empowerment with the aim of enabling, empowering, and protecting (Noor, 2011). Enabling is a process that creates an atmosphere or climate that allows the potential of the community to develop. Empowering emphasises on strengthening the potential or power possessed by the community by implementing concrete steps, namely by accommodating various inputs and providing the necessary infrastructure and facilities. Protecting means protecting and defending the interests of weak communities.

The purpose of community empowerment is to improve the quality of life of local residents and help them contribute to economic and social development in Penajam Paser Utara District in supporting the development and development of IKN. A statement by a community leader of Tengin Baru Village in Sepaku Sub-district, Penajam Paser Utara District that 'I see that the existence of the community in IKN has not yet reached the empowering level. The government has not been able to read thoroughly about what resources need to be developed to local communities in Sepaku (Interview: Nur Rahman, 2023). With this empowerment, local communities have a bargaining position in developing aspects of locality (Lubys et al., 2021).

3. Research Method

This study is the result of research conducted in the Ibu Kota Nusantara (IKN) area, namely Penajam Paser Utara Regency and Kutai Kartanegara Regency in East Kalimantan. The IKN area consists of several villages, tribes, and religions. This research uses a qualitative method that is described in the form of written words according to the results of observations, interviews, documents, socialisation, focus group discussions, and social reality or data found at the research location (Creswell, 2019); (Farid and Adib, 2018); (Moleong, 2019). Observations were conducted in Penajam Paser Utara Regency, Kutai Kartanegara Regency, and the IKN area related to the lives of local people, migrant communities, economic, social, and cultural activities, government relations with local communities, entrepreneurs or contractors, and the application of government policies. Observations were made by observing and getting involved in community activities. The researcher observed several ethnic, religious, and community groups in Penajam Paser Utara Regency, Kutai Kartanegara Regency, and the Ibu Kota Nusantara (IKN) area. Researchers got along well with local and migrant community groups in the research locations.

Interviews were conducted with sub-district heads, traditional leaders, community leaders, religious leaders, village heads, MSMEs, entrepreneurs, academics, communities, and so on. These interviews were conducted in-depth using the snowball method which emphasises extracting data until the saturation point according to the research topic compiled on the interview guide in the form of questions (Creswell, 2018); (Butarbutar et al., 2022), (Utama, Mahadewi and Krismawintari, 2023). Furthermore, documents were collected related to local community activities, customary activities, economic activities, policy documents, and others. Documents in the form of books, journals, photos, articles, policies, and government reports to complement research data (Creswell, 2019), (Utama et al., 2023). Then the data were analysed using hegemony theory and social practice theory with a cultural studies approach and community-based tourism (Gramsci, 2013); (Aryana, 2017).

Hegemony theory and social practices can solve social problems, power, and knowledge relations (Bourdieu, 2015), (Gramsci, 2013). The cultural studies approach and community-based tourism emphasise the alignment of local communities towards the development of IKN without any groups being marginalised due to the policy (Waruwu and Mudana, 2018); (Waruwu, 2018), this approach is a strategy for individuals/groups to perpetuate their power, identity, socio-cultural capital, and forms of alignment with local communities (Gramsci, 2013), (Bourdieu, 2015). Data were analysed using cultural studies, participatory, and community-based tourism approaches (Waruwu, 2018); (Waruwu and Mudana, 2018); (Utama, 2014). The data analysed is data generated through observations, interviews, and other processes of understanding (Creswell, 2019). The primary data are the results of observations, interviews, and data found by researchers directly in the field. Secondary data are scientific journal articles, magazines, books, policies, and results of previous research and documents related to the development of IKN.

4. Finding and Discussion

Forms of Local Community Empowerment in the Development of the Capital City of the Archipelago for the Realisation of Economic Improvement in East Kalimantan

Forms of empowerment that can be applied to local communities in the development of the Ibu Kota Nusantara (IKN) in order to realise economic improvement in East Kalimantan, among others: Empowerment in education and skills training. Empowerment programmes through education and training are urgently needed by local communities in East Kalimantan. These activities include training in modern agriculture, plantation management, information technology, and other skills required in the world of work. Investment in education and training is an important part of efforts to improve welfare because through job training it can produce a skilled and qualified workforce (Saifullah, 2016). These skills are needed to support infrastructure development and food supply in IKN. Local community participation is needed to encourage improvements in the quality and quantity of education in this area. Empowerment in terms of education and training in the IKN area and its surroundings has not maximised the benefits for local communities. The government has conducted several job training programmes, but after job training there is no follow-up such as placement as a handyman, electrical installation, and road construction worker in IKN. Ahmad Mauladi, one of the people of Tengin Baru Village, admitted that 'The government has conducted training and obtained certificates, but local people have not been empowered as labourers in the construction of the IKN. The government prefers labour from Java, Sulawesi, East Nusa Tenggara, West Nusa Tenggara, and others. We are actually worried because the education of the people in this area is mostly elementary to high school graduates who lack experience' (Interview: Ahmad Mauladi, 2023).

Many local people have obtained certificates of expertise as labourers, but have not been employed properly or are unemployed. This complaint was conveyed by a resident of Tengin Baru Village named Nur Rahman that 'quite a lot of certificates are owned by local people, but these certificates cannot be used because workers recruited by private companies and government companies prefer workers from outside Sepaku Sub-district. Local people who have participated in vocational training should be prioritised as workers in the development of the IKN (Interview: Nur Rahman, 2023). The government's attention and partiality to the local community is still lacking. The government does not control the distribution of labour working in IKN.

The community often questions the government's partiality to labour from outside Penajam Paser Utara District and leaves local people as spectators. Confession from Pak Yatiman Setiawan, Head of Bukit Raya Village, Sepaku District: 'Approximately 40 types of activities have been implemented by the Central Government for the community in Penajam Paser Utara Regency (PPU) and Kutai Kartanegara Regency. Although there are quite a lot of programmes, there are several programmes provided by the government that are not in accordance with the needs of the community. As a result, the community does not respond to the implementation of these activities. Some training programmes are only attended by those people, so other communities feel that they are not getting enough attention' (Interview: Yatiman Setiawan,

2023).

The government has regulated labour provisions that give priority to local workers in IKN development projects. However, the realisation in the community, both those who have received education and training and those who already have work experience, do not get the opportunity to work in the development of IKN so far. The government has provided a means to inform about job vacancies in IKN called the Work Platform which is installed using banners. This work platform was inaugurated by the local government on Saturday, 19 November 2022 in Sepaku Sub-district (Fajrin, 2022).

Work platforms are not optimised enough by the government. Not only are they posted on banners, but they need to be socialised and promoted to the local community. Not all people know about this platform. Therefore, the government should socialise and promote the platform on social media. Through this socialisation, people know that there are job opportunities or vacancies at IKN. The purpose of creating this Job Platform is to facilitate local communities around IKN who are looking for jobs as provided by the Authority (Fajrin, 2022). Since it was created by the government, people in Sepaku District and PPU Regency feel that it has not been optimal. This was conveyed by a millennial, Husain Firdaus, at a seminar on Friday, 17 February 2023 in Samarinda City that we have not seen a tangible form of the seriousness of the local government in overseeing the development of IKN (Media Indonesia, 2023). The same thing was confirmed by Hendro Susilo and several community leaders that we see that this Job Platform is still 'barren' because not everyone knows about it and it seems closed, so the community does not know what vacancies or job sections are needed in the development of the IKN (Interview: Hendro Susilo, Secretary of Sepaku Sub-District, 2023). Local people basically have the competence to fill the positions needed in the development of IKN (Interview: Hendro Susilo, Secretary of Camat Sepaku, 2023). The government still lacks socialisation to the community about job vacancies.

4.1 Empowerment in the field of MSME development

Empowerment in the field of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) is needed by local communities in IKN and its surroundings. The existence of MSMEs can help encourage the entrepreneurial spirit and create jobs for local communities (Febriyantoro and Arisandi, 2018). Government support for MSMEs is needed by local communities by providing training, access to business capital, and other technical assistance that can foster the spirit of entrepreneurship. Financial assistance programmes and training for MSME players are strategies to improve the entrepreneurial spirit of local communities (Bank Indonesia, 2017). This business capital can help local communities, especially women in starting or developing their own businesses, specifically the potentials that exist in the IKN area and its surroundings.

Women play an important role in improving the economy and welfare of local communities, especially in big urban centres like IKN. Programmes that support women's empowerment by providing skills training, access to resources, and support for business ventures that women can work on. Women who are mostly active at home can be empowered to create small and medium enterprises such as culinary businesses, batik, snacks, sewing, and so on (Waruwu et al., 2020).

Women's involvement in economic activities will help increase regional and national income which has an impact on improving the welfare of families, communities and countries (Nurhidayati et al., 2022).

Some women who double as housewives and at the same time own businesses, such as selling clothes, making batik, food stalls, and so on. Any woman who can carry out these dual activities can help fulfil the needs of her family as shown in the following figure.



Figure 1: Women's Activities in the Economic Sector

(Source: Document of Dermawan Waruwu & Research Team, 2024)

The picture above shows women's activities in the economic sector around IKN. Women can sell various souvenirs that are typical of East Kalimantan, so that they become souvenirs when government guests and tourists visit IKN. The results of these efforts can be marketed using social media and supplying to the State Civil Apparatus (ASN) and offices of ministries / agencies in IKN. Kalimantan's characteristic clothing can be used as one of the official clothes in ministries / institutions, thus increasing the economy inclusively to the community in IKN and its surroundings.

Increased economic growth can open up broad opportunities for all levels of society to obtain justice, welfare, and reduce gaps in various aspects in the region (Bestari, 2020). The development of IKN is an effort to increase inclusive economic development by disseminating new economic growth magnets that are not only based on the island of Java (Setyaningrum, 2022). This form of economic empowerment can help local communities to obtain capital from financial institutions such as savings, credit, and insurance. Inclusive economic development strategies focus on equalising economic opportunities, reducing social and economic disparities, and ensuring that all citizens can participate in economic development (Suardi, 2021). With business capital, local communities can maximise their economic potential.

4.2 Empowerment in the field of sustainable agriculture development

Programmes that support sustainable agricultural practices, such as organic farming, water management, and crop diversification can improve the economy of local communities. This form of empowerment can help local farmers increase the productivity of their agricultural land. Agricultural development around IKN has not been carried out optimally by local communities due to the lack of knowledge and experience in modern agricultural development. Agricultural land is decreasing because part of it is used for the construction of IKN, so the community must be able to manage their agricultural land with the concept of modern agriculture. This condition is certainly detrimental and reduces the livelihoods of local communities or indigenous peoples. Loss of customary territories, loss of shelter, loss of agricultural land, and cultural extinction are very much experienced by indigenous peoples in Indonesia, including indigenous territories around IKN (Amnesty, 2022); (Arumingtyas, 2018).

The lives of indigenous peoples in East Kalimantan have traditionally depended on forests and agricultural land in their respective customary territories. They mostly depend on forest products for their livelihoods. Therefore, the head of the Sepaku District Farmer Group Association (Gapoktan Sepaku), Sugiman, said that it is necessary to empower farming communities around IKN with a modern and varied garden model, so that it can become a tourist icon because city people like natural or natural nuances without eliminating the cultural culture of local communities (Interview: Sugiman, 2023).

The development of sustainable agriculture should be an important agenda of the government along with the development of IKN. The government is asked to consistently protect community agricultural land from being converted into high-rise buildings. Do not let capital owners and rulers or government elements control land and forests around IKN to build housing, malls, and other business activities. If the government allows this, agricultural land and forests managed by indigenous peoples for many years will turn into magnificent buildings. Therefore, this study aims to ensure that the development of IKN must have an environmentally friendly and sustainable concept, so that local communities can exist to cultivate their land to improve the economy and welfare of their families.

4.3 Empowerment in the field of Green city tourism development.

Community empowerment through local community-based tourism development can realise the preservation of arts and culture as well as the use of a friendly and sustainable environment. This form of empowerment includes training to become a tour guide, making handicrafts to be sold as souvenirs, and managing tourist destinations based on the environment (eco tourism). The development of environment-based tourism is synonymous with the development of tourism villages and rural tourism that still relies on all the potential that exists in a village (Utama and Junaedi, 2020); (Waruwu et al., 2022). Unspoilt forests, unique cultural arts, and a large number of rivers can have an economic impact on local communities if managed optimally.

The development of cultural and nature-based tourist destinations can increase employment opportunities for local communities. The empowerment of local communities related to the

management and development of cultural arts in IKN has not been carried out by the Authority until now, although there is a deputy who has been prepared for the development Interview: Ambo Sakka, 2023). Empowerment of cultural arts around IKN can increase employment opportunities for local communities. The more extensive employment opportunities in an area, it can directly increase the productivity level of local communities, thus affecting the level of economic development in the region (Bappenas, 2018).

Tourism based on nature and culture is not much of an interest to develop it. Moreover, talking about tourism development, most Indonesian people are less interested in making it their economic source. Local people tend to think that tourism is not or less economically productive, so there is very little interest in developing tourism in their area. The results of monitoring and research activities that we have conducted from Aceh to Papua show that Indonesian people tend to enjoy their routine activities as farmers and breeders. They consider that tourism still does not provide economic value to the region and local communities. Based on the results of the research, it shows that some regions have succeeded in developing the potential of their regions into tourist destinations based on nature, culture, and artificial. Successful areas such as Bali, Banyuwangi, Yogyakarta, Central Java, and so on. These areas become foreign exchange contributors to the country and the community experiences economic improvement and preservation of cultural activities of local communities.

The successful development of several regional potentials above can be an example and motivation for local communities around IKN. Local communities are given special attention, policies that favour their interests, so that they are able to see the potential of their area and develop it into an economic source. Local communities around IKN have tremendous potential in the form of nature, culture, and other local wisdom. These potentials can be managed and developed into a tourist destination based on nature and culture in the middle of a metropolitan city or Green city tourism. The term Green city tourism can be applied with the concept of City in Forest or Forest Tourism in IKN (Waruwu et al., 2023).

The concept of forest city was presented by the Head of the Nusantara Capital Authority, Bambang Susantono at the Nusantara, A City of Opportunities event in Singapore on 17 February 2023 which emphasised the concept of a sustainable forest city and would be the first capital city in the world to apply this concept (IKN, 2023). The development of community and nature-based tourism has been conveyed by Sandiaga Salahuddin Uno at The Weekly Brief With Sandi Uno (WBSU) event that the type of tourism that will be presented at IKN is related to the type of eco tourism, namely tourism that is environmentally friendly by prioritising aspects of nature conservation (Dimiyati, 2023).

The concept of Green city tourism emphasises the alignment of local communities in developing the potential of the region. The development of the Green city tourism concept in IKN is a uniqueness and strategy in preserving the culture or local wisdom of the community. The potential of nature, culture, and various other potentials can be managed into economic resources for local communities. The intended regional potential is the potential of forests, culture, dances, social relations, customs, and other local wisdom. The concept of Green city

tourism aims to provide space for local communities to actively contribute to the development of IKN. The Ibu Kota Nusantara (IKN) is not merely for the development of a metropolitan city, but will present and implement the cultural values or wisdom of local communities in filling the crowded city. The concept of Green city tourism provides unique values for the people of Indonesia and specifically tourists visiting IKN. This uniqueness is an attraction for tourists and at the same time an example of sustainable and natural tourism in Indonesia.

The presence of academics, namely lecturers and students in the IKN region and various regions in Indonesia, is a solution in harmonising community relations with the government through research results and other academic studies. Tourism that has received a negative stigma from the community because it is considered not to produce economic value, so this research provides an answer that tourism development involving local communities will produce economic value and cultural preservation. In order to achieve maximum results from tourism, consistent and sustainable collaboration is needed between the government, local communities, academics, business people, and the media (Saiidah, 2022); (Utama and Junaedi, 2020); (Waruwu and Zebua, 2022). Academics become an effective 'bridge' or 'mediator' between the government and local communities in supporting government programmes, such as the development of IKN, tourism development in the regions, and other programmes. The values of local wisdom are maintained and have a strategic place in the development of IKN, thus creating social harmony between various elements of society.

4.4 Empowerment in the field of customary institution development.

The uniqueness of culture and religious diversity in East Kalimantan is a social and cultural capital for local communities. The harmony that has been established so far was expressed by a community leader and former teacher in Sepaku that 'so far the socio-cultural conditions and harmony in the Sepaku area are still well established. However, I always remind the community that the presence of IKN will bring many people to visit and work here. Therefore, we remain aware of the social conflicts that will befall us in the future due to social injustice in the economic and socio-cultural fields' (Interview: Ambo Sakka, 2023). Harmony in the community is based on a correct understanding of religious values and strong customs in the community. Therefore, this harmony is the main capital in supporting the development and future development of IKN. Without strong customary values and a correct understanding of religion, harmony is not achieved and eventually triggers social conflict in the community.

However, this harmony has been damaged by social conflict between local communities and immigrant communities known as the Sampit tragedy in Central Kalimantan (Intani et al., 2022); (Rosyidi, 2018). This social conflict occurred due to economic inequality, injustice, land grabbing, and various other reasons (Sukardi, 2016). Therefore, this research was conducted as an initial step or a form of strategy that is very important to prevent social conflicts caused by economic problems and the loss of opportunities for local communities to express themselves through cultural activities and livelihood activities in the middle of the Kalimantan island forest.

Respecting, valuing local culture and customs of indigenous peoples, and preserving culture are important steps in supporting social harmony. Cultural extinction or extinction of local wisdom

of a community can occur if there is no container for its preservation. Tourism development with the concept of Green city tourism basically provides space in preserving the culture or local wisdom of the people around IKN. With the existence of IKN, local communities can create art and cultural centres, so as to prepare the younger generation to be able to fill the IKN city spaces. Of course, regulations or policies from the Central Government and Regional Governments are needed so that these socio-economic activity spaces can be filled with various cultural activities such as dances, selling typical clothing of the Dayak tribe, Bugis tribe, Kutai tribe, and others.

Key to supporting social harmony is listening and taking seriously the needs, concerns and aspirations of local communities by both governments and businesses. Policies and programmes should be designed with the unique social, cultural and economic context of the region in mind. In addition, the active role of relevant parties, including the government, non-governmental organisations, and the private sector, in supporting and promoting social harmony is also very important. The development of a city, especially a large city such as the Ibu Kota Nusantara (IKN) will affect the social, cultural and economic life of the local community. Communities have the power to resist government policies that do not favour them (Waruwu, 2018); (Gramsci, 2013).

The empowerment of customary institutions is very important because of the diverse religions, tribes, and customs of the community. This empowerment can assist local communities in the formation and management of groups, such as communities, cooperatives, and other indigenous associations. Protect and promote local cultures and customs of indigenous peoples in the context of tourism. This institutional development can help local communities work together and gain mutual benefits as well as create social harmony in the midst of such diverse communities.

5. Conclusion

Community empowerment in the development of the Ibu Kota Nusantara (IKN) aims to improve the economy and welfare of local communities. The community is not eliminated due to the development of IKN, but they can contribute to the development by becoming a workforce, preserving culture, developing community-based tourism, Green city tourism, and developing MSMEs. The community continues to exist by utilising the potential of natural beauty, cultural uniqueness, social capital, and various other potentials.

The government is expected to seriously provide assistance and training to local communities in managing their regional potential. The government must establish collaboration with indigenous peoples, academics, entrepreneurs, and media activists in the development of IKN. It is hoped that the splendour and luxury of IKN will not limit the movement of people in fulfilling their economic, social, cultural and political needs. The community supports the government's programme, so that IKN becomes the most sophisticated city in the world by implementing the concept of Green city tourism and forest city. Thus, local communities establish collaboration and harmony with all parties.

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