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Land Defense System Readiness of Indonesia New Capital City

Jeffri Urbanus Panggabean[1], Guntur Eko Saputro[2*]
Indonesian Defense University, Indonesia

jeffrigabe7193@gmail.com[1], guntur.saputro@idu.ac.id[2*]
*Corresponding Author

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Abstract

The relocation of Indonesia's capital to East Kalimantan introduces unique security risks distinct from those in Jakarta, including potential vulnerabilities to terrorism, espionage, and internal conflicts due to its remote location. This strategic move aims to address Jakarta's long-standing issues of traffic congestion, air pollution, flooding, and overpopulation, which have overburdened its infrastructure. However, the development in East Kalimantan also poses environmental challenges, such as threats to tropical forests and endangered species habitats. This study examines the security implications and infrastructure requirements of relocating the capital. Employing a literature study method, it analyzes data from books, academic journals, articles, and other published works to develop a comprehensive foundation for policy formulation. The findings reveal that the relocation requires extensive investments in new defense infrastructure, logistical adjustments, and military operations to ensure national security. Integrating modern defense technology will involve significant investment in infrastructure, research and development, and personnel training. Key priorities include safeguarding radio and satellite communications, constructing a new command center, and incorporating advanced technologies such as drones, radar systems, and cybersecurity measures. Additionally, a data center is essential for big data analysis to enhance intelligence and decision-making capabilities. The relocation also necessitates upgrading military facilities and equipment, conducting comprehensive assessments of existing infrastructure, and ensuring readiness to respond to potential social unrest or conflicts. Despite challenges, relocating the capital provides an opportunity to design a modern and integrated defense system while building sustainable infrastructure. It also strengthens national defense readiness and resilience to address future security threats effectively. This study concludes that careful planning and strategic investments are essential to ensure a smooth

transition and secure the new capital, optimizing its strategic advantages while mitigating risks.

INTRODUCTION

The Indonesian government's decision to move the capital from Jakarta to East Kalimantan is a strategic move aimed at addressing persistent issues in the current capital, such as traffic congestion, air pollution, flooding, and overcrowding. This major relocation project seeks to not only distribute development more evenly across the country but also create a more efficient and sustainable administrative center (Firnaherera & Lazuardi, 2022). However, the relocation involves more than just physical and administrative changes; it also requires careful consideration of national defense and security. The shift to a new capital will bring both new challenges and opportunities in terms of defense (Budiarta, 2019). The challenges include potential new security threats, the need for improved defense infrastructure, and the need for effective coordination between various institutions to maintain stability. On the other hand, opportunities include enhancing defense capabilities through the use of modern technology, strategic repositioning, and innovations in security systems (Maku et al., 2023).

Several countries have relocated their capitals to strengthen their defense position, considering geographically safer locations or alleviating the burden on the old capital, which may be prone to disasters or external threats—in Asia, Malaysia, one of Indonesia's closest neighboring countries, once decided to relocate its capital. At that time, Kuala Lumpur was considered overly congested, heavily polluted, and frequently plagued by severe traffic jams. These conditions were seen as hindering the efficiency of national administration and the equitable distribution of justice. As a solution, in 1999, the Malaysian government decided to move the administrative center from Kuala Lumpur to Putrajaya. Meanwhile, in South America, Brazil had different reasons for relocating its capital. In 1960, the Brazilian government moved the capital from Rio de Janeiro to Brasília. This decision was based on security concerns. At that time, Rio de Janeiro was often targeted by French pirates. To address this threat, Brazilian politicians proposed the construction of a new capital on a highland area far from the coast, providing better protection for the country's administrative center (Amal & Sulistyawan, 2022). Overall, capital relocations focusing on land defense are generally undertaken to enhance regional stability by selecting safer and more strategic locations while promoting equitable national development.

A comprehensive national defense strategy must be developed to address the significant changes that the relocation will bring. Effective planning and strong integration across defense sectors will ensure the move is successful administratively, economically, and in national security. This paper will explore the challenges and opportunities within Indonesia's defense strategy related to relocation and how it can leverage these factors to strengthen its defense and security.

Relocating the capital to East Kalimantan will expose the country to new security risks distinct from those faced in Jakarta. The more remote location could be more vulnerable to external threats, such as terrorism, espionage, and internal conflicts. Moreover, the reduced accessibility may result in slower response times and more complex security challenges (Hadi & Rosa, 2020). The move will require significant changes to defense infrastructure, such as relocating military headquarters, security facilities, and command centers, which demands substantial investment and careful

planning to ensure no gaps in security during the transition (Herdiyani & Zailani, 2022). Another challenge is the need for close coordination between government and military agencies. The relocation process requires seamless cooperation to maintain security and stability. Any breakdown in coordination could lead to inefficiencies and vulnerabilities in national defense (Jeniawati, 2019).

On the other hand, moving the capital provides an opportunity to modernize and strengthen defense capabilities. By incorporating advanced technologies, Indonesia can enhance its military readiness and develop a more effective defense system, including improvements in surveillance, communication, and cyber defense (Hadi & Rosa, 2020). The new capital's location in East Kalimantan offers strategic benefits for defense. The region is less susceptible to maritime threats and has better access to other parts of Indonesia, allowing for more efficient allocation of defense resources and improved territorial defense strategies.

The relocation can also drive innovation in security and defense systems. The construction of new infrastructure offers an opportunity to integrate cutting-edge technologies and advanced security measures. One possible development is establishing a research and development (R&D) center for defense technologies in the new capital, which could act as a hub for innovation and a catalyst for boosting the country's defense capabilities (Ramadhani & Djuyandi, 2023). To ensure a smooth transition, the defense strategy must include a thorough evaluation of risks, strategic analysis, and long-term planning to address emerging threats. All stages of the planning process should consider defense implications to maintain sustainable security (Zamachsari et al., 2020).

Building and upgrading military facilities and defense infrastructure must be prioritized during the relocation. Investments in modern defense technologies and integrated security systems are crucial to ensuring operational readiness and minimizing vulnerability to threats (Permatasari et al., 2022). Additionally, continuous military and security personnel training is essential to adapt to the new environment and its potential challenges. Regular training programs and simulated threat scenarios will help enhance operational preparedness and ensure security forces are ready to respond effectively to various situations (Sumarna & Jannah, 2023). The readiness of defense infrastructure is crucial in ensuring the success of the capital relocation, as modern and integrated military infrastructure is needed to support efficient defense operations. The construction of military headquarters, bases, and adequate logistical facilities must be designed with consideration of the geographical location of the new capital to anticipate both external and internal threats (Hutami & Susanty, 2022). In addition, reliable transportation and logistics systems must be developed to support troop mobility and the rapid and effective distribution of resources (Maku et al., 2023).

In terms of land defense readiness, the main focus is on strengthening the protection of the capital from direct threats, both external and internal. Placing strategic defense facilities, such as military bases and integrated land defense systems, will be essential to protect the new capital. The land defense also supports troop mobility and securing logistics, which must be adjusted to the existing geographical conditions, including managing natural disaster risks and utilizing natural terrain as part of both active and passive defense (Hutami & Susanty, 2022). Modern threats such as terrorism and asymmetric conflicts demand land defense readiness that can detect and respond to threats quickly and effectively (Madya & Prastowo, 2023). Meanwhile, integrating technology and modern defense systems is increasingly important in addressing future defense challenges. The relocation of the capital to East Kalimantan presents an opportunity to design and build a more modern defense system by integrating the latest

technologies. Advanced technological infrastructure, such as Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance systems (C4ISR), will enhance the effectiveness of command and control in addressing increasingly complex threats. This technology integration includes secure communication systems and advanced defense technologies and protects infrastructure from growing cyber threats (Ramadhani & Djuyandi, 2023). Therefore, preparing and fully integrating technology into every aspect of the defense system is essential to ensure the country's readiness and resilience in facing future challenges.

Relocating a national capital offers a unique lens through which to examine the development of land defense systems. This study argues that such relocations require more than just political or economic foresight; they demand a holistic approach that integrates defense considerations from the outset. By understanding the military implications of a capital shift, governments can better plan for resilient land defense infrastructures that safeguard national sovereignty and security in the face of future challenges. The relocation of Indonesia's capital to East Kalimantan introduces unique security risks distinct from those in Jakarta, including potential vulnerabilities to terrorism, espionage, and internal conflicts due to its remote location. This strategic move aims to address Jakarta’s long-standing issues of traffic congestion, air pollution, flooding, and overpopulation, which have overburdened its infrastructure. However, the development in East Kalimantan also poses environmental challenges, such as threats to tropical forests and endangered species habitats. This study examines the security implications and infrastructure requirements of relocating the capital.

METHODS

A literature study involves gathering, examining, and analyzing information from various written materials related to a specific research topic. These sources may include books, academic journals, articles, research reports, theses, dissertations, and other published works. The primary goal of a literature study is to gain an understanding of the existing body of knowledge and previous findings in the field, as well as to identify gaps or unresolved issues (Pahleviannur et al., 2022). This study uses a literature review approach by gathering related references or literature about the relocation of Indonesia's new capital city and land defense system through books, academic journals, articles, research reports, theses, dissertations, and other published works

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Defense Infrastructure Readiness

In relocating Indonesia's capital city, several critical aspects of defense infrastructure readiness must be addressed. One key focus is constructing and modernizing military facilities, including headquarters, bases, and training centers, to support more effective defense operations. Hutami and Susanty (2022) emphasize that such infrastructure development should align with the strategic and operational demands of the new capital's location. Another crucial factor is the readiness of transportation and logistics infrastructure, such as roads, ports, and air transport networks, to ensure the efficient movement of troops and logistics distribution. According to Maku et al. (2023), the adequacy of transportation infrastructure in the new area significantly influences military transportation efficiency. Additionally, the protection and security of strategic infrastructure, including government offices, data centers, and weapons depots, require advanced security systems to prevent potential

sabotage or attacks, as highlighted by Permatasari et al. (2022), who stress the importance of safeguarding these facilities to maintain operational defense stability.

A robust information and communication technology (ICT) system is also essential, incorporating secure and cyber-resilient communication networks to support command and control functions. Ramadhani and Djuyandi (2023) point out that adopting modern ICT technologies can improve coordination and response capabilities within the military. Furthermore, access to secure and stable energy resources and other essential utilities plays a pivotal role in sustaining military operations and defense infrastructure. Hadi and Rosa (2020) underscore that energy security must be integrated into the national defense strategy at the new capital.

Adapting defense infrastructure to the geographical and environmental conditions of the new capital is another priority, with considerations for mitigating disaster risks such as floods or earthquakes. Sudding & Gunanwan, (2019) note that geographical and environmental vulnerabilities must be factored into defense planning. Lastly, the training and development of human resources are indispensable. Military personnel must undergo continuous training to effectively utilize new technologies and adapt to the unique operational environment of the new location. Sumarna and Jannah (2023) highlight that ongoing training is critical to ensuring personnel readiness for future challenges. Based on these seven points, East Kalimantan has strategic advantages as the new capital location in supporting defense infrastructure readiness. Its location, relatively distant from direct borders with other countries, provides higher strategic security. Additionally, abundant energy resources such as coal and natural gas can support the operational energy needs of the military and defense infrastructure. This offers excellent opportunities to build a modern and sustainable defense hub.

However, significant challenges remain, especially in developing transportation and logistics infrastructure. Adequate roads, ports, and airports are necessary to support military mobility and logistics distribution. Moreover, the unique geographical terrain, such as dense forests and peatlands, can hinder infrastructure development. However, this terrain may also be utilized as part of passive defense strategies to protect critical facilities from external threats. Natural disaster threats such as floods and landslides and the adaptation of military personnel to the new environment must also be key concerns. With substantial investment and careful planning, East Kalimantan can be developed into a defense hub that meets current needs and is equipped to face future challenges by integrating advanced technologies, reliable logistics systems, and solid civil-military cooperation.

The analysis of defense infrastructure readiness when relocating the capital involves evaluating the capabilities of defense facilities and infrastructure at the new location to ensure national security (Budiarta, 2019). When a country's capital is moved, defense becomes crucial because it safeguards government centers, military assets, and strategic facilities. In assessing defense infrastructure readiness, key factors include location and geographic strategy. This involves evaluating the strengths and weaknesses of the new capital's location regarding defense, such as its accessibility, natural terrain, and proximity to borders. Additionally, vulnerability to threats must be assessed, considering potential risks like air strikes, terrorism, or sabotage and how effectively the location can respond to these threats (Katharina, 2021)

Military bases and strategic installations are key factors in determining the need to establish new military bases or relocate existing ones closer to the new capital. The assessment of airspace and air defense involves evaluating the readiness of the air defense system, the availability of airspace for military activities, and the capability to

detect and respond to aerial threats (Katharina, 2021). Additionally, communication and command systems must be examined to ensure that military communication and command networks can be securely and efficiently accessed in the new location.

Military logistics and transportation systems involve evaluating the readiness of transportation networks, including highways, railways, ports, and airports, to facilitate troop movement and military logistics. The logistics and supply chain assessment focuses on the preparedness of infrastructure to ensure the rapid and efficient delivery of equipment, ammunition, and other essential supplies (Maku et al., 2023). Cybersecurity and information systems are essential to safeguarding the new capital's information and communication technology infrastructure, particularly protecting defense command and control systems from cyberattacks. Regarding data centers and information storage, the focus is on establishing or relocating a defense data center to the new location while ensuring its security (Nahak, 2019).

Securing vital and strategic facilities involves protecting key government assets, including government offices, military bases, and intelligence centers. In terms of energy security, it focuses on ensuring a reliable and secure supply of energy, water, and electricity to support defense operations (Hadi & Rosa, 2020). The contingency and emergency response preparation involves creating a contingency plan to address various emergencies, such as military attacks, natural disasters, or civil unrest. This also includes ensuring readiness through joint civil-military exercises, where the military and civilian organizations collaborate to practice and enhance their ability to respond effectively to emergencies in the new capital city (Herdiyani & Zailani, 2022).

Adapting to the new environment requires ensuring that defense infrastructure can adjust to the natural conditions of the new location, including factors such as climate, altitude, and susceptibility to disasters. Additionally, it is important to ensure that the development of defense infrastructure does not harm the environment and aligns with sustainable development policies (Sudding & Gunanwan, 2019). Defense budget allocation involves determining the financial requirements for developing or relocating defense infrastructure to the new capital city. It also includes ensuring the availability of trained military and civilian personnel to support operations in the new location.

Land Defense Readiness Level

In relocating Indonesia's capital to East Kalimantan, land defense becomes the most important element that needs to be prepared, as the physical location of the capital is a key strategic target in the context of national defense and security. As the seat of government, the capital symbolizes the state's sovereignty and houses vital infrastructure such as government offices, military headquarters, and command and control centers. Therefore, readiness in land defense will be the primary foundation for protecting the capital from direct threats such as ground attacks, sabotage, or internal threats (Madya & Prastowo, 2023). Furthermore, land defense plays a crucial role in supporting troop mobility, securing logistics, and protecting critical facilities located on land. The relocation of the capital to East Kalimantan presents new challenges related to military structure adjustments, such as building new military bases and integrating transportation systems that support the rapid and efficient deployment of troops. This preparation also involves mastering the geographical terrain and developing strategies to utilize features like forests and rivers as part of both active and passive defense (Hutami & Susanty, 2022).

Moreover, modern threats like terrorism and asymmetric conflicts often focus on land. Strengthening land defense enables a more effective response to such threats. By

establishing strategically placed military bases, integrated logistics readiness, and training personnel adapted to the geographical characteristics of the capital's location, land defense becomes a critical component in ensuring national security amid the evolving geopolitical dynamics (Hadi & Rosa, 2020).

Regarding maritime defense, the focus is on securing the nation's waters, including international shipping lanes, marine resources, and coastlines. In the context of capital relocation, the maritime defense needs to ensure that logistics routes to the new capital remain secure and protected from threats such as smuggling, piracy, or maritime attacks. Developing strategic naval bases, modern patrol vessels, and coastal radar systems is essential to maintaining access and surveillance in the waters surrounding East Kalimantan, which borders the Sulawesi Sea and Makassar Strait (Bulgini & Sugiharto, 2022).

Meanwhile, air defense protects the airspace from threats such as aerial attacks, missile launches, and unauthorized aircraft activity. The relocation of the capital requires the readiness of air defense systems, including long-range radar, anti-aircraft missile systems, and the presence of fighter jets to monitor and secure the airspace around the new capital. Additionally, placing facilities such as military airstrips and integrating Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) technology becomes essential to support a swift and coordinated response to air threats (Katharina, 2021).

The analysis of land defense concerning the relocation of the new capital city centers on the preparedness and adjustment of the defense system to accommodate the shift in the government's location. Moving the capital city greatly influences defense policies and strategies, such as the positioning of troops, military infrastructure, and logistics systems (Madya & Prastowo, 2023).

The new capital city's strategic location involves evaluating its chosen site's pros and cons, including factors like ease of troop movement and defense against external threats. A capital located further from the border may offer the benefit of reduced exposure to direct attacks, but it must still ensure efficient troop mobilization. The surrounding geographical features, such as plains, mountains, or forests, should also be considered (Jeniawati, 2019). While challenging terrain may hinder military movement, it can also serve as a natural defense. The need to relocate military bases or establish new facilities around the new capital city must be assessed to ensure readiness in responding to potential threats. It is also important to evaluate whether concentrating troops in the new capital city would enhance or hinder defense effectiveness. While a distributed deployment of troops can reduce risks, it necessitates improved coordination (Bulgini & Sugiharto, 2022).

Land defense infrastructure involves constructing or relocating military training facilities, such as shooting ranges, training centers, and military academies, to sites that can effectively support troop operations in the new capital. It is also crucial to evaluate the readiness of road and transportation networks to facilitate troop movements and the delivery of military equipment. The accessibility of primary and secondary routes, along with the availability of bridges and tunnels, must be thoroughly considered (Hutami & Susanty, 2022). Territorial defense and internal security involve deploying defense forces to safeguard the new capital city and its surrounding areas. This includes collaborating with local communities for effective monitoring and early threat detection. Additionally, securing key facilities such as government offices, command centers, weapons depots, and energy infrastructure that is essential for land defense operations is crucial (Hadi & Rosa, 2020).

Troop readiness and training involve preparing troops to adapt to the new environment by creating specialized training programs that enable them to operate effectively in the varied terrains of the new capital city. Additionally, integrated military exercises should be conducted to assess the readiness of troops to respond to potential threats specific to the location of the new capital city. The communication and command system involves establishing a secure and reliable network to support military operations in the new capital, including safeguarding radio and satellite communications. Additionally, a new command center must be relocated or constructed to effectively coordinate land defense operations surrounding the new capital. Preparedness for natural disasters involves evaluating the new capital city's location for its susceptibility to floods, earthquakes, or landslides, which could impact land defense readiness. Additionally, ensuring social security and political stability is crucial by enhancing the ability to respond to potential civil unrest or social conflicts that may threaten the security and stability of the new capital city.

Integration of Modern Defense Technology and Systems

Integrating modern defense technology in relocating the capital city focuses on how this move can enhance defense capabilities by incorporating the latest technologies and developing more advanced systems (Triamanda et al., 2023). Relocating the capital to East Kalimantan provides a significant opportunity to build and integrate modern defense technologies and systems from the ground up. This relatively undeveloped location allows for strategic planning to embed technology-based infrastructure comprehensively without the constraints of older infrastructure, as seen in Jakarta. This includes implementing integrated Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) systems to monitor, control, and respond to threats in real-time. The development of secure defense data centers resistant to cyber-attacks can also be maximized, leveraging the strategic location relatively distant from international borders to minimize direct disruption risks(Ramadhani & Djuyandi, 2023).

East Kalimantan offers the geographical potential to support the development of modern defense technologies. Telecommunications infrastructure can be strengthened by establishing fiber-optic networks and satellite communication facilities, crucial for military command and control systems. Additionally, the capital's location, which is relatively safe from major natural disasters like earthquakes, provides an advantage for building sensitive technological facilities such as control centers and data servers (Sudding & Gunanwan, 2019). However, realizing these developments requires substantial investment in research and development (R&D) and training of human resources to ensure that military personnel can effectively use and maintain the technology. The main challenges in this integration lie in the costs and time required. Projects like this necessitate long-term commitment, including procuring modern hardware such as drones, radar systems, network-based weaponry, and cybersecurity software. Furthermore, dependence on technology increases the risk of cyber-attacks. Therefore, the integration strategy must protect the technological infrastructure from cyber threats. With careful planning, integrating modern defense systems in the new capital could become a milestone in strengthening national defense capabilities to meet future challenges.

Cybersecurity and data protection involves strengthening security measures for the new government's ICT infrastructure to safeguard against cyber threats. This requires the establishment of an advanced cybersecurity operations center (SOC) to monitor and

respond to cyberattacks in real time (Triamanda et al., 2023). Defense systems must be fortified with stringent security protocols, such as data encryption, firewalls, and software security, to prevent the leakage of sensitive information.

The integration of advanced weapons technology involves developing and deploying high-tech weapon systems, including network-based weapons, drones, advanced air defense systems, and robotics, to enhance military operations (Zamachsari et al., 2020). As part of this effort, the modernization of the main weapons system (Alutsista) can be aligned with the relocation of the capital city to update military assets and integrate new technologies into combat vehicles, air defense systems, and logistics equipment. Additionally, an integrated monitoring and surveillance system utilizing smart sensors and satellites should be implemented for border monitoring, early threat detection, and regional surveillance. The use of drones and advanced radar systems can further enhance the efficiency of surveillance operations (Permatasari et al., 2022). Finally, building a data center capable of managing and analyzing big data from various sources is essential to support intelligence gathering and decision-making in defense operations.

Moreover, effective integration of modern defense technology requires a comprehensive approach to address cyber-attack vulnerabilities. A key step is to build robust cyberinfrastructure by implementing data encryption, network segmentation, and real-time threat detection systems. Technologies such as blockchain can protect strategic data from unauthorized access or manipulation. Artificial intelligence-based cyber operation centers are also crucial for quickly detecting threats and responding to incidents effectively. Regular cyber threat simulations are also essential to ensure personnel readiness and functionality of technological systems. These measures align with the recommendations of Ramadhani and Djuyandi (2023), who emphasize the importance of building secure communication networks to support military operations in the modern era. Enhancing human resources capabilities is also a crucial component in technology integration. Cybersecurity training and certification programs for military personnel and technicians should be implemented to ensure their competence in operating advanced technologies. Collaboration with universities and technology industries can foster local innovations more adaptable to specific domestic threats. Adding backup data centers and redundancy systems will ensure operational continuity during disruptions. According to Triamanda et al. (2023), a strong cyber operation center must be an integral part of modern defense strategies to counter evolving cyber threats. These steps will enable a secure, resilient defense system capable of facing future challenges. The automated military logistics system integrates automation and Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies to optimize the military supply chain, including logistics distribution and inventory management. Additionally, the development and deployment of autonomous land, air, or sea vehicles for logistics and reconnaissance missions can enhance efficiency and reduce risks to personnel (Sumarna & Jannah, 2023).

Civil-military collaboration in technology development involves partnering with the defense industry to create new technologies that meet military needs while ensuring technological superiority. This includes adopting dual-use technologies that serve both military and civilian purposes, such as communication, energy, or healthcare technologies, to enhance efficiency and broaden their utility. Furthermore, technology should be adapted to local conditions by developing systems that are optimized for the terrain and climate of the new capital city. For example, defense technologies like waterproof devices or systems designed for jungle terrain can improve operational effectiveness. Finally, integrating renewable energy sources, such as solar power, to

support military operations in the new capital location can reduce reliance on traditional energy sources, contributing to sustainability and energy security in military operations (Hakim et al., 2023).

Human resource development and technology training focus on creating specialized training programs for military personnel to ensure their proficiency in using and maintaining advanced technologies. This is essential to guarantee the readiness and competence of the armed forces. Additionally, establishing a defense technology research and development center near the new capital will foster innovation and continuous improvement of national defense technologies, promoting advancements in defense capabilities and ensuring that the military stays at the forefront of technological development.

CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND LIMITATIONS

This analysis concludes that the relocation of the capital city should be carried out because, although it presents significant challenges, such as the need for substantial investment, long timeframes, and the potential emergence of new threats, it also provides strategic opportunities to design a more modern, integrated, and technology-based defense system. Safeguarding radio and satellite communications becomes a critical priority, along with relocating or constructing a new command center to effectively coordinate land defense operations surrounding the new capital. Furthermore, ensuring social security and political stability is crucial, requiring enhanced readiness to respond to potential civil unrest or social conflicts that may threaten the security and stability of the new capital city.

Integrating modern defense systems into the new capital represents another strategic opportunity. Although it presents high costs and increased dependence on technology, careful planning to procure modern hardware—including drones, radar systems, network-based weaponry, and cybersecurity software—can mitigate risks, including cyber-attacks. This integration could strengthen national defense capabilities to meet future challenges. Additionally, building a data center capable of managing and analyzing big data from various sources is essential to support intelligence gathering and decision-making in defense operations. Comprehensive assessments of the existing defense infrastructure at the new capital city location, including military posts, road access, and logistics facilities, must be conducted. Investments in upgrading military facilities and equipment, such as combat vehicles, communication systems, and software, are needed to improve operational effectiveness. The method used in the study is a Literature Study, which may have certain shortcomings that can affect the results. However, the data processed is a comprehensive data presentation.

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