Analysis of the level of community readiness in Kecamatan Penajam as a buffer area for the plan to move the Capital City of Nega

E D Syafitri¹, A N Dewanti¹ and M Ulimaz¹

¹ Departement of Urban Regional Planning, Institut Teknologi Kalimantan, Balikpapan, Indonesia

*Corresponding author: elindiyahs@lecturer.itk.ac.id

Abstract. The transfer of the capital a state has been experienced by several countries with diverse reason. Problems the reason for conducting the capital city can happened again next new capital city when people are not capable of prepare. Capital city Indonesia planned to move in East Kalimantan. Locations planned to be the capital city are Samboja and Sepaku, Kabupaten Penajam Paser Utara. Displacement capital city Indonesia was one of national development giving effect in creating sustainable development, it is important to know the community condition of readiness to the development. Besides the transfer of the capital city, it is necessary to know the community condition of readiness as the supporting areas, this is important because community readiness which is at supporting areas will giving positive and negative effect to development. The purpose of this research analyzed levels of the readiness of the community in Kecamatan Penajam toward the transfer state capitals using community readiness model. The research showed the final score the readiness in Kecamatan Penajam are in the denial/resistance at level 2.

Keywords: buffer area, community readiness, relocation of national capital city

1. Introduction

The transfer of the capital city the country is one of innovations in and national identification to run the country. Usually the transfer of the capital city each have a background problem. Investigators illman (2015), a into a state dominated the transfer of the capital development goals, are the state regional development, mitigation from danger rebellion, the nation leader their decision and issues from the capital of flooding, a country formerly low, infrastructure development population or house. New problems due to the transfer of the capital preventable through a state community involvement in development.

According to Bappenas (2009) basic staple - in the implementation of national development, in a democratic country, construction going on is based on his willingness to, the ability of people and the needs of the people. Construction also began independent by the people that will eventually be used alone and its impact was people themselves who will feel. It is certainly stated that the involvement of the community have an impact on development success due to society that will utilise and assess the success of a. development Sustainable outcomes in development includes a degree of readiness inside. community Readiness is the condition of a person or individuals who make it ready to give a response or an answer in a certain way of the situation and conditions.
According to Plested (2006), the level of readiness in general can be measured through the level of knowledge, the role of the leader, the form of efforts and resources in society. If the condition of the community is not ready from these criteria, of course it can affect the condition of the community itself. However, when people are able to prepare themselves, the existing development can be used as a medium for moving the nation's capital city to be carried out in Indonesia. In August 2019, in President Jokowi's official speech, he announced plans to move the country's capital city to East Kalimantan, to be precise, in Penajam Paser Utara Regency and Kutai Kartanegara Regency (Bappenas, 2020). Based on the Draft State Capital Law, the provincial capital covers an area of 256,142,74 ha and the national capital area is 56,180.87 ha. In order to minimize the problems that occur due to the relocation of the nation's capital, especially for people who are in the buffer zone of the country's capital, it is necessary to know the level of community readiness in the buffer zone of the location of the new capital city which will have a direct or indirect impact. The level of community readiness can be measured through the 6 dimensions previously mentioned. Based on existing conditions, the dimensions of the level of public knowledge in the buffer zone regarding relocating the nation's capital are still unknown. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the readiness of the people of Kecamatan Penajam as a buffer zone for the nation's capital.

2. Methods
This research was included in descriptive qualitative research and was conducted to determine the level of readiness of the Kecamatan Penajam community as a buffer zone for the plan to relocate the national capital. The research approach used is a rationalistic approach. A rationalistic approach is used in assessing the level of community readiness based on the dimensions of community readiness to be measured.

| Research purposes | Indicator | Variable |
|-------------------|-----------|----------|
| Analyze the level of community readiness in Kecamatan Penajam | Participation Rate | No Participation |
| | | Justification by the authorities |
| | Level of Concern | Does not matter |
| | | Start Caring |
| | General knowledge regarding efforts | Weakness of effort |
| | | Strength of effort |
| | Level of curiosity | Do not know about the issue |
| | | Start looking for business knowledge of the issue |
| | | People are very aware of the issue and make an effort |
| | Motivator | Not able to motivate people |
| | | Sufficiently able to motivate the community |
| | | Able to motivate people |
| | Influence on society | Not yet able to influence |
| | | Able to influence and society is not yet active |
| | | Able to influence and society is already active |
| | Availability of leaders | There is no leader role |
| | | The role of the leader began to emerge |
| Research purposes | Indicator | Variable |
|-------------------|-----------|----------|
| A leader role is available | Leader Role | Number of plans / programs |
| Not worry | Level of concern | tiran |
| Getting worried | Getting worried | |
| There was no effort but it was getting conscious | |
| Barriers from within the community | Resistance | Barriers from outside the community |
| Don't contribute | Contribution rate | Just contribute |
| Just contribute | |
| Contribute | |
| Do not know about the issue | Knowledge level | Just know about the issue |
| Just know about the issue | |
| Start to know and become aware of solving the issue | |
| Don't know about the information | Information dissemination | Starting to know |
| Starting to know | |
| Difficult to access | The level of easy access to information | Limited |
| Limited | |
| Total members | Expert personnel | |
| Duration of execution of efforts | Allocation of time for effort |

### 2.1. Population and Sample

The population in this study were the people of Kecamatan Penajam, while the samples taken from the study were part of the Kecamatan Penajam community using the concept of Slovin (Sugiyono, 2017) with the following formula:

$$ n = \frac{N}{N.d^2+1} \Rightarrow \frac{81.406}{(81.406 \times 0.1^2) + 1} = 81.406 \Rightarrow \frac{81.406}{(81.406 \times 0.01) + 1} = 100 $$

Information:

- \( n = \) Sample Size
- \( N = \) Population Size (Total Population)
- \( d = \) Prediction Error

Based on the above calculations, it is known that the minimum number of samples is 100 people in each sub-district in Kecamatan Penajam.

### 2.2. Method of collecting data

The data used in this study include primary data and secondary data. In collecting primary data using interviews and questionnaires to collect data on public perceptions and forms of community efforts related to moving the nation's capital based on the dimensions of community readiness. The secondary data needed is the population in 2019, an administrative map, and the type of work and level of education of the community. This data was collected by means of an institutional survey.
2.3. Data analysis method
The step to measure the level of community readiness is to use a questionnaire. The method used is the community readiness model. This method refers to the theory of Barbara A. Plested, Ruth W. Edwards and Pamela Jumper Thurman in Community Readiness: A Handbook for Successful Change in 2006. The dimensions used are Community Effort (A), Community Knowledge of Efforts (B), Leadership (C), Community Climate (D), Public Knowledge of Issues (E) and Resources Related to Issues (F) (Plested, 2006). The dimensions used were then compiled into a questionnaire. The results of the questionnaire were then calculated for each dimension’s score. The following is an explanation of each step:

1. Created a semi-structured questionnaire based on research variables, the questionnaire shows questions related to the research variables. The scale used is a Likert scale. The scale used is a scale from 1 to 9. Scale 1 is the lowest score, that is, the community does not want to find out about the questions asked and 9 is the highest score, that is, the community has made an effort or the community knows about the questions asked well. There are questions that cannot be arranged into 9 classes so that a scale of questions is formed in the form of 1.5 and 9. Scale 1 is that the community is very ignorant / completely unavailable, scale 5 is available but the conditions are lacking and scale 9 is available and the community is able to mention its nominal.

2. A recap of the results of the questionnaire was carried out. Recapitulated questionnaires differentiated per surveyor (Individual Scores)

3. The combined score is calculated based on the recap results. The score is calculated to the consensus sample score for each dimension. The calculation results are loaded into the Combined Scores table. Added the total column for each dimension at the end of the combined score calculation table.

4. The combined score is calculated using the results in the third stage and divided by the number of samples (Plested, 2006). Then, add up the total score per dimension. Stage Score:
   TOTAL Dimensions A = .... = .... ÷ number of samples = .... = .... TOTAL Dimensions B = .... = .... ÷ number of samples = .... = .... TOTAL Dimensions C = .... = .... ÷ number of samples = .... = .... TOTAL Dimensions D = .... = .... ÷ number of samples = .... = .... TOTAL Dimensions E = .... = .... ÷ number of samples = .... = .... TOTAL Dimensions F = .... = .... ÷ number of samples = .... = ....
   Average - Overall score of community readiness level = ....

5. The next stage is the overall definition related to the level of readiness. The calculation results from step six are divided by the number of dimensions, namely 6. The calculation of the overall readiness level is as follows (Plested, 2006):
   TOTAL Calculated Score = Stage Score ÷ 6 = Readiness Level

After that, the preparedness stage table is used based on the calculation results as a result of the community’s level of readiness.

3. Result and Discussion
The level of community readiness for the plan to relocate the nation's capital was identified by conducting an assessment based on 6 dimensions of readiness based on the 2006 Plested theory. The city states and the dimensions of resources related to efforts to prepare themselves.

3.1. Dimensions of Community Efforts and Dimensions of Community Climate
The dimension of community effort is measured to determine people’s perceptions of efforts to prepare themselves for the plan to relocate the nation’s capital. Based on the percentage value of the dimensions of community efforts in kecamatan penajam, it shows mixed results. Most of the people are in the category 2, namely as much as 53%, which means that they have concern in the ordinary category to prepare themselves for the plan to move the country’s capital city.

The community climate dimension can be identified by measuring the level of public concern, the level of concern / awareness in preparing for the plan to move the country’s capital city, the perceived
obstacles in implementing efforts and obtaining information and the level of contribution in making efforts. The majority of the people in kecamatan penajam, are at a value of 4 with a percentage of 30% of the total respondents. This shows that the people of kecamatan penajam, are very worried about the plan to relocate the nation's capital and are aware of the impact it will have. The public is aware of the impacts such as shifting economic conditions, competitiveness with migrant populations, crime, overcrowding and social problems that often occur in the nation's capital.

![Figure 1. Percentage of Value Dimensions for Community Efforts in Pen District.](image1)

![Figure 2. Percentage of Community Climate Dimension Value in Kecamatan Penajam](image2)

However, with a high level of concern, the people of Kecamatan penajam are still in the normal category of concern / awareness in preparing themselves. There are also people who don't care about this. The community did not contribute to the effort to prepare because there was no effort available. Most people do not feel obstacles in receiving information or in making efforts, because most people are able to easily access information via the internet.

3.2. The Knowledge Dimension of Efforts and the Knowledge Dimension of the Planned Relocation of the State Capital

The dimension of knowledge of efforts is measured to find out information about efforts to prepare themselves and the weaknesses and strengths of the efforts to be made. Based on the percentage value of the knowledge dimension of efforts in kecamatan penajam, it is known that the community is at a value of 3 at 58% of the total respondents. Inequality in value occurs as a result of the lack of information obtained by the kecamatan penajam community related to efforts.

![Figure 3. Percentage of Knowledge Dimension Value.](image3)

![Figure 4. Percentage of Knowledge Dimension Value on the Plan to Move the State Capital](image4)
In addition to knowledge of efforts to prepare themselves, it is necessary to know how far the people of Kecamatan Penajam know the information about the plan to move the country's capital city and the ease of accessing this information. Based on the percentage value of the knowledge dimension of the plan to relocate the national capital in kecamatan penajam, it is known that the community is at a value of 4 of 74% of the total respondents. The public gets information about the plan to move the nation's capital through social media and chat between residents.

3.3. Dimensions of Leadership and Dimensions of Resources Relating to Preparing Efforts

The majority of the people of Kecamatan penajam stated that there was no leadership role that emerged from the community itself. This caused the people of kecamatan penajam to be unmotivated and unaffected in preparing themselves to face the plan to relocate the nation's capital.

Based on the percentage value of the resource dimension related to efforts to prepare themselves in kecamatan penajam, it is known that the community is at value 1 with a percentage of 88% of the total respondents. The community assumed that resources related to self-preparation, such as funds, experts and time allocation were still not available. In line with the condition of public knowledge which states that there are no efforts to support the people of kecamatan penajam in preparing themselves.

3.4. Final Assessment of Community Readiness Level

Attached is a table summarizing the results of the questionnaire as a calculation of the level of readiness of the kecamatan penajam community to recognize the plan to move the country's capital city. The combined scores table shows the total score for each dimension of community preparedness for the plan to relocate the country's capital city which is presented in Table 2.

| Kecamatan | Total Dimension A | Total Dimension B | Total Dimension C | Total Dimension D | Total Dimension E | Total Dimension F |
|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Penajam   | 270               | 424               | 203               | 401               | 420               | 151               |

The total value of the community readiness dimension is obtained from the sum of the respondents' scores on the readiness dimension. The total value is divided by the number of samples in kecamatan penajam, namely 100 people. Calculation results need to be rounded down. The total value calculation...
is carried out to get the stage score on each dimension of readiness. The following is an example of the calculation:

\[
\text{Total Dimension A} \div \text{Total Samples} = \text{Stage Score}
\]

\[
270 \div 100 = 2
\]

Based on previous calculations, the stage score table per dimension of community readiness was obtained as follows:

**Table 3. Stage Scores*)**

| Kecamatan | Total Dimension A | Total Dimension B | Total Dimension C | Total Dimension D | Total Dimension E | Total Stage Score |
|-----------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Penajam   | 2                | 4                | 2                | 4                | 4                | 17               |

The value in the stage score table is used to determine the total value of the community’s level of readiness in facing the plan to move the nation’s capital based on the readiness dimension. The final result of the community readiness level is obtained by dividing the stage score by the number of dimensions of the level of readiness or a calculated score. Calculations are rounded down. Here is the calculation:

\[
\text{TOTAL Calculated Score} = \frac{17}{6} = 2
\]

The final value of the readiness level of the Kecamatan penajam community is at a value of 2 which indicates the level of denial / resistance. The community in Kecamatan penajam did not participate in the effort because there was no effort to prepare themselves for the plan to move the country's capital city. The public does not care about preparing themselves for the planned relocation of the nation's capital. The community did not know the information about efforts at all. Regarding concern, the community is not worried at all because the community does not know about care or awareness in preparing themselves. The public does not know at all about valid information about the plan to relocate the nation's capital.

### 4. Conclusion

The final value of community readiness in Kecamatan penajam is low. The value of the readiness of the people of Kecamatan penajam as a buffer area for the plan to relocate the nation's capital is 2 which indicates the level of denial / resistance. The community in Kecamatan penajam did not participate in the effort because there was no effort at all and did not know information about businesses, issues and the availability of leaders. from society to move people to prepare themselves (Kurniati, E., Meidiana, C. dan Wicaksono, A. 2015). This caused the people in Kecamatan penajam to be unmotivated and influenced in preparing themselves to face the capital relocation plan.

### 5. References

[1] Editor (2019). Abuja: Transformation from Nation’s Capital to Mega Slum [online] available in: https://punchng.com/abuja-transforming-from-nations-capital-to-mega-slum/ [access on 2 Desember 2019]

[2] Illman, Erik. (2015). ‘Reasons for Relocating Capital Cities and Their Implications’ Tesis, Universitas Charles, Prague

[3] Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional. (2020). Rancangan Undang - Undang tentang Ibu Kota Negara”, Jakarta
Acknowledgments
We gratefully acknowledge to the financial support by Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian Masyarakat of Institut Teknologi Kalimantan (LPPM-ITK) through Research Grant. The authors also thank to Badan Perencanaan, Penelitian, dan Pengembangan Kabupaten Penajam Paser Utara for the support and help during for primary data search.