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by Muhadam Labolo

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Determinant Factor of Central Government Relocation In Palangkaraya, Central Kalimantan Province

Muhadam Labolo¹, Ahmad Averus² and Mashitah Mohd Udin³

¹Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri, Bandung Indonesia,

²Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri, Bandung Indonesia ³School of International Studies,
College of Law, Government and International Studies, University Utara Malaysia.

Abstract: Relocation of the central government today has become a strategic issue at the national level considering the condition of Jakarta as the capital of the country faced with the intensity of social, political and economic problems that are increasingly high and difficult to overcome. The vision of the government in solving the problems of the nation's capital seems to be losing hope unless the option of relocating the center of government to a potential alternative region. The relocation of the central government of the region is not without consequences, including the relocation plan to Palangkaraya, Central Kalimantan Province. By making Palangkaraya as one of the alternative options, then the determinant factors that can be the support and power of departure if the government relocates the central government to the intended location. This study uses the theory of central place by Walter Christaller. Through qualitative observation of the range and threshold aspect, the required distance to get the desired needs of the community and the minimum number of community members needed to maintain the supply of goods balance can be determined Palangkaraya position as the ideal center of government. This study, at least in the short term, can contribute to the government's foothold to develop further in the form of a comprehensive research involving all stakeholders so that the central government relocation stage can be done according to the government's vision in the next 10 to 15 years.

Key words: *Determinant factor, central government relocation.*

INTRODUCTION

The idea of relocating the capital of the government presented by the Indonesian Vision Team 2033 seems to require concrete if we commit to making it happen within a certain period of time. With a geographical emphasis on South Kalimantan, Indonesia's Vision 2033 provides six main reasons, namely, first, geographically South Kalimantan is located in the central region of Indonesia that allows demographic mobilization from lower Java areas. Second, from the economic side, South Kalimantan has sufficient resources in terms of mining and energy. Third, water resources, which are vital prerequisites, are very well available as long as the government's commitment to environmental control is done consistently. Fourth, demographically, South Kalimantan is the region with the lowest population density other than Papua. Fifth, South Kalimantan is the lowest area hit by disaster risk. Sixth, in economic justice, South Kalimantan is an area with unfair and unjust

capital growth and circulation in Indonesia. These six variables seem to be the foundation of the analysis of the Indonesian Vision Team of 2033 which allows South Kalimantan to be chosen as an alternative to the government capital. If the island of South Kalimantan has some sort of attractiveness as an alternative city (key drivers), then, on the other hand, Jakarta now has a high power of departure as the capital of government (underlying causes). Empirically the rapid development resulted in the population of Jakarta over other regions in Indonesia³. The composition of the population becomes unbalanced because the dominant Indonesian population resides in Jakarta. Such conditions create new problems for Jakarta as the State Capital as well as the center of government and business. These problems can be felt in the form of increasing poverty, the narrowness of employment, overflow of waste, high pollution, environmental pollution, poor transportation management, widespread crime, and economic imbalances and so on. It is realized that

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Corresponding Author: Mashitah Mohd Udin, College of Law, Government and International Studies, University Utara Malaysia, 019-3988133

the problems faced by the center of government and business today are the result of the splendor of development conducted in Jakarta. If the island of South Kalimantan has some sort of attractiveness as an alternative city (key drivers), then, on the other hand, Jakarta now has a high power of departure as the capital of government (underlying causes). Empirically the rapid development resulted in the population of Jakarta over other regions in Indonesia [1]. The composition of the population becomes unbalanced because the dominant Indonesian population resides in Jakarta. Such conditions create new problems for Jakarta as the State Capital as well as the center of government and business. These problems can be felt in the form of increasing poverty, the narrowness of employment, overflow of waste, high pollution, environmental pollution, poor transportation management, widespread crime, and economic imbalances and so on. It is realized that the problems faced by the center of government and business today are the result of the splendor of development conducted in Jakarta. As the center of government, Jakarta currently feels less support the way the wheels of government, because the activities of the government are practically hampered by the problem of imbalance of public transportation to flood and clean water that happens everywhere. Technically this creates a sustainable impact on government services, development, and society. From another aspect, the condition of Jakarta is more identified to a business city than as a center of government [2]. This is marked by the widespread development of shopping centers and condominiums that became the central office and a variety of business facilities increasingly stifling Jakarta.

With two main reasons in the form of ideal analysis of relocation of the central government as proposed by the Indonesian Vision Team 2033 as an attraction, as well as the reality of the present Jakarta which makes it full of long-term power, it would be sufficient to argue for research on central government relocation as a concrete effort. Then become a consideration for relevant stakeholders in the future. By choosing the predominantly proposed dominant location of Central Kalimantan Province, this research is then conducted in the short term and in the form of initial exploration. There should also be research on a number of alternative sites as a comparison in the future. The selection of the Province of Central Kalimantan (Palangkaraya) is determined more by the dominance of random community proposals than other locations which, of course, are not less strategic, in addition to the ideal location in the middle of the Indonesian archipelago. Another consideration is the aspect of history, where since 1957, Presiden Soekarno has sparked Palangkaraya

which is currently the capital of Central Kalimantan Province to be an alternative center of government. With a number of these considerations, this research can be continued by focusing on the aspect of ideal and realistic governmental study. From these considerations, a preliminary study on feasibility factors for central government relocation in Palangkaraya, Central Kalimantan Province was approved. Based on the above, the scope of the research is limited to the factors that make Palangkaraya Central Kalimantan Province worthy to be an alternative center of government. Thus can be seen which determinant factors that can provide a picture of potential as well as problems to be faced in order to answer the challenges and problems as happened in the Province of DKI Jakarta today. With this limitation also formulated problems related to determinant factors that support the relocation of the central government in Palangkaraya, Central Kalimantan Province

METHODOLOGY

This research uses the qualitative approach with the descriptive-analytic method. This research seeks to provide an explanation of the determinant factors that determine a region can serve as the center of government. The data collection technique is done by placing researchers as a research instrument. Stages of field research starting from the orientation, the initial activities conducted in the form of field orientation as well as closer to the researchers with the informants in the area. Exploration stage, which is the stage that focuses on the collection of data directed and specific. Stage member check, the results of observations and interviews analyzed in the form of a temporary report which then became the discussion with informants, it was done to avoid mistakes. In this research, the cross-check of information obtained is highly emphasized in order to obtain accurate information.

The steps of the operationalization of data collection techniques are done through observation that is the effort of observation as well as participates in data collection. In addition to observation, interviews were also conducted. While the analysis in this research is done with the first stage, coding data is the information obtained from the observation and interviews in the field given the specific codes according to the topic. In addition, field notes are also done (field-notes). Second, data reduction is the selection process, the focus of

attention, the simplification of abstraction and the transformation of raw data made when composing field notes while in the field. Third, the data view is data from the results of field research arranged in the form of description. In qualitative research data gathering and data analysis goes on simultaneously. Verification of the results of data processing has been discussed with informants in order to avoid misinterpretation. The discussion is conducted if there is still information that is considered unclear. Fourth, the conclusion is the research conclusion and the answer to the research problem (Nasution, 1992: 27).

Theoretical Approach

If the locus of government is considered as a strategic location from the aspect of service coverage and population mobility in accessing goods and services, the theory of central place by Walter Christaller seems to be closer to determining the strategic area. This theory is based on the concept of range and threshold. Reach is the required distance to get the goods the community needs, while the threshold is the minimum number of community members needed to maintain the balance of the supply of goods. According to this theory, the central place in the hierarchy can be divided into three types, namely:

- 1) Hierarchical central place 3 ($K = 3$), is a service center in the form of markets that always provide goods for the surrounding area or also known as the case of the optimal market.
- 2) Hierarchical central place 4 ($K = 4$), is the optimum traffic situation. This means that the area and the surrounding area affected by the central place always provide the most efficient traffic lane.
- 3) Hierarchical central place 7 ($K = 7$), is the optimum administrative situation. This means that this central place affects all parts of its neighboring regions. To apply this theory some conditions are required:
 - a) The topography or state of the Earth's surface form of a region is relatively uniform so that no part is subject to slope or other natural influences in relation to the transport path.
 - b) The life or economic level of the population is relatively homogeneous and does not allow for the production of primers that produce grains, wood, and coal.

As a comparison material determining the strategic location as the center of the capital can also be used Model of gravitation and interaction by Issac Newton and Ullman. This theory is based on the assumption that each mass has gravitational forces to interact at each point in a complementary region, then has an intervening opportunity and the ease of transfer or spatial transfer of abilities. Furthermore, the theory of interaction is the theory of the strength of economic relationships (economic connection) between two places associated with the population and the distance between these places. The greater the population in both places the greater the economic interaction. Conversely, the further the distance between the two places the smaller the interaction. To use this theory the following formula is used;

$$I = \frac{P_1 P_2}{d_2}$$

Information:

I = the pull force between the two regions = the distance between the two regions.

P = total population of each region.

RESULT ANALYSES AND DISCUSSIONS

Determinant Factor of Central Government Relocation

1. Administrative Factors

Administratively, the connectivity of Palangkaraya as the capital of the province has no constraints with the surrounding areas and to other districts within the province of Central Kalimantan. Administrative connectivity is supported by the convenience of transportation routes and other transportation facilities and communications to the use of e-gov in Central Kalimantan. The availability of transportation and communication facilities and infrastructure facilitates the provision of services to the population (at least there are connecting roads to other areas, as well as the availability of public transport that allows people to come to the central government to request services). In line with that, Central Kalimantan Province put forward a road development program that connects all regions in Central Kalimantan and other areas on the island of Borneo. This is due to the road as a liaison between regions to be the main transportation route so that it automatically

supports the aspects of administration work properly.

So far the administrative process goes well with affordable and easy public services. For the community the ideal administration process if the prerequisites for convenience and speed of service can be seen and felt directly. The more convoluted, long and long is seen as a failure of administrative services. Such assessment resulted in the need for close government institutions to facilitate the administration of government services. Such an assessment encourages the need for an alternative to shortening the location of government offices, or ³ the contrary, the government that draws itself closer to reaching the community in terms of service. To run the process should be supported infrastructure such as roads as a medium that connects one area with other areas. This is at least put forward by community leaders of Central Kalimantan that for the condition Palangkaraya is a printed area, meaning that this region is prepared as a center of government. Palangkaraya is not an old area that existed before independence, but the area that existed after independence. Special Palangkaraya in the implementation of the development since 1957-an in every development before building the building prepared in advance the road as access that connects the area with others.

From the interviews it is known that the existence of Palangkaraya is not an area that has existed long before Indonesia's independence, but its existence has been prepared to become the center of government so that the concept of development that occurs very different from other regions in Indonesia, that is first preparing the road infrastructure as media Connectivity, then continued with the construction of other physical infrastructure. Nevertheless, this section is not about physical infrastructure but the existence of such infrastructure can support the ease of public services, both parties who provide public services and for those who need public services. Therefore, the existence of road infrastructure that serves as a media connectivity in public services is very important for the readiness of Palangkaraya as a central government relocation area from the administrative point of view. Until 2011, the length of the road in Palangkaraya along 911.83 km [3].

In addition, river transportation system is also prepared as one of the modes of transportation utilized since antiquity, as the condition of the island of Borneo many rivers passed. This condition is an effort of the Central Kalimantan Provincial Government together with the Regency / City Government of Central Kalimantan as a joint commitment to target to avoid isolated areas caused

by the lack of transportation as the liaison between regions. Therefore, to reduce the number of remote areas in Central Kalimantan, transportation facilities and infrastructure become one of the solutions.

In addition, other positive impacts from the administrative perspective of the impact of ease of transportation access resulted in the local government apparatus more easily responding and reaching each region as an effort to meet the needs of the people in Central Kalimantan. Furthermore, inter-regional connectivity in Central Kalimantan is an effort of local government to meet the needs of the community. Such conditions encourage the establishment of emotional closeness between local government and society. The location of the central government ideally resides in the middle of the administrative area that becomes its jurisdiction, so that it is affordable to all citizens because the center of government aims to serve the community. [4]

Central Kalimantan Provincial Government's current efforts in facilitating transportation in the region have programmed the construction of railway lines. The existence of the railway is expected to further improve services to the community as an effort to improve the degree of development. It is acknowledged that inter-regional connectivity through transportation will greatly affect the smoothness of inter-regional administration. In addition, inter-regional connectivity continues to be built with the axis of Palangkaraya which is currently the capital of Central Kalimantan Province.

One of Palangkaraya's readiness forms as a center of government is the availability of land destined for central government offices, where it has been prepared by the Central Kalimantan Provincial Government in anticipation if in the future the central government relocation policy is implemented. From the results of interviews conducted on one of the members of the DPRD of Central Kalimantan Province, it was stated that the obstacle in preparing Central Kalimantan especially Palangkaraya to become the center of government is the availability of land, because what happened during this land of Ayung (ulayat) becomes the struggle related to information about the existence of development project In the context of the relocation of the capital city government. The soil is basically a classic problem for any region that is experiencing a development in the claiming mutual claiming attitude. Land claims made without precise reasons are often factors inhibiting development programs. Palangkaraya, on the other hand, has a large area so it is very strategic if it is used as a central office location with various facilities. But the vast land stretched and its

potential has not been utilized as agricultural land or plantation, even still a land that has not been utilized.

If observed conditions in the field, Central Kalimantan Provincial Government has prepared the existence of the location of land designated as the center of government which is only 10 km from Palangkaraya. The existence of central government location that is not located in the middle of Palangkaraya is meant that the central government development can be arranged neatly and regularly. In addition, the main thing is that with the concentration of central government offices it is expected to provide ease of service and coordination among fellow government agencies.

2. Economic Factors

Of the 32 cities/districts in Indonesia surveyed by Independent Transparency International Indonesia in 2006, Palangkaraya has the highest Corruption Perception Index (IPK) of 6.61. Only Palangkaraya whose GPA is above 5. Eleven other cities/districts have a GPA above 5, while the remaining 20 are still below 5. The GPA score above 5 proves high optimism eradication of corruption. The highest score of 9.29 from scale 10 is also achieved by Palangkaraya in terms of commitment of regional head in eradicating corruption according to the perception of the entrepreneur [5].

In 2008, Palangkaraya IPK was ranked 2nd with a score of 6.10 after Yogyakarta with a score of 6.43. Palangkaraya is one of the best performing cities in terms of "Doing Business In Indonesia 2010" based on the International Finance Corporation (IFC) survey. Surveys conducted in 14 major cities (outside Jakarta) in Indonesia show Palangkaraya ranked 3rd in the process of establishing a business and managing Building Permit (IMB), ranked 3 (three) in terms of ease of establishing a business, and ranked 5 (five) in terms of ease of registering property. The types of employment currently in Palangkaraya consist of agriculture, mining, and quarrying, industry, electricity, gas and water, construction, trade, transportation and transportation, communications, finance, services, hotels and restaurants, rentals, corporate services [6]. Assessing the position of Palangkaraya from an economic point of view is determining the location of the central government with respect to the efficiency level thus providing a large profit margin. Therefore, the main value of location theory from the standpoint of economics is efficiency and high-profit margin [7].

The overall economic potential of Central Kalimantan Province can be said very high, this can be known from the increasing number of

people who migrated to Central Kalimantan, especially in Palangkaraya. Most migrants work in agriculture and plantation sectors such as Palm Oil. This is as stated by the Central Kalimantan community leaders who successfully encountered, that migration to Palangkaraya conducted by migrants from other areas mostly related to mining and plantation activities, such as oil palm plantations.

Although they work in remote areas, their families are located in Palangkaraya. There are also those who work as Civil Servants (PNS) in the district but are registered as residents of Palangkaraya. In addition, the cause of migration to Central Kalimantan Province is the opening of employment, such as the area of land that has not been managed, friendly community and welcome also become the attraction of migration to the Province of Central Kalimantan.

The province of Central Kalimantan is an attractive business development area, particularly in agriculture and plantations located in the districts. The potential in the district has implications for Palangkaraya, where Palangkaraya is growing in population as it is a transit city for people with jobs in remote areas of Central Kalimantan. Gradually Palangkaraya will face demographic problems in the future. Population data Palangkaraya in Figures Year 2012 can be known population development every year. The number of population in 2009 was 200,998 inhabitants and in 2010 increased to 220,962 inhabitants. Until 2011 the increase in the population increased to 224,663 people. The development of the population will certainly be a domino effect for the development of other sectors. The province of Central Kalimantan has potential business in agriculture, plantation, and mining. However, these developments have resulted in decreasing forest quality. This is in line with what was stated by the members of Central Kalimantan Provincial Legislative who successfully found that the development of environmental and forest conditions in recent years is very severe, it is due to the transition from the use of forest (timber) to the location of mining. The transition has an impact on forests and the environment.

The decline in forest area is also a dilemma for the implementation of development, including the area around Palangkaraya. On the one hand it is necessary to maintain the quality and quantity of forests available, but on the other hand, the demand for the construction of road infrastructure as a liaison between regions across forest areas becomes an inevitable need. It is recognized by the Governor of Central Kalimantan on the implementation of development that has an impact on the existing forest area in Central Kalimantan. As it is

acknowledged that tree felling is done for the construction of roads that pass through the forest. Furthermore, it is also recognized that there has been a tremendous decline from 2005 to 2009 there are 380 thousand hectares of deforested forest. Then, in 2009 to 2011, there was a decrease of deforestation to about 112 thousand. It cannot be seen that deforestation is a destruction, but it can be interpreted not only in the utilization of resources (timber) but it requires the expansion of areas such as road construction. While degradation is a decrease in forest area caused by forest fires. Until now forest fires in Central Kalimantan are still high, the cause of the existence of fire in the soil. Although the fire was not initially visible, the surface smoke became an indication of forest fires in various lands. Fire depth is about 10 to 15 meters, it happens because of the friction of dry twigs in the dry season. The longer the drought the more prone to fire. This condition can only be overcome by natural rain or artificial rain.

The economic potential in Central Kalimantan is also characterized by the development of industries engaged in agriculture and forestry, miscellaneous industries, as well as in the field of machinery and chemicals, all of which are located in Palangkaraya. More details can be seen in the following table:

Table 1: Number of Companies Engaged in Agriculture Industry, Forestry, Metal Machinery and Chemical Industry

No	Year	Number of Industrial Company			Amount
		Agriculture and Forestry	Miscellaneous Industry	Metal Machine and Chemical	
1	2004	25	23	9	57
2	2005	316	26	58	400
3	2006	486	38	72	596
4	2007	506	40	93	639
5	2008	531	44	98	673
6	2009	557	47	10	713
7	2010	405	105	40	919
8	2011	485	207	26	955

Source: Palangkaraya in Numbers, 2012.

The table above shows that from 2004 to 2011 there was an increase in the number of industrial companies on average by 87.8 percent. The development of industrial companies certainly requires a lot of manpower. The need for manpower in the industrial company can be seen in the following table:

Table 2: Number of Workers Who Work in Companies in Agricultural and Forestry Industries and in Machine Industry and Chemical Metal

No	Year	Number of Employee Who Work in Industrial Company			Amount
		Agricultural and Forestry Product	Miscellaneous Industry	Metal Machine and Chemical	
1	2004	141	110	26	277
2	2005	1.449	88	61	1.598
3	2006	2.403	115	105	2.623
4	2007	2.523	165	164	2.852
5	2008	2.649	171	172	2.992
6	2009	2.781	179	187	3.147
7	2010	1.124	503	1.317	2.954
8	2011	1.807	586	768	3.161

Source: Palangkaraya in Numbers, 2012.

From the table above, it is known that labor absorption in Palangkaraya has increased from year to year, from 2004 to 2011, an increase of 70.9 percent. The need for a large number of workers is what gives the appeal for job hunters. On the other hand, directly the existence of workers also increase the number of residents through the participation of family members.

Such conditions resulted in Palangkaraya region that has great economic potential. The economic potential that is meant is the development of the region into a service city as well as a buffer that provides basic needs of society. This development is characterized by increasing population in urban areas.

3. Political Factors

The central government's relocation decision is basically inseparable from the political factors of society and government. The role of political factors can be seen from two sides, firstly, from the community side that is the support of society towards the central government relocation policy. Secondly, the government's political will is the central government's relocation policy is not easy to implement because it will consider various factors, as well as the time factor because in the operationalization of central government relocation takes a relatively long time, ranging from administrative readiness to the implementation stage.

In an effort to realize the goal, the government prepares a central government relocation plan through an academic study by involving experts. The effort is a manifestation of the political will of the government in designing and accelerating the process of central government relocation. Until now the relocation of the central government is still a discourse which then raised the surface as a public discussion at the time of Jakarta experiencing flood disaster. For some people, the

move is seen as an effort to transfer the issue by the government to the condition of Jakarta which is no longer possible to become the center of government. But when the floods that hit Jakarta was over, the discourse of central government relocation vanished along with the end of the flood. In this connection, the government seems less consistent in realizing the central government relocation discourse. The fact that can be seen from the development and improvement of Jakarta continues to be done. This shows that the central government still exists in Jakarta.

On the other hand, such conditions further reinforce the pessimistic attitude for the majority of the people in the region about the seriousness of the government as well as the continued growth of preserved expectations of central government relocation. This was stated by the Governor of Central Kalimantan that the realization of Palangkaraya as the center of government is very dependent on the government. However, it is not easy to realize the central government relocation because it takes a long time and is not easy. Relocation of the central government is not an easy job as turning the palms of the hand, must consider various factors including family migration from the state apparatus. This requires the preparation of infrastructure as well as various other office and support facilities. These consequences can drain a relatively large budget in the face of the need and limited government budget. However, the importance of governing post-central government relocation is the main consideration.

Therefore, in addition to requiring the dominant role of the government, the relocation of the central government also requires the presence of local communities as a driver for the implementation of central government relocation. The existence of local communities in the effort to realize the relocation of the central government has two roles at once that cannot be separated the local people who act as subjects and objects. The role of local communities as subjects in the effort to realize the relocation of the central government can be seen from the support of the central government relocation plan. Such support can be seen in the form of an open statement as well as in the form of political participation such as the delivery of aspirations to the central government relocation policy in the region. This was reinforced by the opinion of members of the Central Kalimantan Provincial People's Legislative Assembly that many aspirations of the community were presented at its core in order that Central Kalimantan was designated as an alternative center of government. The way to convey the aspirations done dynamically, such as students, traders, community leaders, college figures, NGOs and so forth. All the

aspirations of the community have been localized to the executive. On other occasions, those aspirations have been articulated at a higher level of government. Therefore, at this time the Central Kalimantan Local Government has prepared as early as possible in anticipation if Central Kalimantan is designated as the center of government. Although it is realized that the realization of Central Kalimantan as the center of government takes a long time, but efforts to prepare for it are done early on.

From the information obtained shows that the relocation of the central government has the support of the people in Central Kalimantan, especially the people residing in Palangkaraya. Community support is an important concern in running every government program because without community support the government program cannot achieve the expected goals. Basically, central government relocation involves direct community participation in the form of community involvement in development projects. In addition, the form of acceptance of the effort to prepare the central government is a reflection of community involvement that is expected by the government. Thus, community support is an important capital in realizing the central government relocation policy. So the role of society as the subject is a form of community action directly related to the government. While the role of society as an object is the position of society as a party that only accept the central government relocation policy. In this context, the public takes more precautions if the central government relocation is realized. On the other hand, the role of society as an object is an act of society that is not related to the government.

According to the results of the interview, it is known that the people of Palangkaraya generally know the relocation plan of the central government. This knowledge was obtained through history since 1957 where President Soekarno proclaimed the central government relocation in Palangkaraya. The central government relocation plan ultimately became a continuous knowledge to date. This politically encourages the wider public to realize Palangkaraya as the center of government. The people's desire seems to be part of the Central Kalimantan Government's agenda to accelerate the realization of central government relocation. On the other hand, the government's political desire does not seem to move on to a more operational aspect in realizing the central government relocation plan in Palangkaraya. Therefore, political will is needed both from the community, local government, and government in realizing the central government in Palangkaraya. Political considerations are at least supported by geographical factors, where

Palangkaraya is one area that has an area of the plains of 2,678.51 km² (267,851 ha) compared to other regions in Indonesia. The location of Palangkaraya in the middle of Indonesia is a central factor in facilitating the affordability and mobility of other regional services to the central government. More about the geography factor will be explained in the next chapter.

Implementation of the central government relocation will also have an impact on the decreasing of Jakarta's burden as the center of government as well as the state capital. Therefore, if the mirror in the current condition of Jakarta, the central government relocation is increasingly urgent to be implemented. In addition to reducing the burden of Jakarta, the relocation of the central government will also have an impact on the equitable distribution of development resulting in an equal distribution of development. It cannot be separated from the implementation of the central government relocation policy will certainly be followed the implementation of development.

Furthermore, in realizing the relocation of the central government requires the seriousness of the government. The position of the government is very central because it becomes the determinant for central government relocation. An important concern for the central government relocation policy is not the policy based on the discourse developed during the natural disaster struck Jakarta.

4. Geographical Factors

Geographical problem is one of the important reasons for assessing the feasibility of a region to be the center of government. No exception with Palangkaraya. The portrait of Palangkaraya is generally quite ideal as a center of government. Its strategic location is in the middle of the island of Borneo strongly supports the development of the city in the future. This can be developed through the increasingly real intensity of development and mobilization of the population as a city development capital. Palangkaraya still has large land around Palangkaraya and can even be prepared for office complexes, residences, and other facilities. In addition, Palangkaraya is preparing the pattern of Palangkaraya Regional Space Utilization through delineation process (boundaries) of social, economic, cultural and other areas within the area of cultivation and delineation of protected areas.

Similarly, the level of development Palangkaraya can be seen from the ratio of the area built (up-built area) to the total area owned. The greater the ratio the higher the rate of development of the region.

The wider the built-up area can be interpreted the higher the economic activity of the community. This condition can also be seen from the increasing number of road networks as inter-regional transportation routes, as well as the increasingly widespread of office and urban areas into commercial areas and increasingly widespread residential areas as well as increasing employment opportunities. In addition, with increasing economic activity starting from the central business district (CBD) which tend to develop out of the region, either by diffusive or leapfrog [8].

This is a support for the rampant implementation of development as well as regional feasibility capital as the center of government in the future. The pattern of space utilization Palangkaraya area until 2029 can be seen in the following table:

Table 3: Area Function and Area Area in RTRW Draft Palangkaraya 2009 – 2029

Regional Function	Spatial Plan Area of Palangkaraya 2009-2029 (in Ha)
Protected Area	54.757
Education and Training Forest	36.153
Protected Area of River and lake	11.808
Natural To 44 in Park:	
- TWA Nyaru Menteng	861
- TWA Bukit Tangkiling	414
- TWA Marang	1.873
PLG Forest	3.648
Conservation Area	212.194
Social Forestry	3.590
Production Forest(HP)	7.064
Production Development Area	84.353
Residential Areas and Other Uses	117.187
Overall Area	267.851

Source: An Overview of Palangkaraya, 2012.

On the other side is supported by the condition of the island of Borneo that does not include the path of the earthquake caused the ideal of Palangkaraya as the center of government. In an effort to relocate the center of government in the future in addition to the need for a location that does not include earth fault lines or earthquake lines, it takes a very wide area for the availability of government offices. In addition, the availability of various supporting facilities that can be used by the government, such as housing complexes, education, health, shopping, tourism and so forth. This is in line with the planning design of the Provincial Bappeda of Central Kalimantan, as it is stated that specifically, Palangkaraya has an area of 60 km x 40 km, when compared with the existing area of Java Island has

become two districts. In addition, when compared with other areas in Indonesia, for example, the distance from Manado to Bitung in traveling at a distance of 40 km. Geographically, Central Kalimantan has an area of approximately 4 (four) times the area of Java Island and Palangkaraya itself has an area of four times wider than DKI Jakarta Province.

Palangkaraya has geographical and geopolitical conditions that are very strategic in the middle of Indonesian territory with the potential of an adequate area as an alternative center of government. The position makes orbitation to the west and east and south of Indonesia is not too far away to achieve. The thing that needs to be anticipated is the central government relocation policy is not intended just to distribute the potential problems that often occur in Jakarta.

5. Socio-Cultural Factors

An in-depth study of the transfer of the central government is not simple, requiring multiple viewpoints (multidimensional points of view) in the discussion. One of them can be seen from the social-cultural dimension associated with other dimensions. Many definitions explain social and cultural understanding, this is because the study of social and cultural issues is very wide and encompasses various aspects. As social beings, humans actually have the basic instinct to always cooperate. Cooperation will work well if contained in a social order of culture and set in a particular social organization (societal organization). Social organization is a socio-cultural product and is a container for the embodiment and growth of culture. In social organizations, people live in groups and develop social norms that include normative life, status, association groups, and institutions. The social organization also includes aspects of functions in the form of joint activities and aspects of community structure. In contrast to the notion of the social field, culture (culture) is more defined as the whole way of life of the community whose manifestation appears in the behavior of its members. Culture is created from the many factors of human biological organs, natural environment, historical environment, and psychological environment. Cultural society will shape cultural patterns around one or more cultural focuses. Cultural focus can be valued, such as religious values, economics, ideology and so on.

Having expressed each meaning of words from social and cultural, then the understanding of social culture (social culture) can be formulated into one unity definition. The socio-cultural understanding in the definition is a condition of the people (nation) having values in public life national and

state guided by the philosophy of the unitary Republic of Indonesia. If we pursued again then this value and philosophy occur in Central Kalimantan Province which is planned as a place of central government relocation.

Before discussing more this factor, we must first understand the related aspects of socio-cultural factors. Basically, the concept of socio-cultural aspects have not expressly limited the separation, but both can be differentiated into aspects of the social and cultural aspects (societal and cultural aspects). With regard to the above explanation, the concept of social aspects (societal aspects) may include among others: the process of community communication, the status of a particular group, the means of communication used, the variety of languages, and the events of speech that has become a habit in Community. Slightly different from the social, cultural aspects (cultural aspects) may include, among others: the customs prevailing in the society, the value system, religious system, livelihoods, art, hospitality, call greetings, things Taboo and abstinence, gotong-royong, as well as a culture that takes root in society.

However, not a few experts who combine socio-cultural aspects into a unity because they consider them are two things that cannot be separated from each other. When we talk about the socio-cultural dimension of one unity, then the first thing that comes to our mind is that both are talking about customs issues that exist in the midst of society. Many experts claim that the socio-cultural dimension is closely related to adat issues. We will also direct the topic of discussion in this dimension by delving deeper into the customs that will conical on ethnic issues.

a. Social Aspects

The process of community communication is an important thing that we must pay attention because it will affect the smoothness of all activities undertaken by the community. This process has an important role in shaping an integration and a sense of attachment between people with each other. In Central Kalimantan, the communication process is still strong with customary nuance rules. The position of adat becomes more prioritized in most societies.

According to local community leaders, customary law is still more prioritized to solve the problem than the formal law made by the state. In daily communication, people are more aware of customary rules and customs than the laws and regulations that form the source of formal law, so it is not unusual when they state that they are ready to accept the policy of becoming the capital city of the

state as long as the government does not interfere with the use of customary law that they use every day. The strong influence of customary law influences the communication process and all community activities. Things related to land, marriage, divorce, how to communicate, until the habits undertaken by society is still strongly influenced by this law. Custom also plays a role in the division of land including when the opening of new land to be done division by custom. This condition is causing difficulties in the implementation of formal law because it often clashed with local indigenous issues.

Social status in society is also one of the important social aspects. The diverse demographic condition has given rise to the many social statuses that the people of Central Kalimantan have. Starting from farm laborers to coal conglomerates into the type of work that affects the high low status of a person, it is all a life choice to be achieved (achieved status). Not to mention the social status derived from the ancestor (ascribed status) to complement the diversity of social status types in Central Kalimantan. The higher the status of a person in society is directly proportional to the respect he gets.

Still related to social aspects, means of communication to be one of the factors driving the smooth flow of communication that occurred in the midst of society. Language is one of the direct means used verbally to make the process of communication. The diversity of languages used in Central Kalimantan is a distinctive feature that complements the wealth of the nation's cultural treasures. Call it Dayak Ngaju language, Dayak Maayan, Dayak Kapuas, Banjar, Java, Madura, and various other regional languages also color the language used by the people of Central Kalimantan in the interest to interact and communicate.

Common speech events will form a habit and become the forerunner of the birth of local customs. Customs do not just appear, but through a long historical process and involve various ethnic interests in them. Culture and ethnicity always form the social part of a special area based on history formed from the mutually exclusive elements of an ethnic group to another ethnic group. The social aspect assumes that if a society is bound by a distinct cultural system that differentiates its cultural identity with other societies, then politically the unity of the community will be stronger. Society is what we are familiar with the term ethnic community (ethnic community). Related to ethnic issues, Central Kalimantan is inhabited by various ethnic groups, including Dayak, Java, Banjar, Madura, Batak, Toraja, until Papua. While the tribe is very dominant Dayak.

The regional language consists of dozens, even hundreds of Dayak local languages, plus other regional languages. This proves that social life in Central Kalimantan is very diverse because it has been filled by various tribes which must be followed by the blending of various languages in an order of life of ethnic society.

In addition, ethnic factors also relate to geographic and demographic factors that influence each other a bit more to create a long process for creating a particular community system. Often we observe that a particular ethnic or community is more a moral and political community than a group of hereditary societies or the same language. Political and economic pressure factors can also further encourage the ethnic dominance of a community. From these various factors, a community will make a fundamental difference between the parts of one society to another. This is what will later become something we can call ethnic polarization.

The following question is will ethnic polarization lead to social disorder resulting in the disintegration of the nation? At a glance, ethnic polarization is something that can harm community systems anywhere. Ethnic polarization can threaten areas of varied ethnic diversity such as in Central Kalimantan. This encourages the need to raise awareness of tribal issues. To realize this is not easy, but it is an absolute requirement that must be met by alternative areas of the government center, creating ethnical harmony in various environmental conditions.

b. Cultural Aspects

Customs prevailing in society such as value systems, religious systems, livelihoods, art, hospitality, greetings, taboos and abstinence, mutual assistance and help, and polite culture are aspects that directly related to culture. Although the subject matter is quite extensive, it is actually culturally simply related to the local customs that will form a distinctive style. Areas with cultural features will form a distinctive identity that creates diversity. The feeling of unity as a consequence of a feeling of togetherness is tied to forces not only among themselves but also between local governments and local communities.

The *raison d'être* and authority will strengthen unity among the population in a region. Likewise in Central Kalimantan, as one of the provinces with diverse cultures, this province has a variety of unique cultures which contains various philosophies of human life. The culture of the people of Central Kalimantan has a high degree of openness and tolerance that is reflected in the philosophy of Huma Betang (traditional house),

wherein a large house custom is shared by several families with different social, economic, and religious status, Harmonious and harmonious.

The Huma Betang culture is the harmonization of a large house inhabited by several families as well as for generations, where a very close kinship becomes the dominant element of the ongoing culture within the house. Family harmony appears in a house designed specifically with a certain harmonization so as to realize the lives of several families who get along, side by side and reflect tolerance and tolerance. This is the uniqueness of the native culture of Central Kalimantan, a house that portrays peace-loving, compassionate, and respectful people to one another.

c. Education

The socio-cultural dimension also sees an important aspect of education. The educational aspect becomes the study of central government relocation considering education is urgent. The question is how is the readiness of Central Kalimantan Province to prioritize development in the field of education in the strategic plan? Or how is the state of education in Central Kalimantan Province to be the ideal standard of education as a candidate for the center of government? These two questions can serve as a benchmark for accommodating a wide range of interests that will be centered in this area as the center of government. The facts are more clearly shown in table form as follows:

Table 4:
Student's Ratio to Teachers by Type of School

Types os Schools	Number of Pupils	Number of Teachers	Students Ratio to Teacher
Kindergarten	10.895	5.181	2
Elementary School	298.907	26.546	11
Junior High School	88.072	7.969	11
Senior High school	63.398	4.022	16
Vocational High School	17.298	2.011	9

Source: Student Data from Education Office of Central Kalimantan Province School and Teacher Data from Quality Assurance Institution (LPMP) of Central Kalimantan Province.

From the data above can be considered that the state of education in Central Kalimantan Province is ideal when viewed from the availability of faculty. One average teacher is responsible for about fifteen of his students, this condition is ideal to support an effective teaching-learning process.

From here it can be drawn red thread that basically the potential of education in the province of Central Kalimantan has a great opportunity to be developed properly. We only take into account other factors such as the distribution of the number of educators, the quality of educators, and the education system that must be managed in a structured and planned. The goal is only one, which is to realize the development of education as a priority in order to create cadres of Human Resources (SDM) nation that actively build the region.

6. Demographic Factors

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As the fourth most populous country in the world after China, the United States and India, population issues are a strategic issue in Indonesia. This issue is cross-sectoral and multi-faceted, therefore the integration of population aspect into development planning becomes a necessity that needs to be realized. In Central Kalimantan Province, efforts to make it happen by making various development policies that refer to the balance between quantity and quality of population, population mobility, and spreading arrangement. We recognize that population data plays an important role in the determination of policy, development planning, and evaluation of development outcomes, for both government and other parties, including the private sector.

Therefore the availability of population development data becomes the key factor in successful implementation of population programs. The development of population information system will also support the completeness and accuracy of population data available. Thus the development will further simplify and add the value of accuracy (value of accuracy) planning and implementation of development in Central Kalimantan. The legislation also affirms the importance of this population issue. Normatively, Law no. 23 of 2014 on Regional Government, asserts that in regional development planning is based on data and information managed in information systems of regional development. In addition, Law no. 23 of 2006 on Population Administration mandates that the population data generated by the Information System of Population Administration (SIAP) and stored in the population database can be utilized for the purposes of policy formulation in the field of governance and development.

Thus the need for population information of Central Kalimantan needs to be arranged in the form of a profile of population development presented continuously. Preparation of this profile of population development is expected to provide a picture of population conditions throughout the Central Kalimantan region and population

prediction in the future. On the other hand, the preparation of this population development profile can be used as an analytical tool in preparing Central Kalimantan Province as a candidate for central government.

a. Opportunities and Obstacles

The above demographic strategic issues will be related to the projections in the future. The size of the population can be transformed into a double-edged knife, one time he will become the opportunity and at the same time, he can also be a threat to social problems that will arise. Both are dilemma conditions in which we must take into account the appropriate strategy for managing the population problem. How to turn threats into a viable opportunity to reckon with.

The islands of Borneo and Papua are two large islands with very low population density categories. Central Kalimantan for example, the distribution of the population is still uneven, especially in rural areas because of the lack of road facilities so that the area along the river flow becomes the only alternative to be used as residential areas. These settlements will only form linear patterns along the river stream and do not spread evenly to land areas that are difficult to access by road. As a result, with an area of approximately 153,564 km, the population density in this province in 2011 reached only 14 people per km². This scarcity of population has contributed to the central government's relocation to Palangkaraya.

On the other hand, there are questions that arise are: Ideal of this population density conditions serve as the center of government which will have the level of population mobility so fast? Obviously, this will be one of the bottlenecks as the population in the province grows rapidly and requires mature urban spatial planning. The goal is only one, namely to prepare the condition of the spread of the population as ideal as possible so that the threat of social problems that are feared to occur in the future can be resolved. Therefore, a tactical step is needed to change the above threats to become an opportunity of demography aspect in developing Central Kalimantan in the future.

b. The Challenge to Overcome Population Growth Rate

So far the issue of population growth is still a challenge for the government. Indonesia's last decade has experienced a very significant population growth rate. From a range of 120 million in 1993, it has now become 240 million in 2013. This means there is an increase in the

population of approximately 100 percent in just 10 years. This indicates that the Family Planning program promoted by the government from the New Order era until now is still less effective because it has not been able to suppress the population growth rate optimally.

The explosion of population growth needs to be given special attention because of its relevance to future development programs. As happened in Central Kalimantan, the greater the population, if not supported by a mature planning program, will cause many social problems. The problems are very diverse ranging from poverty, unemployment, high crime rates, and other social impacts caused by large numbers of poorly managed inhabitants. This is to be considered in anticipation of various threats that may occur in the future. In essence, how to change the large population to become an opportunity in terms of Human Resources that have high competitiveness.

The rate of population growth for the period 2010-2011 is below 5 percent. This shows the success of the government in reducing the birth rate through Family Planning (KB) program. However, this figure will not be a reference when we have assumed Central Kalimantan Province has become the center of government. The current population is not very crowded, it will be different when the next 10 or 20 years are done the same population survey. As a center of government will certainly have a flow of immigration is much higher than the flow of emigration. Currently, the population density in Central Kalimantan only reaches 17 people per-km, this condition will be much different when the immigration flow of the inhabitants becomes unbalanced with the outflow of emigration residents, need comprehensive planning to study this problem.

7. Historical Factors

The issue of transfer of central government from Jakarta to Palangkaraya is not newly developed in recent years but has long been proclaimed by one of Indonesia's founding fathers, Ir. Sukarno. He once stated that Palangkaraya as an ideal city worthy of being the capital of the country. According to some community leaders, the people of Palangkaraya are still remembered with history in 1957 when President Soekarno laid the first stone in Palangkaraya as a potential state capital. The incident coincided with the mention of Jakarta Raya and Palangkaraya as two regions identified with the prospective capital of the State.

Given the history of some of the proposed areas that will become the center of government is further studied by experts. This idea was also

captured by some politicians and then the MPR as a legislative body visited Central Kalimantan with journalists to see first hand the condition of Central Kalimantan. From the results of their analysis, Palangkaraya is suitable to be the center of

CONCLUSIONS

The relocation of the central government in Palangkaraya, Central Kalimantan Province requires consideration of a number of factors, namely administration, economics, politics, geography, socio-culture, demography, and history as factors that can be used as a standard of central government relocation feasibility.

In particular, administrative factors support efforts to speed up efficient and effective services at the center of government. Economic factors support efforts to accelerate the growth of economic centers in various urban angles. Political factors support efforts to create the local political stability that encourages the growth of the urban economy. Geographical factors encourage Palangkaraya's positioning to be more easily accessible by regions both from east, west, and south of Indonesia. Socio-cultural factors support the creation of harmonization and a relatively social system that ensures openness for outsiders. Demographic factors support efforts to mobilize because there is a wide gap between the total area and population. The historical factor becomes capital for Palangkaraya in developing the region into the center of government.

Nevertheless, there are indications for every factor supporting the central government relocation, but there are a number of indicators that can be a challenge to the development of a government center in Palangkaraya. The indications are among others within the scope of administrative, economic, and socio-cultural factors.

Based on the above conclusions can be recommended several things as follows:

1. Local governments encourage the readiness of administrative factors, improvement of road infrastructure that allows the establishment of connectivity in order to accelerate administrative services in the central government. Other transportation facilities that need to be prepared ahead are Railway, and other public transportation such as Busway, and Monorail. The infrastructure of provincial roads and central government facilities becomes the obligation not only of local government and government. In addition, it is necessary to resolve land conflicts both between the local and regional and central levels, so that the

government because its position is very strategic in the middle of the archipelago that stretches throughout Indonesia. This condition encourages Palangkaraya to become the center of government.

provision of land for central government infrastructure development can be effectively implemented.

2. Local governments encourage readiness for economic factors in terms of handling of forest area in Central Kalimantan which each year decreases. The existence of a decline in forest area can be a cause of natural disasters. If so then the relocation of the central government has not been achieved as expected because the area that became an alternative center of government experiencing disaster-prone.

3. The local and central government encourages socio-cultural factor preparedness in terms of developing nationalist insight to facilitate interaction and assimilation between local people and migrants as an inevitable pluralism in the process of central government.

4. In the regulatory aspect, the government needs to prepare strict criteria on the benchmarks of a region worthy of being the center of government, the central government of the province, the central government of the district/municipality to the central government of the sub-district / village and village which has not been regulated in the instrument of the formation of an area Autonomous.

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inseparable from the development strategies that make Jakarta a financial center (financial center) in Indonesia.

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