



Sentiment Analysis of Government Policy in Relocating the Republic of Indonesia's Capital City

Resti Amelia

Public Policy Analysis Study Program, Universitas Indonesia

INFO ARTICLE

* Corresponding author;
r.amelia11@ui.ac.id

Keywords:

capital city;
policy;
sentiment analysis;
text mining;
top-down.

ABSTRACT

The policy regarding the relocation of the national capital is a top-down government policy. The public reacted in a variety of ways, both positively and negatively, to this policy. Sentiment analysis is used to determine if someone's opinions and the trend of those opinions on a topic or object are positive, negative, or neutral. The goal of sentiment analysis on the government's plans for moving the capital city is to determine public sentiment through social media and mainstream media using the crawling approach and an external analysis point of view so that these policies may be tested in the eyes of the people. Furthermore, this document makes policy suggestions to the government. The keywords "relocation of the national capital," "national capital," and "new capital" were used to gather data from 10 May to 10 June 2022. The authors used Brand24's (<https://brand24.com/>) free-to-pay automated data analysis tools in their study. According to the findings of the investigation, unfavorable attitude toward the government's policy of relocating the capital city outweighed positive opinion.



INTRODUCTION

Today, the problem of regional development disparities in the country is gaining traction. The significant development difference across areas is the reason for the region's constant upheaval. Economic inequality is a major source of worry among the general people, who want to know how to establish a more equitable economy (Taufiq, 2020). In this sense, it cannot be denied that the majority of Indonesia's economy is concentrated on the island of Java (Firman, 2002; Nurzaman, 2002; Winarso & Firman, 2002). It is unclear why this occurred as a result of the national capital's location in Jakarta (Java island). The question of whether the strong economic activity is caused by the capital city's location or occurs on its own is currently being disputed. Of course, the capital city's location has a direct influence on growing economic activity in the surrounding area. This is due to the central government's administrative convenience, service, and direct attention (Taufiq, 2020).

Due to the complexities that have occurred thus far, Jakarta appears to have been deemed incapable of carrying out its duties as the capital of the Republic of Indonesia (Purwanto, 2021). The rise of Jakarta as the capital city has an influence on too-centralized economic development, resulting in the centralization of the national economy. As a result, Jakarta is becoming increasingly congested with migrants from diverse locations hoping to improve their economic lives, resulting in rapid urbanization. Jakarta's vast population, along with heavy urbanization, has resulted in a variety of demographic issues (Ishenda & Guoqing, 2019b). The government's measures, both regarding the complexity of Jakarta's problems, which encourage the urgency of relocating the capital to the chances of success and benefits to be gained from relocating the capital, are dominated by studies from the government itself, which are then advocated to the public in the hope of receiving widespread support (Herdiana, 2020).

Development plans in practically all nations, both in the market economy system and in a centrally planned economy, are aimed at minimizing gaps between areas, therefore there is a need for balanced development between regions in an effort to enhance the economy (Friedmann, 1968; Nurzaman, 2012; Rustiadi et al., 2018; Sujarto, 2006). The concept of purposely channeling growth to specific selected locations in order to achieve larger regional or national goals is currently advocated and applied in a number of nations, and these locations will eventually establish their own growth centers (Arnott & McMillen, 2008; McCann, 2013; Moseley, 2013; O'Sullivan, 2011).

It has recently been in the limelight following the reform, namely the breakthrough made by the President of the Republic of Indonesia to relocate the national capital from Jakarta to East Kalimantan (Nugroho, 2020). This strategy has been planned since 2019. Mapping and land design have also been established for the administrative region where the IKN area would be erected, namely North Penajam Paser Regency and Kutai Kartanegara Regency (Bramono, 2019). Many discussions have taken place about shifting Indonesia's capital city. It happens when crucial events occur as a result of social, political, environmental, or catastrophic reasons (Ishenda & Guoqing, 2019a; Yahya, 2018). The relocation of the national capital was also proposed at President Soekarno's inauguration of the new province of Central Kalimantan in 1957. Soekarno advocated relocating the center from Jakarta to Palangkaraya (Power, 2018).

The relocation of the capital is a hotly debated topic on social media (Hidayat et al., 2020). The term national capital, capital city, or political capital is derived from the Latin *caput*, which means "head," and is linked to the term *capitol*, which refers to the building where the primary government center is located (Hutasoit, 2018). One of the issues that arises in the relocation of Indonesia's capital city is the lack of a clear definition of the capital city itself. Is the capital only a symbol of the state, the seat of the administration, or the focal point of government as a whole? (Hadi & Ristawati, 2020). The new capital must be carefully considered and designed. The demand for fresh capital is great, and infrastructure and facilities must be adequately designed and managed. Meanwhile, in the old capital city, many government facilities were forced to close. Facility and infrastructure asset management must be adequately structured during the planning and liquidation stages (Soemitro & Suprayitno, 2018).



Relocating the capital city needs meticulous planning since it is not only a matter of deciding which place to relocate to, but it also necessitates precise budget calculations because it will consume a significant amount of dollars. The government must also assess if the proposed options for moving the capital city are still within reasonable travel times and distances to other vital places. For example, the travel from Canberra to Sydney takes three hours (Triningsih, 2018). Indeed, a few of governments have succeeded in relocating their capital to new areas. Abidjan to Yamoussoukro (Ivory Coast), Winchester to London (UK), Melbourne to Canberra (Australia), Delhi to New Delhi (India), St. Petersburg to Moscow (Russia), Rio de Janeiro to Brasilia (Brazil), Lagos to Abuja (Nigeria), Yangon to Naypyidaw (Myanmar), Almaty to Astana (Kazakhstan), Karachi to Islamabad (Pakistan) are just a few examples (Azmy, 2021).

The current rise of difficulties regarding the transfer of the capital city has piqued the attention of scholars in doing the same case study. Previous investigations have revealed tendencies that can be plotted. First, consideration must be given to relocating the capital city, as well as various other factors, such as the possibility for catastrophes and the environment (Rahmat et al., 2021; Van de Vuurst & Escobar, 2020). Second, economic, political, defense, security, social, cultural, and infrastructure changes are required (Azhar et al., 2020). Third, the response of the community is also required to find the notion of shifting the capital city via debate (Huwaidah & Al Faraby, 2021; Siregar, 2021; Sutoyo & Almaarif, 2020). According to past research, shifting the capital city requires consideration of numerous factors and fundamental studies as input and assessment before the government achieves this topic (Baharuddin et al., 2022).

The planned new capital city region is close to the Mahakam River, which is home to the native freshwater dolphin (*Orcaella brevirostris*), also known as the Mahakam dolphin (Reeves et al., 2008). The planned location for the new capital city is still forested, with mountainous terrain and multiple turtle rivers. It should operate properly as an administrative city as the future capital (Manan & Suprayitno, 2020). East Kalimantan Province's population continues to expand year after year, with an annual growth rate of 2.12%. Several assumptions are employed in this forecast regarding the government's plan for the relocation of the national capital. The transfer of ASN affects population growth. The optimistic scenario results in 3.14% average population increase, whereas the moderate scenario results in 2.78% (Setiawan & Setiawan, 2022).

According to Reuters (2019) and BBC Indonesia (2019), moving the capital city requires clearing land to create way for new government buildings, residences, and other relevant infrastructure. It is anticipated that the government has set aside 180,000 hectares for development (Salsabila & Nurwati, 2020). The development of the State Capital must consider the long-term viability of environmental processes and services. Environmental productivity, safety, quality of life, and communal welfare may all be sustained. As a manifestation of Indonesia's genuine commitment to international climate change agreements, such as the Paris Agreement, Indonesia has issued a Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), which is a commitment to reduce Green House Gases (GHG) and is an outline of Indonesia's transition to a low-emission future development and climate resistance. If the suggested development area still contains productive forest, development regulations and licenses cannot be provided, because the recommended development area contains unproductive forest, land formerly utilized by HPH, scrub forest, and unoccupied property (Kurniadi, 2019).

The policy of relocating the capital city should not be taken lightly; much consideration must be made in designing the grand design idea of relocating the capital city. People in East Kalimantan are concerned about the probable erosion of native culture and customs, as well as the marginalization of local populations. To avert the societal consequences that would result, the central government should plan carefully (Taufiq, 2020). This capital city relocation strategy has a top-down approach or can be regarded as a top-down policy, creating the appearance that the government makes policies without consulting the community. According to the top-down method, policy implementation is launched by the government and must be followed by the community. This method views policy as an input and implementation as an output element. DeLeon (2002) refers to the top-down strategy as a "controlling elite phenomenon" due to its reliance on central policymakers' decisions. As a result, when this policy was implemented, it became the concern of all Indonesians (DeLeon & DeLeon, 2002). Many netijens have expressed their views on this issue on social media. Many netijens are critical for a variety



of reasons, one of which is because transferring the money is seen as a waste of time (Sa'rony et al., 2019). Given the widespread coverage and discussion of this policy by Indonesians, particularly netizens on social media, evaluating data on public attitude about this policy is an intriguing endeavor. Is there popular opposition to the top-down policy? As a result, scholars are interested in conducting study to examine public attitude against the policy of relocating Indonesia's capital city.

METHOD

The data was gathered in two ways: literacy studies based on books and journals, and text mining (Hidayat et al., 2020). One of the functions of text mining is document classification (Bollen et al., 2011). The purpose of text mining is to extract data and information from several documents. Text mining data sources are sentences or groups of texts with an unstructured or semi-structured nature (Nurhuda et al., 2016). Text mining may be defined as a methodology or method of obtaining information in which people interact with a collection of various documents on a regular basis utilizing a number of analyses (Feldman & Sanger, 2007). Text mining is the process of automatically collecting information from various text data sources by discovering and investigating patterns by combining techniques from data mining, machine learning, natural language processing, information retrieval, and knowledge management. The analytical approach employed in this article is sentiment analysis, often known as opinion mining, which is a Natural Language Processing (NLP) methodology.

Sentiment analysis is an analytical approach that examines how a sentiment is transformed into text and classed as positive, negative, or neutral. Sentiment analysis may be used to learn about public opinion on topics and policy development, service satisfaction, policies implemented, cyberbullying, stock price forecasts, and competition analysis (Feldman & Sanger, 2007). Sentiment analysis techniques are frequently used to determine how netizens react to specific organizations or concerns. Python, Voyant, Netlytic, Hootsuite, Brand 24, DigiVla, and other premium and free programs may be used to do sentiment analysis across social media, mass media, and sites that collect text data from netizens.

In this study, sentiment analysis was conducted on the policy of shifting the capital city of the Republic of Indonesia. The point of view employed in this study is an external point of view, which means that the data collected is text data that circulates organically in society and contains certain keywords without examining the exposure and engagement of the text data collected. The external point of view was chosen since what was investigated in this study was the public's and mass media's reaction to the policy of shifting the Republic of Indonesia's capital city. This study makes use of the free Brand 24 data analysis automation tools (<https://brand24.com/>). The majority of automated text analysis tools seek to determine the 'co-occurrence' of two terms in a document. Despite being a "false model of language," simple word occurrences frequently resemble significant themes, subjects, or other descriptive categories. In this study, the text data collection process was divided into four major stages: (1) project configuration; (2) data collecting; (3) preprocessing; and (4) visualization.

The primary establishing stage of data retrieval is project configuration. The preprocessing stage involves categorizing data into useful and irrelevant categories. The visualization step of data processing and presentation converts data into visual information. The Project Configuration step is completed by entering keywords. The following keywords were utilized in this study: "relocation of the national capital," "national capital," and "new capital." This study's data came from netizen opinions on social media (Twitter, Youtube) and news media (Kompas, Detikcom, CNN Indonesia, CNBC Indonesia, and so on) that included these key terms. The data collecting step was completed on June 10 2022 utilizing Brand 24 tools, which provided text data on social media and mainstream media from May 10 2022 to June 10 2022.

The next stages, notably the Preprocessing and Visualization stages, are carried out automatically by this Brand 24 tool. The preprocessing stage in this case is data cleaning, and its aim is to ensure that the accuracy gained is good. The preprocessing stage is divided into four sections: a. The Case Folding step involves converting all phrases to lowercase letters; b. The tokenizing step is the stage in which sentences are broken



into strings/words; c. The stemming stage is the stage in which words are transformed into fundamental words; d. The Tagging stage, specifically, this step is only performed on papers that include past words, such as English; for Indonesian language documents, this stage is not performed (Fauzanu et al., 2017; Rosid et al., 2015). Preprocessing processes such as case folding, cleaning, stemming, and stopword removal can be performed directly using automation tools by filtering text that is unrelated to the targeted sentiment analysis. Another advantage of employing automation technologies is the ability to classify data to detect positive, negative, or neutral feelings from a text. After the data is gathered, classification is generated automatically and can be immediately shown on the infographic, allowing sentiment analysis to be performed right from the visualization. Meanwhile, the visualization stage reveals the data of the most frequently occurring words (terms) (Safra & Zuliarso, 2020).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This part is divided into three sections: an overview of the policy on transferring the national capital, an analysis of the data collecting results, and a discussion of the data collection results findings. Before delving into the data gathering results and addressing the conclusions, the author will provide a summary of government policy concerning the relocation of the capital city.

a. Policy on Relocating the State Capital A region's or country's capital city serves as the seat of government.

The capital's position makes it a symbol of a country, demonstrating that whomever controls the capital can also control the government on a national scale. Furthermore, the capital city serves as a national economic and administrative hub. As a result, most nations aim to make their capital cities a symbol of the dynamism of socioeconomic life in order to attract international investors and boost the country's production and income.

In a unitary government system like Indonesia, the capital city is crucial, particularly in making the top decisions. Because the national government bears practically all difficulties at the central and provincial levels, the capital city has considerable power. The government's intention for economic equality to arise in places outside of Java in order to promote welfare in the area and its environs is the key justification for shifting the capital city. The capital city, as the economic core, is supposed to offer an overview of the city's economic activities and state administration. The State Capital Law Number 3 of 2022 specifies government policies on the relocation of the capital city. This law will serve as the foundation for the construction of East Kalimantan's national capital. The government has decided on a regional government entity as the Archipelago's Capital City, which will subsequently be special at the provincial level where the territory becomes the home of the National Capital. The nation's capital Authority is a regional government title granted expressly for the Archipelago's Capital City in response to the most recent international advancements in the present digital era in order to assist the execution of The nation's capital development affairs. In general, the nation's capital aims to be three things: a symbol of national identity, a sustainable metropolis in the globe, and a future driving force for the Indonesian economy. In addition to attempts to shift the paradigm of Indonesia-centric growth, the development of the nation's capital is intended to help Indonesia attain its Vision 2045.

b. Results of Data Retrieval Three keywords were chosen from an external perspective in light of the current challenges encountered by the government's policies, as previously mentioned in relation to responsive policies. Because of their polarity, terms with a proclivity for negative or neutral attitudes are picked. The three keywords are: (1) relocation of the national capital, (2) national capital, and (3) new capital. The usage of the term transfer indicates that the first keyword has a negative connotation. While the second and third keywords, which employ the terms state capital and new capital, convey a neutral mood.

Because they use Brand24 tools for free, the Writing Team can only collect data with two limitations: (1) the data collection period can only be done for a maximum of one month back from the data collection date; and (2) the social media platform can only be explored with a maximum of 100 recent tweets. Other social



media platforms, such as Facebook and Instagram, are exclusively available for a fee. Meanwhile, the availability of data sources in the form of the media is not restricted. With these constraints, the author gathered data for the three keywords on June 1, 2022, resulting in a data period of only May 1 to June 1, 2022. The collected data is automatically pre-processed and visually presented in infographic form as follows:

Figure 1. Infographic of Data Retrieval Results with the Keyword "Relocation of the State Capital"



Source: Processing Data Tools Brand24

Figure 2. Infographic of Data Retrieval Results with the Keyword "National Capital City"



Source: Processing Data Tools Brand24



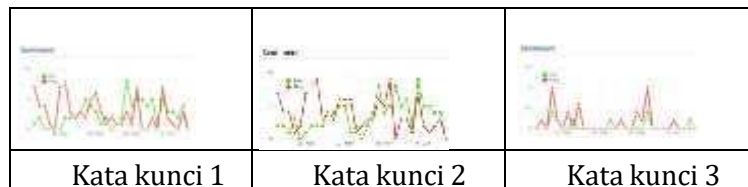
Figure 3. Infographic of Data Retrieval Results with the Keyword "New Capital City"



Source: Processing Data Tools Brand24

c. Discussion of Data Retrieval Findings Data analysis was performed in two stages: (1) a comparison of the results of the three keywords; and (2) sentiment analysis in response to policy developments by taking into consideration other influential event elements. The first analysis was performed to determine the association between data collected based on various keywords. The more stable the association between data provided by distinct terms, the more reliable the data. The second study was carried out to examine the link between public opinion and policy by considering elements other than the influential policy. The amount of mentions varies depending on the keywords used. The first, second, and third consecutive terms create distinct mention counts: 2,636, 3,975, and 1,042 times, respectively. The emotion created by these three terms is consistent: there are more negative than good sentiments. The first keyword has 86 negative sentiments compared to 79 good sentiments, the second keyword has 121 negative sentiments compared to 107 positive sentiments, and the third keyword has 22 negative sentiments compared to 11 positive sentiments. The persistence of unfavorable attitude throughout the data collecting period demonstrates that the phenomenon of shifting the national capital remains a social concern. The three charts follow a similar pattern when seen from the sentiment chart, sloping at the start of the period, then shooting upward to reach a peak in the same period, and then sloping again and fluctuating till the conclusion of the period (see Figure 4).

Figure 4. Comparison of Sentiment Chart Patterns



Source: Processing Data Tools Brand24

When the data generated by the three keywords is compared, there is consistency in the form of: (1) the number of negative feelings is more than the number of positive emotions; and (2) the chart pattern of the movement of the number of sentiments along the same data collecting period. It is possible to conclude that the text data obtained is reliable and consistent. As a result, for the second and third stages of analysis, you can only utilize one of the three keyword results, because utilizing all three will provide the same analysis findings. For the second analysis, the writer selects data from keyword processing 2, namely "State Capital."



The policy data utilized as a reference for the data collecting period for the second stage of analysis is between 10 May and 10 June 2022. Apart from comparing this third data analysis to current rules, it also takes into account other key event aspects, particularly to explain the phenomena of a significant increase in sentiment. This has not been explained since there is no evidence that it is connected to the policies announced during the relevant time. Outside of policy, there are two aspects that impact this research: (1) because the source of the data processed is virtual world conversation data, other relevant events connected to the subject of shifting the capital city are reflected in the news during the data collecting period; and (2) the state and development of the nation's capital itself throughout that time period in this situation, the second analysis was performed to understand what effects sentiment, both positive and negative, in a significant way.

If you look at the sentiment chart for keyword 1, you can see that it underwent quite dramatic variations in both negative and positive sentiment over a one-month period. The most negative emotion was recorded on May 18, 2022, while the most positive feeling was recorded on May 29, 2022.

Figure 5. The Sentiment Chart Pattern for the Keyword "State Capital"



Source: Processing Data Tools Brand24

On May 18, 2022, when negative sentiment was at its peak, the Government issued a statement through the National Civil Service Agency (CSA) stating that, despite the fact that civil servants had relocated to the National Capital, the work rules for civil servants would later apply the Work from Anywhere system (WFA). This sparked unfavorable reaction and became a topic of discussion on social media as well as news in the mass media, with storylines questioning whether it was essential to relocate the capital if the WFA was enacted, resulting in negative public attitude.

The most positive sentiment occurred on June 5, 2022, as indicated by the President's statement delivered by the Head of the National Capital Authority, Bambang Susantono, that the planning for the development of the National Capital City was becoming more mature, requiring approximately 200,000 workers. This has generated good emotion among the general population, particularly among the unemployed, who expect to find quality work in the nation's capital.

Figure 6. Mass Media Coverage in Prominent Periods

	<p>News May 18, 2022 During the Peak of Negative Sentiment</p>
--	---



Source: Online News Portal www.detik.com

Despite the fact that the sentiment chart showed large fluctuations, there was no meaningful difference between positive and negative sentiment. The analysis's main premise is that policy pronouncements about the State Capital, both favorable and bad, would impact public mood. This mood, however, might swiftly shift when new concerns or news are brought to the public's attention in the coming days.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research above, it can be stated that the government adopted a policy for the State Capital through Law Number 3 of 2022 in an effort to fix the difficulties in Jakarta. The legislation governs the relocation of the capital city from Jakarta to East Kalimantan. The goal of relocating the capital city must have an influence on equitable development and the economic growth of the community. According to the findings of the investigation, unfavorable attitude regarding the government's policy of moving the capital city outnumbers good sentiment. Furthermore, the changes that have happened have been quite volatile, with public mood against the policy of shifting the capital city aligning with the most recent societal challenges.

The findings of the sentiment analysis can offer an overview of recommendations for the government to ensure that every legislation is correctly executed and that topics whose reality is questionable are avoided. This is clear from the swings that occur when people hear favorable problems linked to the National Capital; on the other hand, negative attitude will develop promptly without waiting for a long period. When people hear negative things about the growth of this National Capital. Don't let the myriad concerns surrounding the National Capital, particularly the negative ones, create a negative public impression.

REFERENCES

- Arnott, R. J., & McMillen, D. P. (2008). *A companion to urban economics*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Azhar, H. N., Fatima, H. H. P., & Tamas, I. N. (2020). Preliminary study of indonesia capital city relocation based on disaster mitigation principle with mental model approach. *E3S Web of Conferences*, 148, 6002. <https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/202014806002>
- Azmy, A. S. (2021). Examining the Relocation of the Capital City of Indonesia Through the State Perspective in Political Economy. *Polit Journal: Scientific Journal of Politics*, 1(1), 26–35. <https://doi.org/10.33258/polit.v1i1.365>
- Baharuddin, T., Nurmandi, A., Qodir, Z., Jubba, H., & Syamsurrijal, M. (2022). Bibliometric Analysis of Socio-Political Research on Capital Relocation: Examining Contributions to the Case of Indonesia. *Journal of Local Government Issues*, 5(1), 17–31. <https://doi.org/10.22219/logos.v5i1.19468>
- Bollen, J., Mao, H., & Zeng, X. (2011). Twitter mood predicts the stock market. *Journal of Computational Science*, 2(1), 1–8. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jocs.2010.12.007>
- Bramono, S. E. (2019). *Persipaan Membangun Ibu Kota Negara Baru* (8th Editio). Buletin Ciptakarya.
- DeLeon, P., & DeLeon, L. (2002). What ever happened to policy implementation? An alternative approach. *Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory*, 12(4), 467–492.
- Fauzanu, A., Darwiyanto, E., & Wisudiawan, G. A. A. (2017). Analisis Web Usage Mining Menggunakan Teknik K-Means Clustering dan Association Rule (Studi Kasus: www.owlexa.com). *EProceedings of Engineering*,



- 4(2).
- Feldman, R., & Sanger, J. (2007). *The text mining handbook: advanced approaches in analyzing unstructured data*. Cambridge university press.
- Firman, T. (2002). Urban development in Indonesia, 1990–2001: from the boom to the early reform era through the crisis. *Habitat International*, 26(2), 229–249. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0197-3975\(01\)00045-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0197-3975(01)00045-5)
- Friedmann, J. (1968). Education for regional planning in developing countries. *Regional Studies*, 2(1), 131–138. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09595236800185101>
- Hadi, F., & Ristawati, R. (2020). Pemindahan Ibu Kota Indonesia dan Kekuasaan Presiden dalam Perspektif Konstitusi. *Jurnal Konstitusi*, 17(3), 530–557. <https://doi.org/10.31078/jk1734>
- Herdiana, D. (2020). Identifying Conditions for Successful Relocation of the Nation's Capital. *Jurnal Politica Dinamika Masalah Politik Dalam Negeri Dan Hubungan Internasional*, 11(1), 1–18. <https://doi.org/10.22212/jp.v11i1.1382>
- Hidayat, T. E., Rosid, M. A., & Astutik, I. R. I. (2020). Analysis of Community Sentiments Regarding Plans to Relocate National Capital Using the Naïve Bayes Method. *JOINCS (Journal of Informatics, Network, and Computer Science)*, 3(2), 48–54. <https://doi.org/10.21070/joincs.v4i0.712>
- Hutasoit, W. L. (2018). Analisa Pemindahan Ibu Kota Negara. *Dedikasi*, 19(2), 108–128. <https://doi.org/10.31293/ddk.v39i2.3989>
- Huwaidah, A., & Al Faraby, S. (2021). Argument Identification in Indonesian Tweets on the Issue of Moving the Indonesian Capital. *Procedia Computer Science*, 179, 407–415. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2021.01.023>
- Ishenda, D. K., & Guoqing, S. (2019a). Determinants in relocation of capital cities. *Journal of Public Administration and Governance*, 9(4), 200–220. <https://doi.org/10.5296/jpag.v9i4.15983>
- Ishenda, D. K., & Guoqing, S. (2019b). Determinants in Relocation of Capital Cities. *Journal of Public Administration and Governance*, 9(4), 200. <https://doi.org/10.5296/jpag.v9i4.15983>
- Kurniadi, A. (2019). Pemilihan Ibukota Negara Republik Indonesia Baru Berdasarkan Tingkat Kebencanaan. *Jurnal Manajemen Bencana (JMB)*, 5(2), 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.33172/jmb.v5i2.458>
- Manan, A. M. bin A., & Suprayitno, H. (2020). Preliminary Overview of Several Capital Relocations in Relationship with a Plan of Indonesian Capital Relocation. *Journal of Infrastructure & Facility Asset Management*, 2(1), 73–90. <https://doi.org/10.12962/jifam.v2i1.6966>
- McCann, P. (2013). *Modern urban and regional economics*. Oxford University Press.
- Moseley, M. J. (2013). *Growth centres in spatial planning: Pergamon urban and regional planning*. Elsevier.
- Nugroho, H. (2020). Pemindahan Ibu Kota Baru Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia ke Kalimantan Timur: Strategi Pemenuhan Kebutuhan dan Konsumsi Energi. *Bappenas Working Papers*, 3(1), 33–41. <https://doi.org/10.47266/bwp.v3i1.53>
- Nurhuda, F., Sihwi, S. W., & Doewes, A. (2016). Analisis sentimen masyarakat terhadap calon Presiden Indonesia 2014 berdasarkan opini dari Twitter menggunakan metode Naive Bayes Classifier. *ITSmart: Jurnal Teknologi Dan Informasi*, 2(2), 35–42. <https://doi.org/10.20961/itsmart.v2i2.630>
- Nurzaman, S. S. (2002). *Perencanaan wilayah di Indonesia pada masa sekitar krisis*. Penerbit ITB.
- Nurzaman, S. S. (2012). *Perencanaan wilayah dalam konteks Indonesia*. Penerbit ITB.
- O'Sullivan, A. (2011). *Urban Economics, 8th Edition (8th ed.)*. McGraw-Hill Education.
- Power, T. P. (2018). *Rethinking Power Relations in Indonesia: Transforming the Margins*. Taylor & Francis. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00074918.2018.1450068>
- Purwanto. (2021). Rewards dan Punishment sebagai Alternatif Mengatasi Peprindahan Aktivitas Pemerintahan di Ibukota Negara Baru. *Mukadimah: Jurnal Pendidikan, Sejarah, Dan Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial*, 5(1), 21–26. <https://doi.org/10.30743/mkd.v5i1.3407>
- Rahmat, H. K., Widana, I., Basri, A. S. H., & Musyrifin, Z. (2021). Analysis of potential disaster in the new capital of indonesia and its mitigation efforts: A qualitative approach. *Disaster Advances*, 14(3), 40–43.
- Reeves, R. R., Jefferson, T. A., Karczmarski, L., Laidre, K., O'Corry-Crowe, G., Rojas-Bracho, L., Secchi, E. R.,



- Slooten, E., Smith, B. D., & Wang, J. Y. (2008). *Orcaella brevirostris*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2008. T15419A4579987 [Http://Dx. Doi. Org/10.2305/IUCN. UK](http://Dx.Doi.Org/10.2305/IUCN.UK).
- Rosid, M. A., Gunawan, G., & Pramana, E. (2015). Centroid Based Classifier With TF-IDF-ICF for Classification of Student's Complaint at Appliation E-Complaint in Muhammadiyah University of Sidoarjo. *JEEE-U (Journal of Electrical and Electronic Engineering-UMSIDA)*, 1(1), 17–24. <https://doi.org/10.21070/jeee-u.v1i1.23>
- Rustiadi, E., Saefulhakim, S., & Panuju, D. R. (2018). *Perencanaan dan Pengembangan Wilayah* (A. E. Pravitasari (ed.); Cetakan ke). Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia.
- Sa'rony, A., Adikara, P. P., & Wihandika, R. C. (2019). Analisis Sentimen Kebijakan Pemindahan Ibukota Republik Indonesia dengan Menggunakan Algoritme Term-Based Random Sampling dan Metode Klasifikasi Naïve Bayes. *Jurnal Pengembangan Teknologi Informasi Dan Ilmu Komputer E-ISSN*, 2548, 964X.
- Safra, I. A., & Zuliarso, E. (2020). Analisa Sentimen Persepsi Masyarakat Terhadap Pemindahan Ibukota Baru di Kalimantan Timur pada Media Sosial Twitter. *Proceeding SENDIU 2020*, 978–979. <https://unisbank.ac.id/ojs/index.php/sendiu/article/view/7984/2947>
- Salsabila, A. H., & Nurwati, N. (2020). Deforestasi Dan Migrasi Penduduk Ke Ibu Kota Baru Kalimantan Timur: Peran Sinergis Pemerintah Dan Masyarakat. *Prosiding Penelitian Dan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 7(1), 27. <https://doi.org/10.24198/jppm.v7i1.28259>
- Setiawan, Y. E., & Setiawan, A. A. (2022). Impact of Relocating the National Capital on the Projection of Electrical Energy Consumption: a Case Study in East Kalimantan Province, Indonesia. *1st International Conference on Science and Technology Innovation (ICoSTEC)*, 1–5. <https://doi.org/10.35842/icostec.v1i1.19>
- Siregar, M. U. (2021). Application of The Naive Bayes Classifier Method In The Sentiment Analysis of Twitter User About The Capital City Relocation. *Proceeding International Conference on Science and Engineering*, 4, 171–175.
- Soemitro, R. A. A., & Suprayitno, H. (2018). Pemikiran Awal tentang Konsep Dasar Manajemen Aset Fasilitas. *Jurnal Manajemen Aset Infrastruktur & Fasilitas*, 2. <https://doi.org/10.12962/j26151847.v2i0.4225>
- Sujarto, D. (2006). Perencanaan pembangunan kota. *Prodi PWK-SAPPK ITB*.
- Sutoyo, E., & Almaarif, A. (2020). Twitter sentiment analysis of the relocation of Indonesia's capital city. *Bulletin of Electrical Engineering and Informatics*, 9(4), 1620–1630. <https://doi.org/10.11591/eei.v9i4.2352>
- Taufiq, M. (2020). Pemindahan Ibu Kota dan Potensi Konektivitas Pemerataan Ekonomi. *Jurnal Vokasi Indonesia*, 8(1). <https://doi.org/10.7454/jvi.v8i1.156>
- Toun, N. R. (2018). Analisis Kesiapan Pemerintah Provinsi Kalimantan Tengah dalam Wacana Pemindahan Ibu Kota Negara Republik Indonesia ke Kota Palangkaraya. *Academia Praja: Jurnal Ilmu Politik, Ilmu Pemerintahan Dan Administrasi Publik*, 1(1), 129–148. <https://doi.org/10.36859/jap.v1i01.45>
- Triningsih, A. I. (2018). Wacana Pemindahan Ibukota. In *Jejak Pena Pustakawan*. Azyan Mitra Media.
- Van de Vuurst, P., & Escobar, L. E. (2020). Perspective: Climate Change and the Relocation of Indonesia's Capital to Borneo. *Frontiers in Earth Science*, 5. <https://doi.org/10.3389/feart.2020.00005>
- Winarso, H., & Firman, T. (2002). Residential land development in Jabotabek, Indonesia: triggering economic crisis? *Habitat International*, 26(4), 487–506. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0197-3975\(02\)00023-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0197-3975(02)00023-1)
- Yahya, M. (2018). Pemindahan Ibu Kota Negara Maju dan Sejahtera. *Jurnal Studi Agama Dan Masyarakat*, 14(1), 21–30. <https://doi.org/10.23971/jsam.v14i1.779>