

## Impact of Changes in Jakarta's Status on West Java Province: The Ecology of Public Administration and Utilitarianism Perspective

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### ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini mengemukakan tentang bagaimana realita Pemindahan Ibu Kota Negara Indonesia dari Jakarta ke Ibu Kota Nusantara (IKN) di Penajam Paser Utara, Provinsi Kalimantan Timur dan peluang dinamika kesimbangan ekologi administrasi publik yang akan terbentuk bagi Provinsi Jawa Barat dengan menggunakan equilibrium model dari Fred W. Riggs. Hasil penelusuran terhadap penelitian terdahulu belum ditemukan terdapatnya publikasi dengan topik IKN dengan menggunakan perspektif ekologi administrasi publik dan utilitarianisme. Peneliti menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif dengan bentuk studi kasus prospektif. Penelitian menunjukkan bahwa akan terjadi perubahan equilibrium terjadi pada sistem administrasi publik. Kebijakan yang diproduksi oleh sistem politik berupa perpindahan ibu kota negara dari DKI Jakarta ke IKN, Perubahan DKI Jakarta menjadi DKJ serta perluasan kawasan aglomerasi diprediksi akan menggeser keseimbangan ekologi administrasi publik Provinsi Jawa Barat. Ditinjau dari perspektif utilitarianisme pleasure and pain Jeremy Bentham, Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Barat dapat mengambil arah kebijakan pembangunan yang berbasis kepada realitas kondisi SDM dan keunggulan geografis.

### ABSTRACT

This research explains the reality of moving the capital city of Indonesia from Jakarta to Ibu Kota Nusantara (IKN) in North Penajam Paser, East Kalimantan Province, and the opportunities for the dynamics of ecological balance in public administration that will be formed for West Java Province using the equilibrium model from Fred W. Riggs. The previous research has not yet found publications on IKN using the ecological perspective of public administration and utilitarianism. Reserachers uses qualitative research methods uses prospective case studies as a form of research. The research results show that there will be a change in equilibrium in the public administration system. The policies produced by the political system in the form of moving the country's capital from DKI Jakarta to IKN, changing DKI Jakarta to DKJ, and expanding the agglomeration area are predicted to shift the ecological balance of West Java Province's public administration. Viewed from the perspective of Jeremy Bentham's pleasure and pain utilitarianism, the West Java Provincial Government can take a development policy direction that is based on the reality of human resource conditions and geographical advantages.

### ARTICLE HISTORY

Submitted: 20 05 2024

Revised: 26 07 2024

Accepted: 07 08 2024

Published: 08 08 2024

### KATA KUNCI

Ibu Kota Negara; Jawa Barat; Ekologi Administrasi Publik; Utilitarianisme; Dampak Relokasi

### KEYWORDS

State Capital; West Java; Public Administration Ecology; Utilitarianism; Relocation Impact

## INTRODUCTION

Jakarta has long been known as the capital of the Republic of Indonesia. However, with the issuance of Law no. 3 of 2022 concerning the National Capital on February 15 2022, there will be a change in the status of Jakarta. The changes that occur are confirmed in the law. No. 3 of 2024, Article 4 paragraph 2 that: "The transfer of the position, function and role of the National Capital from the Special Capital Region Province of Jakarta to the Capital City of the Archipelago is determined by Presidential Decree." This article confirms that Jakarta is no longer the capital of the Republic of Indonesia, and has changed its status to the Special Region of Jakarta (*Daerah Khusus Jakarta* - DKI).

The move of the nation's capital from the Special Capital Region of Jakarta (*Daerah Khusus Ibu Kota Jakarta* - DKI Jakarta), to the Ibu Kota Nusantara (IKN) was due to several fundamental things. Jakarta can no longer carry out its role as the National Capital. Rapid uncontrolled population growth, decline in environmental conditions and functions, and increasingly declining levels of living comfort are the main reasons for moving the capital of the Republic of Indonesia.

The condition of DKI Jakarta, which the government has deemed inadequate as the National Capital, has encouraged the Government of the Republic of Indonesia to move the capital, with the hope that IKN will become the safe, modern, sustainable and resilient capital of the country and become a reference for development and structuring of other regions in Indonesia (Kemenko Bidang Kemaritiman dan Investasi Republik Indonesia, 2022). With the issuance of Law no. 3 of 2022, IKN has been designated as the place for holding central government activities, as well as the seat of foreign representatives and representatives of international organizations/institutions. This is stipulated in article 5 paragraph (1) of Law no. 3 of 2022 (Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 3 Tahun 2022 tentang Ibu Kota Negara).

With these changes, in 2024 (2 years later) Law no. 2 of 2024 concerning the Special Region of Jakarta Province (DKJ). Based on this law, DKJ is designated with a strategic function and role as the center of the national economy and as a global city which is the center of business networks between Indonesia and other cities in the world, as well as making a significant contribution to the national economy and state income as well as supporting the welfare of the people of Jakarta. and national welfare (Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 2 Tahun 2024 tentang Provinsi Daerah Khusus Jakarta). This implies a change that Jakarta will become a global city as the center of the national economy. Of course, Jakarta's buffer areas must respond to these changes with the right strategy to welcome and take advantage of these changes.

However, the move of the capital of the Republic of Indonesia from DKI Jakarta to IKN still leaves various unresolved problems. The problem is :

1. Acute congestion problems which cause high economic costs due to inefficient movement of people hampered by mobility. Congestion has resulted in fuel wastage of up to Rp. 71.4 Trillion / year (Liputan6.com, 2023).
2. The problems of flooding, land subsidence, water and air pollution as a result of uncontrolled development, inadequate green open spaces, unintegrated flood control systems and massive use of groundwater (DPR-RI, 2023).
3. The uncontrolled growth of illegal houses is caused by the lack of adequate housing at affordable prices, and accessibility has not been taken into account (DLHK Provinsi DKI Jakarta, 2020).
4. There are inefficiencies in mobility patterns and citizen activities because digital access is not evenly distributed, data and information have not been integrated and the use of digital platforms has not been utilized optimally (DPR-RI, 2023).
5. The lack of basic infrastructure causes problems with the quality of the urban environment (DLHK Provinsi DKI Jakarta, 2020).

These problems have not yet been resolved. Thus, some researchers assume that this transfer is a form of strategy to escape from problems.

This is because it is very difficult to overcome this problem, especially with decreasing land levels and rising sea levels. United States President Joe Biden predicted in his speech at the National Counterterrorism Center Liberty Crossing Campus McLean, Virginia in 2021, that Indonesia would move the nation's capital as a result of Jakarta sinking due to global warming (CNN

Indonesia, 2023). NASA estimates that the increase in global water levels from 1993 to May 2 2022 will reach 101.2 mm (10.1 cm), or 3.3 mm per year (CNN Indonesia, 2023). Thus, it is predicted that by 2050 many areas in Jakarta will be submerged, especially in the North Jakarta area (CNN Indonesia, 2023).

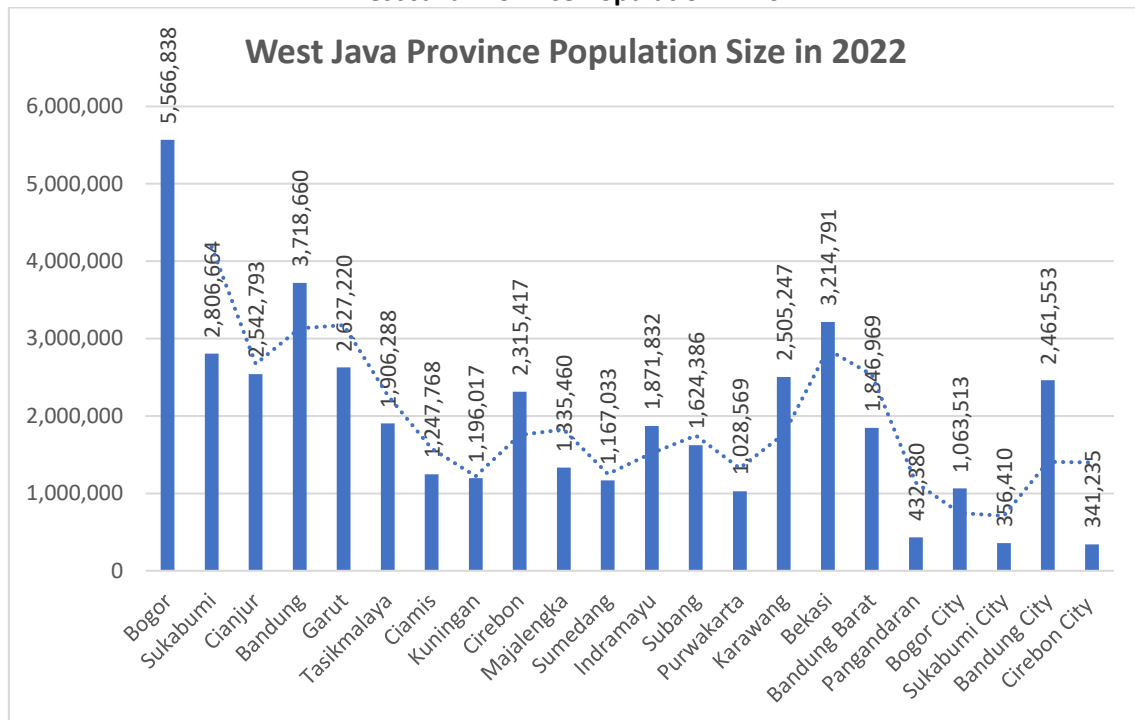
Jakarta contributes to the economy of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta Province to the national economy by 16,77 % in 2023 (KEMENKEU RI DITJEN PERBENDAHARAAN KANWIL DJPb PROV. DKI JAKARTA, 2024) . 70% of the national money circulation is in Jakarta (KADIN INDONESIA, 2024). Meanwhile, Jakarta's economic contribution to the economy on the island of Java will be 29,1 % in 2023 (KEMENKEU RI DITJEN PERBENDAHARAAN KANWIL DJPb PROV. DKI JAKARTA, 2024). The economic contribution of 3 provincial regions to the national economy, namely Jakarta, West Java and Banten, combined is 32.45% (ANTARA, 2023). The inflation rate of these 3 provinces contributed 53.34% to the national inflation rate (ANTARA, 2023). This means that if the economy of these 3 provinces is good, it will have a good influence on the national economy.

However, if the economy is not managed well, it will have a big impact on the national economy. Researchers predict that the accuracy of the development and economic strategies of the 3 provinces in adapting to changes in Jakarta's status will be one of the keys to the stability of Indonesia's economic growth. However, if the development and economic strategies of the 3 provinces in adapting to changes in Jakarta's status are inadequate, researchers predict that this will be one of the key factors in shaking the stability of Indonesia's economic growth.

Geographically, the Special Capital Region of Jakarta Province borders Banten Province and West Java Province. The geographical position of West Java Province is located on Java Island, directly bordering DKI Jakarta Province, Banten Province and Central Java Province which connects the economic centers on Java Island. Administratively, West Java Province is divided into 27 regencies/cities which include 18 regencies and 9 cities, 627 sub-districts, 645 sub-districts and 5,312 villages. The total area of 27 districts/cities is 5,349,484 hectares, with a land area in West Java Province of 3,704,067 hectares, where this area includes land in the form of 19 small islands.

The 2020 Population Census carried out by BPS recorded West Java as the province with the largest population in Indonesia, namely 48.27 million people. In 2021, the population growth rate will increase by 1.54 percent so that the population will increase to 48.78 million people. Based on BPS statistical data, population data in districts/cities shows that the largest population in West Java is in the Bogor Regency area. With a geographical area of 7.66 percent of West Java, Bogor Regency is inhabited by 5.489 million people or 11.25 percent of West Java's population. The second largest population is in Bandung Regency with a population of 3.666 million people, which is 7.52 percent. Meanwhile, the smallest population is in Cirebon City and Banjar City with a population of 336.86 thousand or 0.69 percent and 203.42 thousand or 0.42 percent respectively. Meanwhile, the highest population density is in Bandung City, followed by Cimahi City, Bekasi City and Depok. Meanwhile, the lowest were in Pangandaran Regency, Cianjur Regency and Sukabumi Regency as can be seen in Table 1 below:

**Figure 1.**  
**West Java Province Population in 2022**



Source: Processed by researchers (2024) according to Rencana Kerja Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Barat Tahun 2024 (Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Barat, 2024)

If we compare it with the agglomeration policy stipulated in the DK Bill, the DKJ agglomeration area in the West Java Province region includes the Bodebekjur area, namely: Bogor District, Bogor City, Kab. Bekasi, Bekasi City, Depok City and Kab. Cianjur. The number and comparison of the population of the *Bodebekjur* agglomeration area compared to the total population of West Java Province is listed in table 1 below:

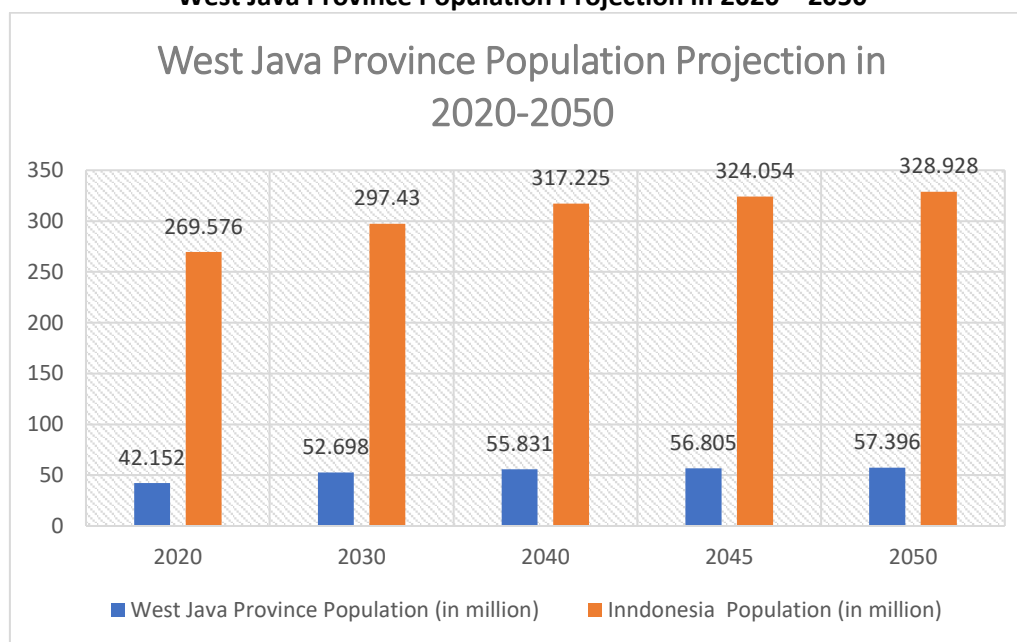
**Table 1.**  
**Comparison of the Population of the *Bodebekjur* Agglomeration Area with the Population of West Java Province**

No	Name of Agglomeration Area	Total population
1.	Kab. Bogor	5.566.838
2.	Kota Bogor	1.063.513
3.	Kab. Bekasi	3.214.791
4.	Kota Bekasi	2.590.257
5.	Kota Depok	2.123.349
6.	Kab. Cianjur	2.542.793
Population of the Bodebekjur Agglomeration Area		17.101.541
Population of West Java Province		48.270.000
Percentage of Population in Agglomeration Areas with West Java Province (%)		35,42892

Source: Processed by researchers (2024)

From the table it can be seen that 17,101,541 residents, or 35.42% of the population of West Java Province in the *Bodebekjur* agglomeration area have the potential to be directly affected by the policy of moving the country's capital, from DKI Jakarta to the Archipelago Capital (IKN). The thing that West Java Province needs to take into account regarding the population of West Java Province and the population in the *Bodebekjur* agglomeration area is the projected population growth. The population growth projection for West Java Province is as follows:

**Figure 2.**  
**West Java Province Population Projection in 2020 – 2050**



Source: Processed by researchers (2024) according to Preliminary Draft RPJPD for West Java Province for 2025-2045 (Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah Provinsi Jawa Barat, 2023)

From Figure 1, it is predicted that in 2030 West Java will have a population of 52.698 million people. If it is assumed that 35.42% of the population of West Java Province is in the Bodebekjur agglomeration area, then in 2030 the population in the Bodebekjur agglomeration area will be around 18.665 million people. The growth rate of 1.564 million people from 2024-2030 is a signal that regional, economic, social and environmental planning needs to be planned carefully.

The change in Jakarta's status from DKI Jakarta to DKI Jakarta is important to study. This change is predicted to have an impact on West Java Province, which has been positioned as a buffer province for the National Capital. The move of the country's capital means that West Java Province is no longer a supporting province for the country's capital. The change in the status of DKI Jakarta to the Special Jakarta Region (DKJ), the formation of the Bodebekjur agglomeration area (Bogor, Depok, Bekasi and Cianjur) states the expansion of the area in West Java Province as a DKJ buffer, where Cianjur, which was originally not included in the DKI Jakarta buffer area, is currently become incorporated into the Agglomeration Area.

This issue needs to be raised because Jakarta contributes to the economy of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta Province to the national economy by 16,77 % in 2023. The economic contribution of 3 provincial regions to the national economy, namely Jakarta, West Java and Banten, combined is 32.45%. The inflation rate of these 3 provinces contributed 53.34% to the national inflation rate. This means that if the economy of these 3 provinces is good, it will have a good influence on the national economy. This change in Jakarta's status is predicted to have

an impact on West Java Province with a population of 48.27 million people.

The change in the status of Jakarta dissertation with the expansion of the Bodebekjur agglomeration area is predicted to have an impact on the public administration ecology of West Java Province. So, an anticipatory reaction is needed by the West Java Provincial Government in welcoming these challenges and opportunities to be converted into profits and benefits for West Java Province. Based on the above, the formulation of the problem of this research is "What is the Impact of changes in Jakarta's status on West Java Province, viewed from the ecology of Public Administration and Utilitarianism perspective".

The uniqueness of this research is that the research aims to explore the possible impacts of the phenomenon of changes in Jakarta's status on West Java Province, viewed from the ecology of Public Administration and utilitarianism perspective. the ecology of Public Administration is a focus of study in public administration, where this study assesses the equilibrium dynamics of a public administration system, whether a public administration system is suitable for its environment or not. This perspective will be used by reserchers to explore the idea of a public administration system that is suitable for West Java Province in adapting to changes in Jakarta's public administration system. The ability to adapt the public administration system of West Java Province will be one of the keys to the success of the West Java Provincial Government in maintaining stability and economic growth in West Java.

Meanwhile, the utilitarianism perspective is one part of the study of public administration ethics. Utalitarianism will be used by researchers as a basic ethical perspective in looking at the accuracy of decision making carried out by the public administration of the West Java Provincial Government regarding the position of the West Java administrative system in the dynamics of changes in the status of the DKJ. It is hoped that the results of this research can contribute to scientific development in the field of public administration, as well as provide perspective contributions for policymakers regarding the locus and focus of research because research with a framework like this has never been carried out before.

### **Literature Review**

The literature review helps determine whether the topic is worth studying. This literature review also provides insight into the steps researchers can take to ensure the scope of the field of inquiry carried out in the research (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). In this section the researcher will briefly present the ecological conception of public administration and the new position presented by this research in relation to scientific publications that have been published. Professor Fred W. Riggs was the main driver for the development of the Ecology of Public Administration concept, who in the fifties gave lectures in various scientific communities, the results of which were later recorded under the title *The Ecology of Public Administration*. Which was originally a lecture by Prof. Fred W. Riggs, at the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, on 15, 16 and 20 July 1959, published under the title "The Ecology of Public Administration", published by Asia Publishing House, Bombay, Calcuta, New Delhi, Madras, London, New York, 1961 (Bonti, Bakti, & Halim, 2022).

The ecology of public administration attracts the attention of scientists and students in the fields of political science, government and public administration. By studying the ecology of public administration, the characteristics of the constitutional system of a particular society, nation and country can be identified. Public administration ecology invites us to understand why a particular constitutional system grows and develops in a society, nation and state. By understanding the conditions of a society, nation and

country, we will be able to build and develop a constitutional system that is suitable and appropriate to the conditions of the society, nation and country concerned.

The problems faced are because an environment is unique. A public administration environment has several aspects that are different from public administration environments in other places. So it is necessary to determine which aspects are relevant for a public administration system. The main issue is considered to be a problem because there is often a failure in determining related aspects (misunderstanding the unique ecological character of public administration). This error will result in the conclusions drawn regarding the ecology of public administration being wrong and irrelevant. As a result, solving public problems does not reach the target.

Public Administration Ecology develops a model that describes the characteristics of the society concerned. Then analyze the impact on the Public Administration System. Model construction is a technique commonly used to study the characteristics or aspects of the behavior of objects or systems under different conditions.

The development of a balance model is an attempt to explain the reality of the mutual influence between the environment and the public administration system. Based on the balance model proposed by Fred W. Riggs, the author tries to develop this balance model by combining several models that the author considers relevant and supports the analysis of Public Administration Ecology.

The model describes the following ecological factors (Pamudji, 2002):

1. Economic basics (economic foundations).
2. Social structure/arrangement (social structures).
3. Communications network (communications network).
4. Ideological patterns (ideological/symbol patterns).
5. Political system (political system).
6. These ecological factors reciprocally influence a public administration system, both in "agrarian" countries and in "industrial" countries.

These ecological factors, namely economic fundamentals and so on, in turn can also be seen as functionally interconnected subsystems. Thus, there will always be a balance (equilibrium) in a system.

The theory of utilitarianism has a very simple basic concept. The basic concept is about how to maximize utility (Creswell, 2014) from an action. As a result of these actions, we can enjoy various pleasures, happiness, benefits, advantages, pleasure or goodness. By maximizing efficiency, it is hoped that it can prevent the emergence of feelings of unhappiness, pain, suffering, or cause crime. (Duignan & West, 2024). The method of maximizing utility is then applied in practice in the form of socially significant actions. In this application, the idea of utilitarianism is placed as the basis for evaluation, based on the question "Does this action provide benefits for me?" (Pratiwi, Negoro, & Haykal, 2022).

Jeremy Bentham's concept of utilitarianism illustrates that if someone faces a condition that is morally important to him, then we can make calculations about who will be affected by that action. How much pleasure and suffering is caused to those affected by the action. Assess the impact, and then choose which actions can be taken to optimize happiness or reduce suffering (Bentham, 2001). Jeremy Bentham's concept of utilitarianism theory believes that there is a process to maximize utility. The process of

maximizing utility is considered equivalent to maximizing benefits, happiness, and enjoyment for as many people as possible. In terms of the majority of people. The premise of maximizing utility is thought to be the same as minimizing feelings of suffering for as many people as possible affected by an action. This is considered important when viewed from a moral perspective for the public. Jeremy Bentham did not discuss whether morality is involved in the process of calculating levels of pleasure and pain. About whether morality is an important thing for society. Jeremy Bentham places morality as an indicator (or as a basis for justification) when calculating the pleasure and pain used for calculations (Pratiwi, Negoro, & Haykal, 2022).

Calculations between pleasure and pain can be made if there is an action, as well as an event or phenomenon that is considered morally important by society. Where the event will be considered important if a problem occurs. If a solution is not found to this problem, chaos will arise within it. Therefore, Jeremy Bentham's utilitarianism becomes very relevant as a tool for analyzing legal (Pratiwi, Negoro, & Haykal, 2022) and public policy. Because utilitarianism can be a perspective in assessing societal anomalies, problems that occur, as well as determining appropriate government action without shaking society's moral values.

Happiness has certain levels. The basic premise is that a feeling of happiness can be measured (Bentham, 2001). Jeremy Bentham justified this measurement of feelings of happiness with a concept he called "Moral Calculation" or by some scholars also referred to as "hedonistic calculus" (Kolosov & Sigalov, 2020). The first concept of this calculation is to know the quantitative values of happiness, namely the pleasure value and the pain value. The premise explained by Jeremy Bentham, namely that happiness is pleasure/pleasure, and pleasure/pleasure is goodness (Happiness is pleasure; and pleasure is good). unhappiness is suffering, and suffering is bad (Unhappiness is pain; and pain is bad) (Bentham, 2001). The calculation between the two is considered to be an important thing, therefore even though it is known that qualitatively there are other things which are considered as happiness values, these qualitative values must be set aside first, unless these values are then re-stated as quantitative values (Bentham, 2001).

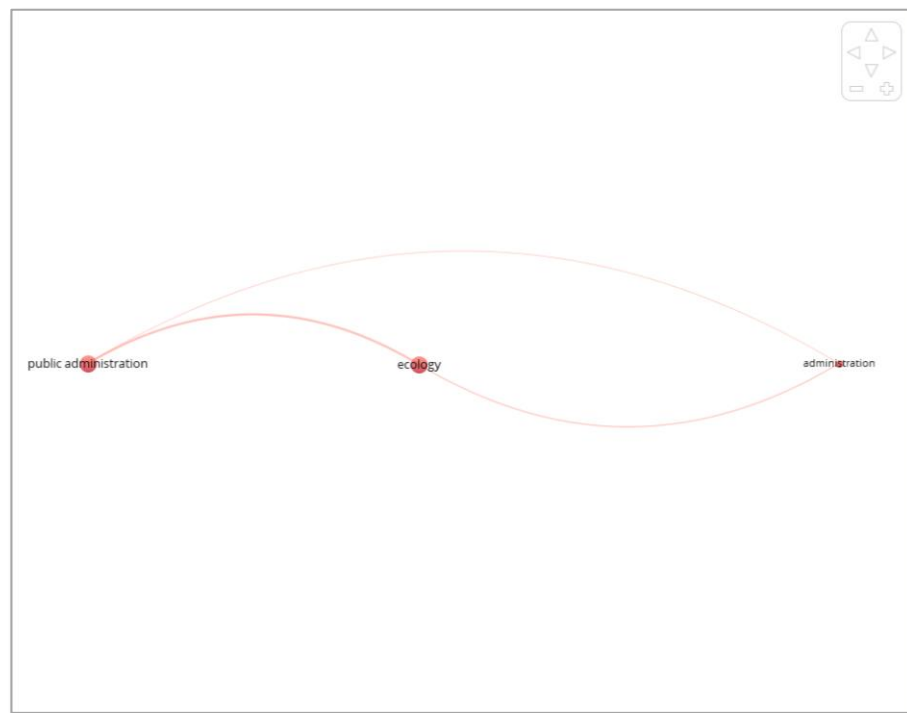
To find out the novelty of this research, the researcher searched and identified various scientific publications on the internet on Google Scholar using the Harzing's Publish or Perish application. The search was carried out over a period of 77 years, from 1947-2024. In that time period, 40 publications were obtained with the publication title and keyword "The Ecology of Public Administration". From the results of this search, there are no publications related to the ecology of public administration within the scope of the study carried out by the researcher, namely: moving the nation's capital, and reviewed from a utilitarianism perspective.

The next step, to find out the novelty of this research, was that the researcher searched and identified various scientific publications on the internet on Google Scholar using the Harzing's Publish or Perish application. Searches were carried out which were detected by the system within a publication time span of 57 years, starting from 1967 to 2021. In this time span, 8 publications were obtained with the publication titles and keywords "The Ecology of Public Administration" and "Capital City". From the results of this search, there are no publications related to the ecology of public administration within the scope of the study carried out by the researcher, namely: moving the nation's capital, and reviewed from a utilitarianism perspective.



The researchers analyzed the results of Harzing's Publish or Perish by using VosViewer to obtain a mapping visualization of various studies on "the Ecology of Public Administration". The results of the data and visualization show that there has been no ecological study of public administration using a utilitarianism perspective. This visualization can be seen in Figure 4 below:

**Figure 3.**  
**Visualization of Publications with the Keyword "The Ecology of Public Administration" using VosViewer**



Source: Results of researchers' data processing based on publications related to the keywords "the ecology and Public Administration" in the time period 1967-2021 using Vos Viewer (2024)

From this visualization, it can be seen that there have not been any studies on the ecology of public administration focused on studying national capitals and using a utilitarianism perspective.

The next step, to find out the novelty of this research, was that the researcher searched and identified various scientific publications on the internet on Google Scholar using the Harzing's Publish or Perish application. with the publication title and keywords "State Capital City" and "Relocation". The researchers' search results on Google Shcolar with Publish or Perish detected publications from 1846 to 2024, a time span of 178 years. The number of publications found was 45 publications. However, no publications have been found with the title and keywords public administration ecology.

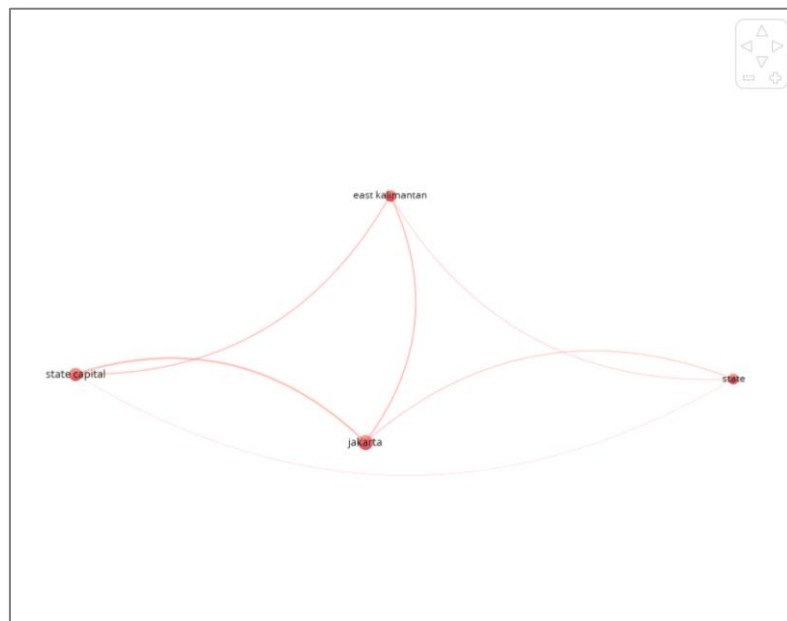
The next step, to find out the novelty of this research, was that the researcher searched and identified various scientific publications on the internet on Google Scholar using the Harzing's Publish or Perish application. with the title and keywords of the publication "State Capital", "Jakarta" and "Kalimantan".

The researchers' search results on Google Shcolar with Publish or Perish detected publications from 1979 to 2024, a time span of 45 years. The number of publications found was 31

publications. However, no publications have been found with the title and keywords public administration ecology.

The researchers analyzed the results of Harzing's Publish or Perish by using VosViewer to obtain a mapping visualization of various studies on "the Ecology of Public Administration". The results of the data and visualization show that there has been no ecological study of public administration using a utilitarianism perspective. This visualization can be seen in Figure 4 below:

**Figure 4.**  
**Visualization of Publications with the Keywords "The State Capital", "Jakarta" and "Kalimantan" using VosViewer**



Source: Results of researchers' data processing based on publications related to the keywords "the State Capital", "Jakarta" and "Kalimantan" in the time period 1979-2024 using Vos Viewer (2024) (2024)

From this visualization, it can be seen that there have not been any studies on the ecology of public administration focused on studying national capitals and using a utilitarianism perspective. Based on the investigations and identification that have been carried out, the author concludes that research on moving the capital city of Indonesia from Jakarta to Kalimantan from an ecological public administration perspective using a utilitarianism perspective has never been carried out. This shows the novelty of this research.

## RESEARCH METHODS

### Research approaches:

This research was carried out using a qualitative research. Qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or group ascribe to a social or human problem (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). The researcher used this qualitative research in this research to explore and understand the meaning ascribed to a social or humanitarian problem which is predicted to arise as a result of changes in Jakarta's status towards West Java Province.

The process of research involves emerging questions and procedures, data typically collected in the participant's settings data analysis inductively from particulars to general themes, and the

researcher making interpretations of the meaning of the data. The final written report has a flexible structure. Those who engage in this form of inquiry support a way looking at research the honors an inductive style, a focus on individual meaning, and the importance of rendering the complexity of a situation (Creswell, 2014).

In qualitative research, the numbers and types of approaches have also become more clearly visible during the 1990s and into the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The historic origin for qualitative research comes from anthropology, sociology, the humanities and evaluation. Creswell have summarized the various type and complete procedures on specific qualitative inquiry approaches (Creswell, 2014).

(Clandinin & Connelly, 2000) constructed a picture of what narrative researches do (Creswell, 2014). (Moustakas, 1994) discussed the philosophical tenets and the procedures of grounded theory (Creswell, 2014). (Fetterman, 2010) and (Wolcott, 2008) summarized ethnographic procedures and the many faces and research strategies of ethnography (Creswell, 2014). (Stake, 1995) and (Yin, 2009) suggested processes involved in case study research (Creswell, 2014). Creswell (2014) In his book, a description is taken in the form of a strategy to recognize this approach, which is like the steps in participatory action research (Kemmis & McTaggart, 2000), Discourse analysis (Cheek, 2004), and several other forms not mentioned are also visible ways to conduct qualitative studies. Qualitative studies can be carried out with: Narrative Research, Phenomenological Research, Basic Theory, Ethnography and Case Studies (Creswell, 2014).

This research uses case studies as a form of research. A case study is a form of research that has an investigative design carried out in several fields that carry out evaluation. This research develops an in-depth analysis of a case. These include programs, events, activities, processes, or one or more individuals (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). Case Studies are limited by time span and activities. Researchers collect detailed information using various data collection procedures over a continuous period of time.

Case Study is a series of scientific activities carried out intensively, in detail and in depth about a program, event and activity, either at the individual, group of people, institution or organization level to obtain in-depth knowledge about the event. In general, the target of case study research is actual (Real-Life) and unique. It's not something that has passed or is in the past (Rahardjo, 2017). The type of case study used in this research is a Prospective Case Study. This type of case study is needed to find trends and directions in the development of a case (Rahardjo, 2017). The case that is the focus of the researcher's research is the change in the status of Jakarta and its impact on West Java Province, viewed from the ecology of public administration and utilitarianism perspective.

#### **Data collection:**

Data collection was carried out from January to July 2024. Data collection in this research used various data sources (Creswell & Creswell, 2018), namely document and literature studies related to changes in the status of Jakarta, the relocation of the national capital and West Java Province. Then the researcher carried out initial observations and interviews with informants from the West Java Provincial Government to clarify the data found in the researcher's literature study, as well as explore various facts that the researcher had not obtained from the literature and document study.

For informants, researchers chose respondents from the West Java Provincial Economic Bureau because the West Java Provincial Government's economic policy formulation relating to changes in the status of Jakarta and the agglomeration area was carried out at this Bureau. Researchers

play a role and are involved in obtaining information and interpreting it. Researchers crosschecked literature study findings and research findings with the Economic Bureau of the West Java Provincial Government.

#### **Data analysis:**

In obtaining and analysing data, researchers are guided by the opinion of Creswell & Creswell which states that “These are all open-ended forms of data in which the participants share their ideas freely, not constrained by predetermined scales or instruments. Then the researchers review all of the data, make sense of it, and organize it into codes and themes that cut across all of the data sources (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). Data Analysis Procedures might begin with several general points about the overall process (Creswell & Creswell, 2018):

1. *Simultaneous procedures.* Data analysis in qualitative research will proceed hand-in-hand with other parts of developing the qualitative study, namely, the data collection and the write-up of findings.
2. *Winnowing the data.* It is a process where researchers focus their attention on some data that is considered important and relevant, and ignore other parts that are considered less important and less relevant. This process is different from quantitative research. The difference is that researchers try to maintain the existence and perfection of all data and make efforts to reconstruct or replace lost or damaged data. In qualitative research, the impact of this step is that the process attempts to collect and group data into a small number of themes, between five and seven themes. In the context of this research, data grouping was carried out into 4 main groups, namely: Group 1 (data regarding Jakarta and changes in Jakarta's status), Group 2 (Profile of West Java Province, and the impact caused by changes in Jakarta's status on West Java), Group 3 (Public Administration Ecology) and Group 4 (Utilitarianism).
3. *Overview of the data analysis process.* This step is to carry out a data analysis process which is carried out by analyzing data in 4 main groups, namely: Group 1 (data regarding Jakarta and changes in Jakarta's status), Group 2 (Profile of West Java Province, and the impact caused by changes in Jakarta's status in West Java), Group 3 (Public Administration Ecology) and Group 4 (Utilitarianism) as well as correlations between data in these groups.
4. *Specific coding procedures.* Special coding procedures. This step determines data coding which is carried out by analyzing data in 4 main groups, namely: Group 1 (data regarding Jakarta and changes in Jakarta's status), Group 2 (Profile of West Java Province, and the impact caused by changes in Jakarta's status in West Java), Group 3 (Public Administration Ecology) and Group 4 (Utilitarianism) as well as coding data on correlation analysis data between data in these groups.

#### **Interpretation:**

Interpretation in qualitative research involves several procedures: summarizing the overall findings, comparing the findings to the literature, discussing a personal view of the findings, and stating limitations and future research (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). Qualitative researchers try to develop a complex picture of the problem or issue under study. This involves reporting multiple perspectives, identifying the many factors involved in a situation, and generally sketching the larger picture that emerges. A sketch of the dynamics of change and its impact will be presented using the framework of the ecology of public administration and the perspective of utilitarianism.

The illustration is not always a linear model of cause and effect. The illustration is a model of various factors interacting in different ways (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). Interpretation can take the form of meaning obtained from a comparison between research findings and information obtained from various existing literature or theories (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). With this step, researchers can provide suggestions that the findings have confirmed past information, or even deviated from previous information (Creswell & Creswell, 2018).

In this step, you can also suggest new questions that you think need to be asked. Where the questions that arise are based on data from research findings, as well as analyzes that have not been predicted by previous researchers in this research (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). Researchers can also explain how the research narrative results will then be compared with general theory and literature related to the research topic (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). Interpretation in qualitative research has various forms. The form is adapted to various types of research designs, and has the flexibility to convey both research- and action-based personal meaning. (Creswell & Creswell, 2018).

The last part is interpretation. Interpretation suggests limitations in a research project. Then provide directions regarding future research that can complement previous studies. (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). Limitations are usually related to the research methods used (for example, related to inadequate samples, difficulties in obtaining informants, and so on). These limitations represent weaknesses in the research that the author acknowledges. By stating this, it is hoped that future research will not experience the same problems. (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). This section will be presented in the conclusion section.

#### **Validation:**

Qualitative validity is understood as the step by which researchers check the level of accuracy of research findings using various specific procedures. Then qualitative reliability is an effort to show that the approach chosen by the researcher has consistency in different research and on different projects. (Gibbs, 2007) (Creswell & Creswell, 2018) the validation process are:

1. *Defining qualitative validity.* In this step, the researcher will determine the level of validation from the aspects of trustworthiness, authenticity and credibility of the data obtained by the researcher in the 4 groups of data previously stated..
2. *Using multiple validity procedures.* In this step, the researcher will validate and triangulate the source, object and time from the aspects of trust, authenticity and credibility of the data obtained by the researcher in the 4 groups of data previously stated. The step of procedures as follow:
  - a. *Triangulate* In this step, the researcher will validate and triangulate the source, object and time from the aspects of trust, authenticity and credibility of the data obtained by the researcher in the 4 groups of data previously stated
  - b. Use *member checking* to determine the accuracy of the qualitative findings by taking the final report or specific descriptions or themes back to participants and determining whether these participants feel that they are accurate.
  - c. Use a *rich, thick description* to convey the findings.
  - d. Clarify the *bias* the researcher brings to the study.
  - e. The next step is to present negative information that is inconsistent or even contrary to the research theme.

- f. Spend *prolonged time* in the field.
  - g. Including various input from research colleagues and colleagues to improve the accuracy of the data used in this research.
  - h. Improving by inviting an *external auditor* to review the entire project.
3. Using qualitative reliability.
  4. Qualitative generalizations in this research are used on a limited basis, because the intent of this form of investigation is not to generalize findings to individuals, locations, or places outside the one the researcher studied.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

### The Impact of Changes in Jakarta's Status on West Java Province viewed from an Ecological Public Administration Perspective

Prof. Fred W. Riggs, in his equilibrium model, has described the ecological factors of state administration in the United States, which include economic foundations, social structures, communications networks, ideological/symbol patterns, and political systems. Riggs also acknowledged that there are still other factors that are still not reached on any given occasion, *"no doubt other aspects equally deserve examination but I cannot deal with all relevant consideration in a single lecture, and these five should illustrate some of the more significant relationship"* (Riggs, 1960).

The author believes that what was stated by Prof. Fred. W. Riggs focused more on social factors. The other two authors, although they focus their attention on social factors, also pay attention to physical factors, such as place, population and physical technology. By paying attention to these opinions, the author quotes the opinion of Prof. Pamudji, in this case he sees that the environment of the Indonesian public administration system is in line with aspects of national life so that the factors consist of: 1) factors that have a natural aspect, namely geographical location, circumstances and natural resources, as well as the conditions and capabilities of the population; and 2) factors with social (community) aspects, namely ideology, politics, economics, socio-culture, and defence-security (military) (Bonti, Beki, & Halim, 2022).

To study Public Administration Ecology, it is necessary to develop a model that describes the characteristics of the society concerned, then analyse its impact on the Public Administration System. Construction of a model is a technique commonly used to study the characteristics or aspects of the behaviour of objects or systems under different conditions. Prof. Pamudji stated, "The model itself is usually a depiction of objects, events, processes or systems, and is used for forecasting and control" (Pamudji, 2002).

Fred W. Riggs has created an equilibrium model. This model is a model that attempts to explain the mutual influence between the environment and the public administration system. The model describes ecological factors consisting of economic foundations, social structures, communication networks, ideological/symbol patterns, and political systems. political system). These ecological factors reciprocally influence a state administration system, both in "agrarian" countries and in "industrial" countries. These ecological factors, namely economic fundamentals and so on, in turn can also be seen as functionally interconnected subsystems. Riggs stated that "they contain self-regulating devices, feedbacks, gyroscopes, governors, which tend to restore the balance whenever internal or external pressures threaten the system" (they - meaning subsystems - contain self-regulating power, feedback, gyroscopes, which tends to restore

balance when internal or external pressures threaten the system) (Pamudji , 2002). Thus, there will always be a balance (equilibrium) in a system (Bonti, Bektı, & Halim, 2022).

A change in each subsystem, for example the economy, is a challenge for each other subsystem which produces responses that tend to return to the original pattern, and ultimately balance is achieved again. The question now is, what are the levels of balance, are they the same between "agrarian" and "industrial" countries? In general, this question can be answered: in the agrarian model of course the level of balance is higher compared to the industrial model. This means that in the agrarian model, the public administration system is more stable. The explosive forces in the "industrial" model are greater and we have a very rudimentary knowledge of the prototypes of industrialized countries compared to many years of experience in the environment of agrarian countries (Pamudji , 2002).

Researchers use this model as an effort to explain the reciprocal influence between dynamic environmental conditions caused by the policy of moving the country's capital city and the public administration system. This model describes ecological factors consisting of economic foundations, social structures, communication networks, ideological/symbol patterns, and political systems. political system). These ecological factors reciprocally influence a state administration system, both in "agrarian" countries and in "industrial" countries.

Policies produced by the political system in the form of moving the country's capital from DKI Jakarta to IKN, changing DKI Jakarta to DKJ and expanding the agglomeration area have shifted the order of the public administration system in the Jakarta area, West Java Province and Banten Province. Changes in statutory regulations have required fundamental changes to the order and structure of the 2025-2045 RPJP and RPJMD of Provincial, Regency and City Governments in the Jakarta, West Java and Banten areas to adapt themselves to be in line with the direction of national development policy, namely the Changes to DKI Jakarta became DKJ which functions as the National Economic Center.

The policy of changing DKI Jakarta to DKJ which functions as the National Economic Center will shift the order of ideological patterns/public symbols in the Jakarta area as the national capital, as well as West Java and Banten as supporting provinces for the national capital. Jakarta's public pride in DKI Jakarta as the nation's capital (a symbol of the political axis, power and heart of the country's economy) will be lost. The symbol of DKI Jakarta as the strongest province will be relegated to being just a National Economic Center. Political symbols will weaken and only the symbols of the center of the national economy will remain in Jakarta.

The policies produced by the political system in the form of moving the country's capital from DKI Jakarta to IKN, changing DKI Jakarta to DKJ and expanding the agglomeration area are predicted to shift the order of social structures in the Jakarta area, West Java Province and Banten Province. Along with the transfer of the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia to IKN, it will shift the pattern of social interaction between various positions and functions. It is predicted that the move of the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia to IKN and the function of DKJ as the National Economic Center will have an impact on strengthening the status of the rulers of the economic system. The rulers in the business sector and national economy will increasingly have the power of influence in the DKJ structure as the Center for the National Economy. This strengthening is a concoction of the legacy of harmony and intimacy between the Central government and the authorities in the business sector and national economy during the DKI Jakarta era, strengthened by the weakening of the Central Government's balancing power of supervision which moved from Jakarta to IKN. Changes in statutory regulations that require fundamental changes to the order and structure of the 2025-2045 RPJP and will provide new rules of the game in the social structure, as a direction for national development policy that

is oriented towards the function of DKI as the National Economic Center which functions as a trade center, center financial services and services activities, as well as national and global business activities. Capital owners and industrial rulers will gain a more respected position in the new social structure and economic system in the Jakarta, West Java and Banten regions.

The transfer of the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia to IKN will result in changes in communication network patterns between various stakeholders. The economic communication network pattern and the political communication network pattern will separate poles. The political and economic communication network pattern between various interests which was initially centered and ended at the DKI Jakarta pole will change. The Political Communication Network Pattern will be centered on IKN. Meanwhile, the economic communication network pattern will be centered on DKJ. This change will result in stakeholders adapting and forming new communication network patterns that are considered effective and efficient.

The short prediction illustration above needs to be realized and anticipated by the West Java Provincial Government. This shift in the ecological balance of public administration will result in shocks and create a new balance. The West Java Provincial Government as the authority holding power in West Java needs to take appropriate steps and public policies so that these shocks can be controlled towards a balance that is profitable for the public of West Java Province. So, the following are steps from a utilitarian perspective that can be taken by the West Java Provincial Government so that these shocks can be controlled towards a balance that is profitable for the public of West Java Province.

#### **Steps that West Java Province can take from a Utilitarianism Perspective**

In detail, Jeremy Bentham's concept of utilitarianism describes that if an individual faces an event that is morally important for him, then we can calculate who will be affected by the action and how much pleasure and pain it can cause for those affected. impact, and choose which actions can optimize happiness or reduce suffering (Bentham, 2001). Furthermore, in his concept of utilitarianism theory, Jeremy Bentham also believes in the existence of a process to maximize utility, in which the process of maximizing utility is the same as maximizing happiness, benefits, benefits and enjoyment for as many people as possible or in the same premise, maximizing utility is the same as minimizing the feeling of suffering for as many people as possible who are affected by a situation that is morally important to them. Here, Jeremy Bentham does not discuss whether morality is included in the process of calculating pleasure and pain, or whether morality is an important thing for society, but he places morality as an indicator (or perhaps justification) when calculating pleasure and pain it's used (Pratiwi, Negoro, & Haykal, 2022).

Because happiness has certain levels, the premise that follows is that the feeling of happiness should be measurable (Bentham, 2001). Jeremy Bentham justified this measurement of feelings of happiness with a concept he called "Moral Calculation" or by some experts also referred to as "hedonistic calculus" (Kolosov & Sigalov, 2020). The first concept of this calculation is to know the quantitative values of happiness, namely the pleasure value and the pain value. The premise explained by Jeremy Bentham, namely that happiness is pleasure/pleasure, and pleasure/pleasure is goodness (Happiness is pleasure; and pleasure is good). unhappiness is suffering, and suffering is bad (Unhappiness is pain; and pain is bad). The calculation between the two is considered to be an important thing, therefore even though it is known that qualitatively there are other things which are considered as happiness values, these qualitative values must be set aside first, unless these values are then re-stated as quantitative values (Bentham, 2001).



Regarding the transfer of the state capital from DKI Jakarta to IKN, the change in the status of DKI to DKJ and the development of agglomeration areas, based on the results of research studies on the RKPD documents of the West Java Provincial Government for 2024, it can be seen that the West Java Provincial Government's anticipatory narratives regarding these dynamics have not yet emerged. The only words related to the dynamics of moving the country's capital, changing the status of DKI to DKJ and agglomeration, are simply agglomeration. The word agglomeration is only discussed in 1 paragraph on page III-21 in chapter 3.1.3.1 Direction of National Economic Development Policy. The paragraph states that: "Each region is developed according to its advantages. For the Java-Bali region, the focus of development is: 1) market-based industrialization, producing consumer goods, and exploiting the advantages of agglomeration; 2) processing nodes in inter-regional domestic value chains; 3) participate in Global Value Chains; 4) national modern service center; 5) international gateway to national tourism; and 6) national food barn" (Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Barat, 2024).

This statement shows that the Government of the Republic of Indonesia has mandated the Provincial Governments in the Java-Bali region to carry out market-based industrialization, produce consumer goods and take advantage of the advantages of agglomeration. This means that the Provincial Government in the Java-Bali region must make this a benchmark and basis in formulating the direction of West Java's economic development policy. However, it turns out that the RKPD of the West Java Provincial Government for 2024 in Chapter 3.1.3.2 West Java Economic Development Policy Direction on pages III-21 to III-23, does not appear to have explicitly stated that the direction of its economic development policy is based on exploiting the advantages of agglomeration. This can be interpreted that in 2024 the West Java Provincial Government has not stated the direction of economic development policies that react to the dynamics of moving the country's capital, the potential escalation of the change in the status of DKI to DKJ and the development of agglomeration areas.

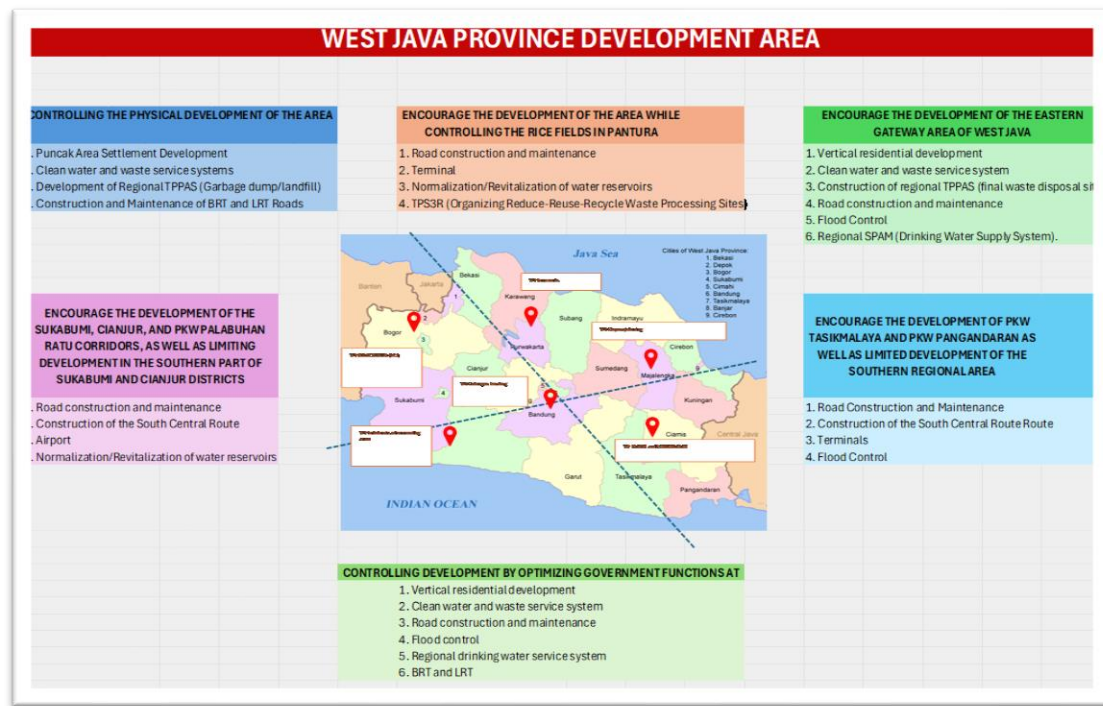
Based on information from the staff of the Economic Bureau of the West Java Provincial Government, they stated that: "the strategy policy for the agglomeration area is currently in the process of being drafted. This is one of the priorities and focuses of the agenda of the West Java Provincial Government which must be completed immediately." So it is clear that discussions and strategy development regarding agglomeration areas in West Java Province are still being accelerated. Then the Regional Long Term Development Plan (RPJPD) for West Java Province 2025-2045 until this text was prepared was still in the initial draft stage. The results of a literature study of the Preliminary Draft RPJPD for West Java Province for 2025-2045 can be seen on slide 15. The DKJ buffer agglomeration area has been included in the "Regional Development Policy in National Perspective" section in the "Bodekpunjur Metropolitan Area" with 3 policy direction points (Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah Provinsi Jawa Barat, 2023), that is:

1. Development and utilization of a hierarchical and integrated system of cities in the form of Core Urban Areas and Surrounding Urban Areas by their functions and roles
2. Control of the Core Urban Area to limit the spread of growth to surrounding areas
3. Development of infrastructure systems to improve linkages between Core Urban Areas and Surrounding Urban Areas, as well as increasing connectivity in international and national contexts.

Point 1 appears to be about translating the direction of national policy "utilizing the advantages of agglomeration" using "Developing and utilizing a system of cities in a hierarchical and integrated manner in the form of Core Urban Areas and Surrounding Urban Areas by their functions and roles". However, due to the nature of the initial draft of the RPJPD which is still

general, other data has not been obtained that shows the development of the translation of point 1.

**Figure 5.**  
**Position of the Bodebekjur Agglomeration Area**



Source: Results processed by researchers (2024) according to Preliminary Draft RPJPD for West Java Province 2025-2045 (Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah Provinsi Jawa Barat, 2023)

The image above is a location that is part of the Bodebekjur agglomeration. Researchers hope that the 2025-2045 West Java Province RPJPD can concretely translate the direction of national development at the point of "utilizing the advantages of agglomeration" not only from a regional perspective, but also from a social, economic and public administration system perspective.

The challenge in welcoming the dynamics of change in migration is that there are development problems in West Java that must be overcome, namely:

**Table 3.**  
**West Java Development Problems**

HUMAN RESOURCES ASPECTS
Disparity in HR Quality
1. Competitiveness of human resources is relatively low (HDI 2023: 73.74)
2. Relatively low education level (RLS 2023: 8.83)
3. The level of public health is unequal
REGIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE ASPECTS
Regional Infrastructure Gaps
1. The quality of infrastructure is uneven
2. Basic housing and settlement infrastructure is not evenly distributed
3. Uneven digital infrastructure
ECONOMIC ASPECTS
Economic growth is not of high quality and is vulnerable to external shocks
1. High dependence on the processing industry sector (The role of this sector in 2022 will be 42.24%)
2. Unequal investment
3. Inequality in the distribution of GRDP (50.34% of the Province's GRDP is contributed by (Bogor Regency, Karawang Regency, Bekasi Regency and Bandung City)
4. The unemployment rate is still relatively high (TPT 2023: 7.44%)
5. Income distribution tends to be uneven (Gini Ratio in 2023: 0.425)
ASPECTS OF GOVERNMENT GOVERNANCE
Government Governance That Is Not Yet Optimal
1. Public Service Performance is Not Optimal (SPM does not meet standards)
2. Governance that is not yet adaptive and responsive to change
ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS
Environmental Quality is Still Low
1. Climate change pressure is increasing
2. Low compliance with spatial planning
3. High vulnerability to disasters (1290 hydro meteorological disasters in 2022)
Environmental quality is relatively low (IKLH 2022: 64.66)

Source: Results processed by researchers (2024) Preliminary Draft RPJPD for West Java Province for 2025-2045 (Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah Provinsi Jawa Barat, 2023)

From this table it can be seen that the human resources aspect is a challenging obstacle for West Java Province. This is due to the projected direction of changing DKI to DKJ, in the Republic of Indonesia Bill No 2 Year 2024 concerning the Government of the Special Region of Jakarta Province which states that DKJ is located as the Center for the National Economy (Article 3 paragraph 2) and functions as a trade center, center for service and service activities. financial services, as well as national and global business activities (Article 4 paragraph 2).

The geographical superiority of West Java Province does not necessarily guarantee that West Java Province as a buffer for DKJ can take advantage of the opportunities offered by this policy scheme. DKJ, which is given the position as the National Economic Center with the functions of a trade center, center for financial services and services activities, as well as national and global business activities, implies the need for adequate HR qualifications. The human resources required by this scheme are professional human resources with competent qualifications. Higher education alone is not considered sufficient to be able to fight for a decent job position in the business and industrial ecosystem at the level of trade centers, service and financial services activity centers, as well as national and global business activities. Only competent human resources with national and global certification can compete in this scheme.

From this it is very clear that the human resources of West Java Province, which have low competitiveness (HDI 2023: 73.74), with a relatively low level of education (RLS 2023: 8.83 years), are predicted to be mere spectators in this policy scheme. West Java Province's human resources will only have the opportunity to fill positions in the cheap labor category in the formal sector and have the opportunity to take advantage of opportunities in the informal sector. For example, the phenomenon in Bekasi City, Bekasi Regency, Depok City and Karawang Regency, shows that job positions in the formal sector have been dominated by highly educated, competent and certified immigrants from outside West Java Province. Residents of West Java

Province work more in positions in the cheap labor category in the formal sector and informal sector.

Improvement Efforts Average Years of Schooling score (*skor Rata-Rata Lama Sekolah* (RLS)) requires time, commitment, consistency and hard work from the West Java Provincial Government. From the perspective of Jeremy Bentham's "pleasure" and "pain" utilitarianism, the West Java Provincial Government can take development direction policies that are based on the reality of the current condition of human resources to maximize the effectiveness of its human resources.

This policy aims to maximize efficiency by focusing on maximizing happiness, benefits, advantages and enjoyment for as many people as possible (the majority of the quality of West Java Province's human resources). In the same premise, maximizing efficiency is the same as minimizing the feeling of suffering for as many people (residents of West Java Province) who are affected by situations that are morally considered important to them. The development policy direction of West Java Province should be positioned in a business and industrial ecosystem position that is suitable for the majority of the population of West Java Province which has low competitiveness (HDI 2023: 73.74), with a relatively low level of education (RLS 2023: 8.83 years). The agriculture, livestock and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sectors are sectors that are predicted to provide greater pleasure than pain in the West Java Province Human Resources typology.

Based on the results of interviews with the staff of the West Java Provincial Economic Bureau, regarding the development of agricultural potential, it was stated that: "West Java Province under the leadership of Governor Ridwan Kamil has implemented the Millennial Farmer policy. This policy seeks to develop the agricultural capacity and potential of West Java Province based on to the development of human resources in the millennial generation as well as collaboration between the government, business sector and NGO's". Researchers view this statement as a sign that the West Java Provincial Government has the basic capital to avoid "pain" (in a utilitarianism perspective) in the agricultural sector and human resources in the agricultural sector to welcome the change in Jakarta's status.

The researcher's suggestion from a utilitarianism perspective regarding the Millennial Farmer policy is that it is a good idea for the Millennial Farmer Policy to produce agricultural product output and outcomes that are oriented not only to meet the local market, but are aimed at meeting the global market. This is aimed at making West Java Province able to take advantage of Jakarta's opportunities as the center of the national economy and a gateway city to the global market. The results of the researcher's analysis of the Millennial Farmer Policy text have not yet shown a narrative that directs millennial farmers to refer to SNI or ISO certification. Meanwhile, researchers think that this certification is an important capital to reach the global market.

However, this sector must be directed towards the geographical advantages of West Java Province as a buffer for DKJ. This sector must have a grand design and road map that is directed towards DKJ's function as a trade center, center for financial services and services activities, as well as national and global business activities. This sector must be encouraged quickly so that the quality and quantity of products can be accepted by the global market. SNI, ISO product certification and fulfillment of product export requirements to the product marketing destination country must be met so that the product can be accepted by the global market. This challenge is exacerbated by the availability of agricultural and livestock land which is decreasing from year to year. Education is an important aspect (Halimah, Pancasilawan, & Bonti, 2023). Applicative research, intensification and innovation must be prioritized in this sector based on the reality of limited land which is predicted to decrease and the phenomenon of climate

change. With the existing human resource conditions, the West Java Provincial Government must collaborate with various stakeholders, especially the academic/research, business, financial services and media sectors. Even community-based policies (Pohan & Sugandi, 133 - 142) for socio-cultural improvements can be taken to improve the quality of West Java Province's human resources.

This is not an easy job for the West Java Provincial Government, but it must be done so that West Java Province can take advantage of the opportunities offered by the DKJ policy scheme. If this is done, it is predicted that it will have a pleasant impact on West Java Province. However, if this is not done, it is predicted that West Java Province will experience pain because it will only be a spectator of the winners who can take advantage of this DKJ policy scheme. Of course, being a spectator and loser is not an option, because it will bring deep pain. Solving this problem with populist and cosmetic public policies will only bring artificial pleasure and time bomb pain to the public of West Java Province.

## CONCLUSIONS

The policy of changing DKI Jakarta status to DKJ which functions as the National Economic Center will shift the order of ideological patterns/public symbols in the Jakarta area as the national capital, as well as West Java and Banten as supporting provinces for the national capital. Jakarta's public pride in DKI Jakarta as the nation's capital (a symbol of the political axis, power and heart of the country's economy) will be lost. The symbol of DKI Jakarta as the strongest province will be relegated to being just a National Economic Center. Political symbols will weaken and only the symbols of the center of the national economy will remain in Jakarta.

The policies produced by the political system in the form of moving the country's capital from DKI Jakarta to IKN, changing DKI Jakarta to DKJ and expanding the agglomeration area are predicted to shift the order of social structures in the Jakarta area, West Java Province and Banten Province. Along with the transfer of the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia to IKN, it will shift the pattern of social interaction between various positions and functions. It is predicted that the move of the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia to IKN and the function of DKJ as the National Economic Center will have an impact on strengthening the status of the rulers of the economic system. The rulers in the business sector and national economy will increasingly have the power of influence in the DKJ structure as the Center for the National Economy. This strengthening is a concoction of the legacy of harmony and intimacy between the Central government and the authorities in the business sector and national economy during the DKI Jakarta era, strengthened by the weakening of the Central Government's balancing power of supervision which moved from Jakarta to IKN. Changes in statutory regulations that require fundamental changes to the order and structure of the 2025-2045 RPJP and will provide new rules of the game in the social structure, as a direction for national development policy that is oriented towards the function of DKJ as the National Economic Center which functions as a trade center, center financial services and services activities, as well as national and global business activities. Capital owners and industrial rulers will gain a more respected position in the new social structure and economic system in the Jakarta, West Java and Banten regions.

The relocation of the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia to IKN will result in changes in communication network patterns between various stakeholders. The economic communication network pattern and the political communication network pattern will separate poles. The political and economic communication network pattern between various interests which was initially centered and ended at the DKI Jakarta pole will change. The Political Communication Network Pattern will be centered on IKN. Meanwhile, the economic

communication network pattern will be centered on DKJ. This change will result in stakeholders adapting and forming new communication network patterns that are considered effective and efficient.

The short prediction illustration above needs to be realized and anticipated by the West Java Provincial Government. This shift in the ecological balance of public administration will result in shocks and create a new balance. The West Java Provincial Government as the authority holding power in West Java needs to take appropriate steps and public policies so that these shocks can be controlled towards a balance that is profitable for the public of West Java Province. So, the following are steps from a utilitarian perspective.

From Jeremy Bentham's pleasure and pain utilitarianism perspective, the West Java Provincial Government can take development direction policies that are based on the reality of the current condition of human resources to maximize the effectiveness of its human resources. This policy aims to maximize efficiency by focusing on maximizing happiness, benefits, advantages and enjoyment for as many people as possible (the majority of the quality of West Java Province's human resources). In the same premise, maximizing efficiency is the same as minimizing the feeling of suffering for as many people (residents of West Java Province) who are affected by situations that are morally considered important to them. The development policy direction of West Java Province should be positioned in a business and industrial ecosystem position that is suitable for the majority of the population of West Java Province which has low competitiveness (HDI 2023: 73.74), with a relatively low level of education (RLS 2023: 8.83 years). The agricultural, livestock and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sectors are sectors that are predicted to provide greater pleasure than pain in the HR typology of West Java Province.

However, this sector must be directed towards the geographical advantages of West Java Province as a buffer for DKJ. This sector must have a grand design and road map that is directed towards DKJ's function as a trade center, center for financial services and services activities, as well as national and global business activities. This sector must be encouraged quickly so that the quality and quantity of products can be accepted by the global market. SNI, ISO product certification and fulfillment of product export requirements to the product marketing destination country must be met so that the product can be accepted by the global market. This challenge is exacerbated by the availability of agricultural and livestock land which is decreasing from year to year. Applicative research, intensification and innovation must be prioritized in this sector based on the reality of limited land which is predicted to decrease and the phenomenon of climate change. With the existing human resource conditions, the West Java Provincial Government must collaborate with various stakeholders, especially the academic/research, business, financial services and media sectors.

If this is done, it is predicted that it will have a pleasant impact on West Java Province. However, if this is not done, it is predicted that West Java Province will experience pain because it will only be a spectator of the winners who can take advantage of this DKJ policy scheme. Being a spectator and loser is not an option, because it will bring deep pain. Solving this problem with populist and cosmetic public policies will only bring artificial pleasure and time bomb pain to the public of West Java Province.

Finally, every research certainly contains weaknesses. This research still has limitations when viewed from a quantitative perspective in the aspect of revealing the magnitude of the influence resulting from changes in DKJ status on West Java Province (in numbers and amounts). Thus, further research can be carried out by strengthening the quantitative aspects to measure how big the impact and influence is.



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