

Anxiety of North Penajam Paser's Society towards the Capital City Relocation in Indonesia: Psychological Analysis

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Abstract

This article scrutinizes the responses of people who lives in North Penajam Paser about the relocation of capital city. The relocation of the capital city of Indonesia from Jakarta to North Penajam Paser has been set in stone and will be followed by rapid socio-cultural changes. There is an issue that makes the majority of the Penajam community, especially around the Core Zone of Central Government, feel anxious because they concern about being marginalized and the threat of cultural erosion by the development of the national capital, such as cultural sites, so that it can trigger social conflict. This study asks: 1) What is the response of the North Penajam Paser people in relation to the relocation of national capital 2) Why relocating the capital city to East Kalimantan can trigger anxiety to the local people? These are some of the questions that are discussed in this study to gain a better understanding of how the North Penajam Paser people who lives around the state capital area respond to the problems in the discourse of relocating the state capital city.

Keywords: Anxiety, East Kalimantan, Indonesia's Capital City Relocation North Penajam Paser,

Introduction

The discourse of the relocation of Indonesia's capital city has been planned since the days of the Netherlands East Indies, but began to be implemented during Jokowi's presidency. Jakarta is the capital city of Indonesia, which currently has a population of around 10.2 million people with an area of approximately 662.3 km². There are several reasons why the government wanted to relocate the capital city to East Kalimantan, including the fact that the population of Jakarta has increased dramatically and has transformed into the most densely populated city in Indonesia; the population of Java raises various social, environmental, and economic issues such as overcrowded settlements, a clean water crisis, and other considerations (Shaid, 2022). The construction of a new capital is considered a symbol of nationality, unification, and equitable distribution of physical and economic development in a country's territory. Thus, the name "Nusantara" was chosen in the hope of representing the concept of unity that accommodates the nation's plurality for the welfare of the Indonesian people.

The regency of North Penajam Paser in East Kalimantan was chosen as the new capital city of Indonesia. The relocation of the capital city to this location is intended to minimize disparities between regions, improve social justice, and distribute welfare as well (Setyaningrum, 2022). North Penajam Paser Regency is the result of expansion from Paser Regency, which has a population density of 54 people per square kilometer in 2020. North Penajam Paser's population consists of diverse ethnic groups, including indigenous tribes such as the Paser Tribe (The Regulation of The Regency of North Penajam Paser Number 2, 2017) as well as transmigrants who mostly come from the Javanese, Bugis, Banjar, and Toraja tribes (Research and Development Center of Ministry of Agricultural and Spatial Planning, 2014).

As the construction of the National Capital City (Ibu Kota Negara, IKN) began, indigenous peoples who live in North Penajam Paser began to question their fate of living in the Core Zone of Central Government (Kawasan Inti Pusat Pemerintahan, KIPP) because various issues began to emerge, one of which was regarding land compensation for the relocation of settlements. Relocation is seen as a source of stress that significantly affects the psychological well-being of a society because it can cause various social and economic issues (Ben-Sira, 1997). The depressed condition caused by this situation arises from the anticipation and worries about the future concerning the changes and adjustments that must be made. Fear of losing one's land rights and being displaced affects psychological conditions such as anxiety kecemasan (Hwang et al., 2010). This situation is different from refugees who have to move from their home countries due to natural disasters or war. Relocation caused by a project that has been planned by the state triggers anxiety because the relocated population has little or no control over their choices and decisions, so the community is vulnerable to stress and anxiety.

There is a difference between planned relocation and relocation due to natural disasters. Natural disasters are seen as unavoidable relocations or as being destined by God, whereas planned relocation projects are seen as the result of human will. This condition causes people who will experience relocation due to development projects to feel more unfair and like they have been sacrificed for the benefit of other parties. Meanwhile, the refugees affected by the disaster will eventually return to their homes and lead a normal life once the situation returns to normal (Hwang, et.al, 2010).

People who live around and within the Core Zone of Central Government are worried about the development of the Capital City of Indonesia in North Penajam Paser. Based on the initial interviews conducted with the North Penajam Paser people, it was found that the causes of anxiety were a feeling of uncertainty about the private land or fields' ownership, the lack of legal certainty or regulation regarding the land to be taken by the state, and the fact that they felt they had never been invited to discuss these issues. Such projects as the Three Gorges Dam Project in China had an impact on the relocation of residents and resulted in the loss of residents' houses because residential land was converted into reservoirs (Hwang et al., 2010; Xi & Feng, 2001). Another impact that arises is the lack of agricultural land in the new residential areas, which causes the relocated people to have to work in non-agricultural fields or grow different crops that they have not previously received training for or experience in, which creates barriers to livelihoods.

In relation to this issue, it is important to conduct research from the psychological perspective about anxiety of the North Penajam Paser's Society towards the development of new capital city. Moreover, studies from a psychological perspective on the society in the Core Zone of Central Government (KIPP) have not been widely carried out. The published studies related to this issue generally examine the legal aspects of economics (Hadi & Ristawati, 2020;

Hasibuan & Aisa, 2020), security and potential social conflicts (Mazda, 2022; Djayanti, 2022), city planning, and the environment (Aditya & Fuadi, 2021).

In this study, the researcher aimed to explore the response of the North Penajam Paser society regarding the relocation of the capital city from Jakarta to North Penajam Paser. For this reason, the research questions try to discuss: 1) What is the response of the North Penajam Paser people in relation to the relocation of national capital 2) Why relocating the capital city to East Kalimantan can trigger anxiety to the local people? This article is expected to contribute from a psychological perspective regarding the development of the state capital.

Literature Review

The relocation of state capital

The term "capital city" comes from the Latin, which means "head," and is associated with the word "capitol," which means the location of the center of government buildings (Yahya, 2018). The capital city of the country describes the national identity as a location that represents the power of a country and the political center (Bartolini, 2005), as well as a reflection of social, economic, and cultural life. The term "capital" is synonymous with the designation of a city that has various functions such as diplomatic missions, government centers, and economic centers, which are the goals of urbanization.

The relocation of the National Capital is not a new phenomenon, but many countries have done it. Some of the reasons a country decides to relocate its capital city are (Illman, 2015): 1) national development goals; 2) equitable distribution of regional development; 3) various issues that occur in the capital; 4) reducing the threat of rebellion; 5) decisions of the state. Some countries have previously relocated their national capitals for various reasons. For example, Myanmar in 2005 announced the relocation of the capital from Yangon to Naypyitaw due to a more central location, to increase security due to the history of insurgency, and to build a new national identity by uniting various ethnic groups (Seekins, 2009).

The decision to relocate the Indonesia's nation capital to East Kalimantan is expected to reduce the gaps that occur and realize Indonesia's sustainable development. The new capital city has five visions, namely: as a symbol of national identity; smart cities; green, beautiful, and sustainable; modern and international standards' efficient and effective governance; and as a driver of economic equity (FISIP UI, 2020).

Anxiety

Indigenous peoples assume that the relocation of the nation's capital can cause various problems (Scudder, 2011). One of the anxiety causes is that most indigenous peoples do not have legal rights to their land, so the government considers it vacant and allocates it for other purposes. Though in fact, most of the land belongs to indigenous peoples and is their main source of living. This situation certainly creates a sense of anxiety and concern for indigenous peoples regarding their future.

In understanding the psychological response of the North Penajam Paser society in responding to the relocation of the capital state, the anxiety theory based on the cognitive perspective of Blackburn and Davidson (1994) will be used to build a theoretical framework for the North Penajam Paser community's anxiety. Anxiety is a physical and psychological symptom in the form of an unclear and subjective feeling of fear and is usually characterized by changes in mood, motivation, thoughts, and physiology. Anxiety is described as a feeling coming from internal dialogue in one's mind. Based on a cognitive perspective, anxiety arises

because of a stimulus, like a situation, so it directly forms anxiety (Burns, 1998). The results of individual observations of the situation are then processed through a cognitive process using the knowledge they already have. Through this process, individuals evaluate situations that cause feelings of anxiety and choose actions to manage emotions and problems that are the source of anxiety.

According to Blackburn and Davidson (1994) the five reactions to anxiety are as follows:

- a. **Mood:** The mood is marked by a feeling of irritability and a feeling of tension
- b. **Thoughts:** Feels worried about uncertainty, finds it difficult to concentrate, feels too anxious, sees himself as a very sensitive person, and feels helpless and blank mind.
- c. **Motivation:** wishing to escape from a problem, avoiding a situation that can cause feelings of anxiety and fear, and a high sense of dependence
- d. **Behavior:** Display behaviors that are considered uneasiness, nervousness, restlessness, and hypervigilance.
- e. **Physiological:** Changes that occur biologically for a person include the body producing more sweat than usual, shaking, nausea, heart palpitations, feeling dizzy, and having a dry mouth.

Anxiety is a basic human emotion and is not only caused when a person has an anxious personality, but the situation also affects the emergence of anxious reactions. Lazarus points out that anxiety develops when individuals perceive a situation as threatening. The cognitive approach emphasizes that anxiety comes from an individual's internal judgment in reacting to a situation that is perceived as a threat, uncertainty, unexpected events, helplessness, cognitive dissonance, and others (Morris & Liebert, 1973). Worry is explained as the main cognitive component that underlies the emergence of anxiety due to excessive attention to the consequences of failure and negative self-evaluation of an event or situation.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that anxiety is a feeling of anxiety and worry about situations that are considered threatening. Individual views regarding uncertainty, ambiguity, and existential threats are also sources of anxiety (Smith & Lazarus, 1990). Anxiety also arises from the individual's internal judgment and external threats.

Research Method

This study employed a mixed methods approach. In this study, quantitative data plays a role in obtaining descriptive, measurable data. Qualitative data plays a role in deepening the quantitative data that has been obtained. The data describing the characteristics of the respondents and the description of the anxiety of the North Penajam Paser community were described using the SPSS program, while the factors that cause anxiety are obtained from the results of in-depth interviews and observations.

Collecting data both quantitatively and qualitatively will support each other. In this study, data collection was carried out in several ways, namely:

A literature review is a summary of various journal articles, books, and other documents that describe information on the research topic.

Questionnaires are used to collect data by posing questions to respondents. Questionnaire items were made based on the anxiety aspects of Blackburn and

Davidson's (1994) theory. The higher the score obtained by the respondent, the higher the anxiety score. Vice versa, the lower the score obtained by the respondent, the lower the anxiety score.

Interview, is a meeting of two people to exchange information and ideas through question and answer, so that meaning can be constructed in a certain topic.

Focused group discussion (FGD) is used as a data collection tool to understand attitudes and behaviors and as a process of gathering information about a particular problem with group discussions. The speakers in this FGD were community leaders, NGOs, and academics who studied the issue of relocating the nation's capital.

Results and Discussion

The Demographic Condition of the North Penajam Paser Society

Based on data obtained from the Plantation Office of East Kalimantan, it is known that North Penajam Paser Regency has an area of 3,333.06 square km with a land area of 3,060.82 square km and comprehensive ocean management of 272.24 square km (East Kalimantan Estate Crop Agency, 2020). Penajam Paser Utara Regency (PPU) is an expansion area of Paser Regency, which was inaugurated in 2002 and has become known to the wider community since President Joko Widodo designated East Kalimantan Province as the location of the new State Capital of Indonesia (IKN).

Table1: *Characteristics of respondents*

	Variable	F	%
Age (in years)	< 20	10	8,8
	21-40	59	52,2
	41-60	33	29,2
	> 60	11	9,7
Gender	Female	48	42,5
	Male	65	57,5
Residence	Bumi Harapan	14	12,4
	Tengin Baru	5	4,4
	Sukaraja	38	33,6
	Bukit Raya	3	2,7
	Pemaluan	23	20,4
	Binuang	23	20,4
	Penajam	1	0,9
	Semoi	1	0,9
	Sepaku	3	2,7
	Kerayan	2	1,8
Occupation	Student/College Student	7	6,2
	Entrepreneur	34	30,1
	Public/Private sector	15	13,3
	Farmer	22	19,5
	Housewives	8	7,1
	Village Leaders	2	1,8
	Labours	12	10,6
	Unemployed	13	11,5

North Penajam Paser Regency consists of four sub-districts, 24 sub-districts, and 30 villages. The population of North Penajam Paser Regency reached 178,681 people in 2020. The population density of this region in 2020 was 54 people per square kilometer, with a relatively low population density. North Penajam Paser Regency is inhabited mostly by indigenous tribes, namely the Paser Tribe, and most of the transmigrant groups from the Javanese, Bugis, Banjar, and Toraja tribes. Transmigrants from Java Island in 1975 were brought in and given land in this area (Jalil, 2022). As a result of this transmigration, the Sepaku area began to develop into settlements and coexist with the local population.

Characteristics of Respondents

There are 113 respondents who have filled out the survey listed in the table, as follows:

Based on table 1, it can be seen that the categories of respondents range from adults to older adults. The age of the respondents with the highest number is 21–40 years (52.2%). Most of the respondents were male (57.5%); 33.6% of the respondents lived in Sukaraja Village (33.6%); and most of the respondents worked as entrepreneurs (30.1%).

The anxiety of North Penajam Paser Society about the Relocation of the National Capital of Indonesia

The relocation of Indonesia’s capital city will have a major impact on the local communities who live near North Penajam Paser. As reported by the news, the indigenous peoples around the relocation area of the state capital rejected the relocation plan. People are concerned that this project will trigger problems such as indigenous land-grabbing and criminalization while trying to defend their rights. Before the construction of the Capital City started, indigenous peoples in Kalimantan were already caught up in ongoing conflicts with companies over land conflicts, about 30,000 hectares of which overlapped with customary lands (The Jakarta Post, 2022).

Based on the theory of Blackburn and Davidson (1994), people who feel anxious can be seen from the aspects of mood, thought, motivation, behavior, and physiological, which are shown in Tables 2 to 5, as follows:

Anxiety based on mood aspect

Table2: Anxiety based on mood aspects

Aspect	Strongly agree		Agree		Neither		Disagree		Strongly disagree	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
I feel anxious when I read or hear news and information about IKN development	37	32,7	14	12,4	23	20,4	26	23,0	13	11,5

Table 2 shows anxiety based on mood aspects obtained from:

1) Statement: "I feel anxious when I read or hear news and information about IKN development." Of the 113 respondents, there were 37 people who stated they strongly agree (32.7%), agreed as many as 14 people (12.4%), were neutral as many as 23 people (20.4%), disagreed as many as 26 people (23%), and strongly disagreed as many as 13 people (11.5%).

The data above can be interpreted to mean that most of the respondents, as much as 45.1%, stated that they felt anxious when reading or hearing news and information regarding the development of IKN.

Anxiety based on cognitive aspects

Table3: *Anxiety based on cognitive aspect*

Aspect	Strongly agree		Agree		Neither		Disagree		Strongly disagree	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
I am worried about losing my job due to the IKN development	35	31,0	14	12,4	16	14,2	26	23,0	22	19,5
I am afraid that I will not be able to adapt to the changes that will occur	40	35,4	11	9,7	13	11,5	35	31,0	14	12,4
I have a bad feeling about the changes that will occur after the construction in the city of PPU IKN	35	31,0	16	14,2	22	19,5	25	22,1	15	13,3
The development of the PPU IKN city makes the people of this area worry that they will not be able to compete with migrants	36	31,9	14	12,4	22	19,5	27	23,9	14	12,4

Table 3 shows anxiety based on cognitive aspects based on data obtained from:

- (1) Statement: "I am worried about losing my job after the development due to the IKN development." Of the 113 respondents, 35 people stated they strongly agree (31%), agreed with as many as 14 people (12.4%), were neutral with as many as 16 people (14.2%), disagreed with as many as 26 people (23%), and strongly disagreed with as many as 22 people (19.5%). The data above can be interpreted to mean that most of the respondents, as much as 43.4%, are worried about losing their jobs due to the IKN development.
- (2) Statement: "I am afraid that I will not be able to adapt to the changes that will occur." Of the 113 respondents, 40 people strongly agree (35.4%), agree as many as 11 people (9.7%), are neutral as many as 13 people (11.5%), disagree with as many as 35 people (31%), and strongly disagree as many as 14 people (12.4%). The data above can be interpreted to mean that 45.1% of respondents said they were worried that they could not adapt to the changes that would occur due to the development of IKN.
- (3) Statement: "I have a bad feeling about the changes that will occur after the development of IKN." Of the 113 respondents, 35 people strongly agreed (31%), agreed with as many as 16 people (14.42%), were neutral with as many as 22 people (19.5%), disagreed with as many as 25 people (22.1%), and strongly disagreed with as many as 15 people (13.3%). The data above can be interpreted to mean that 45.2% of respondents often have a bad feeling about the changes that will occur after the construction in the PPU IKN city.
- (4) Statement: "The development of the IKN city makes the people of this area anxious that they cannot compete with migrants." Of the 113 respondents, 36 people strongly

agree (31.9%), agree as many as 14 people (12.4%), are neutral as many as 22 people (19.5%), disagree with as many as 27 people (23.9%), and strongly disagree as many as 14 people (12.4%). The data above can be interpreted to mean that 44.3% of respondents feel anxious because they think they cannot compete with newcomers later.

Anxiety based on motivation aspect

Table4: *Anxiety based on cognitive aspect*

Aspect	Strongly agree		Agree		Neither		Disagree		Strongly disagree	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
I am excited to discuss about the capital city development planning.	8	7,1	19	16,8	47	41,6	16	14,2	22	19,5
The people of this area feel excited about the capital city development planning	4	3,5	23	20,4	47	41,6	16	14,2	23	20,4

Table 4 shows anxiety from motivational aspects based on data obtained from:

- (1) Statement: "I am excited about discussing PPU IKN city development planning." Of the 113 respondents, there are 8 people who strongly agree (7.1%), as many as 19 people agree (16.8%), neutral as many as 47 people (41.6%), disagree as many as 16 people (14.2%), and strongly disagree as many as 22 people (19.5%). The data above can be interpreted as 33.7% of respondents did not feel excited to discuss the relocation of the national capital city. There are 33.7% respondents who feel excited when discussing about the development of capital city and respondents who react neutrally (41.6%).
- (2) Statement: "The people of this area are enthusiastic about the PPU IKN city development planning." Of the 113 respondents, there are 4 people who strongly agree (3.5%), agree as many as 23 people (20.4%), neutral as many as 47 people (41.6%), disagree as many as 16 people (14.2%), and strongly disagree as many as 23 people (20.4%). The data above can be interpreted to mean that as many as 34.6% of respondents perceive that the community does not feel enthusiastic about the PPU IKN City Development. There are respondents who perceive that the community is feel excited about the development of capital city and reacts neutrally (41.6%).

Anxiety based on behavior aspect

Table5: *Anxiety based on behavior aspect*

Aspect	Strongly agree		Agree		Neither		Disagree		Strongly disagree	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
I often avoid discussing the development of the capital city.	39	34,5	12	10,6	22	19,5	23	20,4	17	15,0
I express my complaint to refuse the construction of the capital city	38	33,6	11	9,7	24	21,2	26	23,0	14	12,4

Table 5 shows anxiety based on behavioral aspects based on data obtained from:

- (1) Statement: "I often avoid discussing about the development of the capital city." Of the 113 respondents, there are 39 people who strongly agree (34.5%), agree as many as 12 people (10.6%), are neutral as many as 22 people (19.5%), disagree as many as 23 people (20.4%), and strongly disagree as many as 17 people (15%). The data above can be interpreted to mean that 45.1% of respondents avoid situations in which the environment discusses the development of the PPU IKN city.
- (2) Statement: "I express my complaint to reject the construction of the PPU IKN city." Of the 113 respondents, there were 38 people who strongly agreed (33.6%), agreed as many as 11 people (9.7%), were neutral as many as 24 people (21.2%), disagreed as many as 26 people (23%), and strongly disagreed as many as 14 people (12.4%). The data above can be interpreted to mean that 43.3% of respondents have submitted complaints that aim to reject the development of the PPU IKN city.

Anxiety based on physical aspect

Table6: *Anxiety based on physiological aspect*

Aspect	Strongly agree		Agree		Neither		Disagree		Strongly disagree	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
	I feel my heart pounding when I think about the development planning of capital city	38	33,6	8	7,1	27	23,9	16	14,2	24
I have trouble sleeping when I think about the development planning of capital city	35	31	6	5,3	20	17,7	25	22,1	27	23,9

Table 6 shows anxiety based on physiological aspects based on data obtained from:

(1) Statement: "I feel my heart pounding when I think about the PPU IKN City Development Plan." Of the 113 respondents, 38 people strongly agree (33.6%), agree with as many as 8 people (7.1%), are neutral with as many as 27 people (23.9%), disagree with as many as 16 people (14.2%), and strongly disagree with as many as 24% of people (21.2%). The data above can be interpreted to mean that as many as 45.1% have experienced physical complaints, namely feeling a pounding heart when thinking about the development of capital city.

(2) Statement: "I have difficulty sleeping when I think about the development planning of the City of PPU IKN." Of the 113 respondents, 35 people strongly agree (31%), agree with as many as 6 people (5.3%), are neutral with as many as 20 people (17.7%), disagree with as many as 25 people (22.1%), and strongly disagree with as many as 27% of people (23.9%). The data above can be interpreted to mean that 46% do not have difficulty sleeping due to thinking about IKN development planning, while there are as many as 36.3% of respondents who have difficulty sleeping due to thinking about IKN development.

Based on the results of the study, it is concluded that most of the respondents feeling anxious due to the development planning of the state capital.

Factors Causing Anxiety in the North Penajam Paser Society Regarding the Relocation Of The Capital City

Anxiety about losing land ownership

"Nusantara" will be established on state land consisting of 56,180 hectares for the core area and 199,962 hectares for development around it. This area is known to overlap with

existing customary land parcels. In 2019, data compiled by AMAN shows that at least 13 customary lands are located in the area of the new capital city in Indonesia (The Jakarta Post, 2022). Penajam Paser Utara is considered an area that is still empty land and wilderness, even though most of the area is land owned by indigenous peoples.

There are two land statuses in the Capital Region, apart from the company's land use rights, the rest is owned by society (Jalil, 2022). The core area of the central government, which is abbreviated as Core Zone of Central Government (Kawasan Inti Pusat Pemerintahan, KIPP) is in the Sepaku District, and almost all of the land around the KIPP belongs to the community. This land ownership came from migrants from Java Island in 1975 who were brought in and given land. Based on the interview results with people in the North Penajam Paser area, it is known that most of the people have land that is certified, but it is undeniable that there are still many people who do not have land certificates. At least 20,000 people from 21 indigenous groups living in the new capital's North Penajam Paser and Kutai Kertanegara areas lack adequate protection for community rights to their land (Kompas.com, 2022).

For the majority of people in North Penajam Paser, especially indigenous peoples, the land is a locus of identity and culture as well as an economic resource. The development of new capital city raises concern for some people if there are changes in the structure and traditions of the community that result in the loss of sacred sites and cultural-based routines that they have. Not only are the sites they own threatened, but so is the land that is derived from indigenous peoples' lives. One of the causes of anxiety that arises in the community is the emergence of "marks with stakes on the land," which are carried out suddenly and without communication with the community. This caused concern and anxiety that spread to the people in the core area of the central government. Large-scale development or infrastructure projects usually require land, and sometimes large areas of land. The need for this land can result in the relocation of tens of thousands of people (physical displacement) (Vanclay, 2017).

This condition can certainly cause anxiety in the community because of the uncertainty about the protection of the land for the local community. The government is rumored to be making compensation if community land is needed, but the community still has concerns that the loss of land will have an impact on the loss of sources of income. People are worried that even though they get compensation money, the reality of the money being received only once creates fear that they will not be able to manage the money because their skills are limited to agriculture and plantations (Interview results, 2022). Given that "land is the source of life for indigenous peoples and that each individual has a sense of place at different levels, development projects can cause unrest in local communities (Reddy et al., 2015; Smyth & Vanclay, 2015).

Anxiety about Losing a Job

Most of the North Penajam Paser people have a livelihood in farming and gardening because the land in the North Penajam Paser Regency area is a very prospective plantation sector. The number of farmers increased from 2016 to 2018 from 17,683 to 19,533 farmers (East Kalimantan Provincial Plantation Office, 2020). In general, agricultural production of plantation crops in North Penajam Paser Regency consists of oil palm, rubber, coconut, coffee, pepper, cocoa, and oil palm. These are the main crops in (North Penajam Paser East Kalimantan Estate Crop Agency, 2020).

The development of new capital city has a direct and indirect impact on the working conditions of the surrounding community. A loss of land will have a direct impact on the loss of employment sources. The presence of new capital city in North Penajam Paser Regency has

had a significant impact on indigenous peoples who have had a livelihood from local wisdom, namely farming, gardening, and mining. Other jobs are looking for rattan, looking for bamboo, looking for forest honey, and looking for medicinal or herbal ingredients that are carried out in the forest (Bella, 2022).

There is an indirect impact that is felt by planters and cultivators, namely, due to IKN construction, factory closures occur, which have an impact on decreasing the purchase price of fresh fruit bunches (FFB) so that harvesters, loaders, and transporters of factory workers are threatened with losing their jobs. As a result of this condition, local people feel frustrated and anxious about the possibility of losing their jobs. This land loss is one of the factors in the loss of jobs because most people in Core Zone of Central Government (Kawasan Inti Pusat Pemerintahan, KIPP) depend on collective land for agriculture and plantations.

In reality, there are many jobs that can be done by the community, but not all jobs can be done due to a lack of skills (Interview results, 2022). [20] For example, the experience of the Mozambican community being relocated to a new area that did not have enough space to do agriculture meant that the community did not receive the promised work. Instead, residents have to pay for water and food that were previously free on their land. Likewise, people in Zambia reported that the new land provided was infertile and resulted in loss of access to food sources and that the government subsidies were insufficient (Notess, 2018). Massive relocation projects with changes in many aspects of life, including work, can cause psychological problems (Hur & Lee, 2015). Hur and Lee (2015) explained that emotional attachment to work routines is one of the triggers for fear, feelings of loss, and even anger in people with working conditions that are in danger of being lost.

Closing

The plan to relocate the capital city of Indonesia from Jakarta to East Kalimantan still requires a comprehensive scientific study so as not to produce rash decisions. The relocation process currently underway must take the interests of the community into account. In general, it can be concluded that the community's response to the development of IKN is still dominated by anxiety and fear of the future. This can be seen from the quantitative and qualitative data obtained in the study. Factors causing the emergence of anxiety reactions in the community are anxiety about losing land ownership and loss of livelihood. Although there are respondents who feel anxious about the development of the IKN, there are also some people who do not feel anxious about the development of the new capital city. Overall, they supported the development of the new capital city in North Penajam Paser but they just wanted to be sure about their future life and involved in the discussion.

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