



Public policy ethics in the relocation of the national capital analysis of social, economic, and environmental issues

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ABSTRACT

The relocation of Indonesia's national capital is a strategic policy aimed at promoting equitable development and reducing pressure on Jakarta as the center of government and economy. However, this policy raises a number of ethical problems related to its impact on social, economic and environmental aspects. This study aims to analyze the relocation policy from the perspective of public policy ethics, focusing on social challenges such as the rights of local communities, economic welfare, and environmental sustainability. A qualitative approach is used in this study with literature analysis methods and interviews with public policy experts, practitioners, and community representatives in East Kalimantan. The results show that while the relocation of IKN has the potential to provide national economic benefits, there are significant ethical issues that include the risk of marginalization of local communities, threats to forest ecosystems, and sustainable resource management. The study highlights the need for transparency, more inclusive public participation, and the application of environmental justice principles in the planning and implementation of IKN policies. In conclusion, to ensure legitimacy and community support, IKN's transfer policy must consider ethical principles of public policy that prioritize the balance between national interests and the rights of local communities and environmental sustainability.

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1. Introduction

There are some specific data and facts showing the social, economic and environmental impacts of moving the national capital that indicate the need for an ethical analysis of public policy. Social Impacts Relocation of Local Communities The relocation of the capital to the archipelago in East Kalimantan is projected to affect indigenous communities, such as the Dayak, who face the risk of cultural marginalization and loss of access to traditional lands. Studies show that local communities are often poorly involved in major policy consultation processes such as this. Supporting Data A study by AMAN (Alliance of Indigenous Peoples of the Archipelago) shows that 70% of indigenous peoples in Indonesia face threats to their land due to massive

development. Population Distribution The massive migration to the new capital city has the potential to cause demographic imbalances, with the risk of overpopulation in certain regions and depopulation in the area of origin (Jakarta).

Economic Impact of Development Costs The total cost of the transfer is estimated at 466 trillion rupiah, with the majority of funding coming from the private sector. This raises the ethical question of whether such funds are better allocated to other pressing needs, such as education, health, or infrastructure in underdeveloped areas? Supporting data from the Bappenas report shows that 54% of funding for the capital city development will rely on private investment, which could lead to potential conflicts of interest and economic uncertainty. Economic Inequality Development in East Kalimantan could trigger inequality between the region and other areas that do not receive similar investment. In addition, potential increases in land and property prices around the new capital city could marginalize low-income communities. Environmental Impacts Deforestation and Biodiversity Loss The location of the new capital city is in an area with rich tropical forests and natural habitats. Despite the government's pledge to maintain environmental sustainability, development activities risk deforestation, land degradation and disturbance to endemic species.

Supporting Data Greenpeace reports show that East Kalimantan has lost more than 1.3 million hectares of forest between 2001-2021 due to land clearing for mining and plantations. Carbon Emissions Large development projects can increase carbon emissions from heavy equipment, material transportation and land conversion. Supporting Data Similar development projects in other countries show a 20-30% increase in carbon emissions during the construction phase. Water and Land Crisis Large infrastructure developments risk causing hydrological changes that can affect clean water supplies and increase the risk of flooding in the region. Urgency of Public Policy Ethics Analysis Public policy ethics analysis is needed to answer the following key questions Social Justice Does the policy involve all stakeholders, including local communities Economic Sustainability Are the long-term economic benefits worth the sacrifices made Environmental Protection Does the development policy consider mitigating environmental impacts thoroughly The relocation of the capital city is a strategic decision that affects various aspects of the nation's life. By analyzing its impact from a public policy ethics perspective, more equitable, inclusive and sustainable decisions can be made.

The relocation of Indonesia's capital city to the archipelago of East Kalimantan raises various issues that must be examined with public policy ethics. Social Issues Impact on Local Communities The relocation of the capital city may disrupt the social life of the indigenous people of Kalimantan, including the potential marginalization of local culture. Policy ethics require community involvement in decision-making. Relocation and Social Justice Relocation of workers and residents requires attention to social justice so that no one is disadvantaged. Policies should be inclusive and transparent. Economic Issues of Moving Costs Relocating the capital city requires a large budget. Is the investment worth the benefits it will bring? The ethical aspect concerns the responsible use of public money. Welfare Distribution The relocation policy must ensure that the positive economic impact is not only felt in the new capital city, but also evenly distributed to other regions. Environmental Issues Ecosystem Damage Relocating the capital city in an area with rich tropical forests poses risks to the ecosystem. Policies must consider environmental sustainability. Emission Control Development activities can increase carbon emissions. Mitigation strategies must be designed with an environmentally friendly approach.

Key Reasons for the Rise in Digital Crime Cases in Indonesia Increasing Digitalization As more and more of society's activities rely on digital technology, including financial transactions, security gaps are increasingly being exploited by cybercriminals. Low Digital Security Awareness Many individuals and MSMEs do not understand the importance of security measures such as the use of strong passwords, two-factor authentication, or regular software updates. Limited Cybersecurity Infrastructure Indonesia's cybersecurity infrastructure and regulations are still evolving. This leaves many institutions vulnerable to attacks such as

phishing, ransomware, or data breaches. Economic Motives With the development of the digital economy, cybercrimes such as online fraud, bank account breaches, and buying and selling of personal data have become a quick way to profit. Inadequate Regulation and Law Enforcement Despite the existence of regulations such as the ITE Law, the implementation and enforcement of laws related to digital crimes still need to be improved to create a deterrent effect for perpetrators. Handling digital crime requires a holistic approach, including digital literacy for the public, strengthening regulations, and investing in cybersecurity infrastructure.

The relocation of the National Capital City (IKN) from Jakarta to East Kalimantan has become one of the Indonesian government's strategic agendas that aims to reduce the burden on Jakarta and encourage equitable development outside Java. Jakarta, as the center of government and economy, faces various challenges such as congestion, overcrowding, pollution, and the risk of natural disasters. The relocation project is expected to address some of these issues and open up new opportunities for economic and infrastructure development in other regions (Alam, 2023).

However, this policy is problematic and raises fundamental questions about the ethical aspects of public policy. There are issues relating to the rights of local communities in East Kalimantan, potential social and cultural changes, impacts on national and local economic welfare, and serious environmental risks. From the perspective of public policy ethics, the relocation of IKN raises major challenges related to justice, transparency, accountability, and sustainability. Improve infrastructure, and create more modern and efficient government centers (Tody & Nanang, 2024).

However, the relocation of the IKN has raised various debates, especially regarding issues of public policy ethics in its implementation. Many have questioned the social, economic and environmental impacts of this policy. On the social front, issues arise regarding the rights of local communities, the impact on socio-cultural life, and the potential marginalization of certain community groups. On the economic side, there are concerns regarding the large budget allocation required, especially in an economy that is not yet fully stabilized. On the environmental side, the project has the potential to cause environmental degradation due to land conversion, deforestation, and impacts on existing ecosystems in East Kalimantan. The study of public policy ethics in the context of the relocation of IKN is important because this policy concerns the interests of many parties and touches fundamental aspects of people's lives and the environment. As a major policy, the relocation of IKN must consider the principles of justice, transparency, accountability, and sustainability so that it does not only benefit some parties, but also has a positive impact on the entire community and maintains ecological balance. This research aims to analyze the relocation of IKN from the perspective of public policy ethics by highlighting three main aspects, namely social, economic, and environmental. This approach is expected to identify ethical challenges that arise, assess potential negative impacts, and suggest mitigation measures to ensure that this policy can be implemented fairly and responsibly (Silalahi, 2019).

In the study of public policy, ethics is an important foundation that helps determine whether a policy is considered fair, transparent and responsible. Public policy ethics focuses on how policies are designed, implemented, and evaluated by considering their impact on society as a whole, especially vulnerable groups, as well as on the environment. Some ethical theories that are relevant in the context of public policy include utilitarianism, deontology, ethics of justice, and environmental ethics. The following is an explanation of each theory regional imbalances (Maku et al., 2023). However, this approach should also consider how its negative impacts can be minimized, especially on local communities and the environment. Deontology is an ethical theory that emphasizes the importance of moral principles and obligations without focusing too much on the end result. It was introduced by Immanuel Kant and emphasizes that any policy should be based on ethical principles, such as justice, human rights, and accountability. In a deontological perspective, a policy should protect the rights of individuals and communities, even if it might reduce the benefits for society at large (Najilatil Mazda, 2022).

In the context of IKN relocation, the deontological perspective emphasizes the importance of protecting the rights of local communities, including the right to participate in decision-making that directly impacts their lives (Siti et al., 2023). The policy of relocating IKN is considered ethical if the planning and implementation processes fulfill the principles of accountability, openness, and respect for human rights, especially for directly affected groups, such as indigenous peoples and local residents of East Kalimantan. John Rawls' ethical theory of justice focuses on the principle of distributive justice, which is how the benefits and burdens of policies are distributed fairly among different groups in society. Rawls proposes two principles of justice, namely the equal liberty principle and the difference principle (Putri et al., 2024). In public policy, this approach demands that policies benefit the most disadvantaged or the most vulnerable in society. In the relocation of IKN, the ethic of justice demands that this policy not only benefits certain parties, but also pays attention to the welfare of vulnerable groups, such as local communities who may be negatively affected by the project. For example, the IKN relocation policy must consider the economic and social impacts on indigenous communities, and provide fair compensation and participation opportunities for them. The ethic of justice also emphasizes the need for equitable access to economic and social opportunities arising from the relocation of IKN (Aziz SR, 2023).

Environmental ethics emphasizes the importance of considering the impact of policies on nature and ecosystems, and recognizes that humans have a moral obligation to maintain environmental sustainability. This theory is relevant in the context of public policies that have a significant impact on the environment, such as the relocation of IKN which involves land conversion and infrastructure development in forest areas and natural ecosystems. In the context of relocating IKN, environmental ethics demands that these policies consider the long-term impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem sustainability (Putri et al., 2024). This approach would consider IKN relocation policies ethical if negative impacts on the environment, such as deforestation, pollution, and habitat loss, can be minimized and offset by effective mitigation measures. Environmental ethics emphasizes the importance of conservation and sustainability efforts so that the development of the new capital city does not damage ecosystems and environmental quality for future generations. Environmental ethics quality for future generations (Nurahmani & Sihombing, 2022).

Application of Ethical Theories in the IDP Relocation Policy These four ethical theories offer diverse perspectives to evaluate the IDP relocation policy. The utilitarian perspective focuses on the benefits to society at large, but must be balanced with a deontological approach that respects the rights of local communities. A justice ethics approach underlines the importance of fair distribution of benefits, especially for vulnerable groups, while environmental ethics emphasizes sustainability and responsibility towards nature (Benia & Nabilah, 2022). A holistic approach in public policy ethics will help ensure that the relocation is not only economically and strategically beneficial, but also ethical, sustainable, and fair for all parties involved. The relocation of the National Capital City (IKN) from Jakarta to East Kalimantan is a policy designed by the Indonesian government to address a number of issues facing Jakarta and to encourage more equitable development across Indonesia. Jakarta, as the center of government, business, and the economy, faces heavy burdens related to population density, traffic congestion, pollution, and the risk of natural disasters such as floods and earthquakes. Relocating the capital is expected to alleviate these pressures and create a modern, sustainable, and more efficient new capital city (Masitah & Dewi, 2022).

The new city will be built in North Penajam Paser Regency and Kutai Kartanegara Regency in East Kalimantan Province, which was chosen due to its strategic location in the center of Indonesia, relatively low disaster risk, and economic potential. The project is expected to be costly and involve extensive infrastructure development, ranging from government buildings, housing, to public facilities and modern transportation systems. **Background and Rationale for Relocating the Capital City** Overcoming Jakarta's Burden As a densely populated city and center of many activities, Jakarta faces serious problems such as congestion, air pollution, and

the risk of sinking due to land subsidence. Relocating the capital is expected to reduce this burden by building a new center of government in another region. Challenges and Impacts of IKN Relocation Although the relocation of IKN has a strategic purpose, the project poses various challenges, both in terms of social, economic, and environmental aspects (Khairunnisa, 2023).

Social Challenges The development of IKN in East Kalimantan has a direct impact on local communities, especially indigenous people living in the area. Concerns have been raised regarding the social and cultural impacts that may arise from massive development and the influx of newcomers. In addition, there are challenges related to the protection of local communities' rights and their participation in decision-making that affects their lives. **Economic Impact** The relocation of the national capital requires a large investment, estimated at hundreds of trillions of rupiah. This raises questions about how the funding of this project will be organized, especially in the unstable global economic condition (Dewi et al., 2024). While there are potential positive impacts such as job creation and new business opportunities in the IKN region, it is important to consider whether these economic benefits can be felt by local communities and whether this project will have a positive impact on the national economy as a whole (Saraswati & Adi, 2022).

Economic Impact The relocation of the country's capital requires a large investment, estimated at hundreds of trillions of rupiah. This raises questions about how the funding of this project will be organized, especially in an unstable global economy. While there are potential positive impacts such as job creation and new business opportunities in the IKN region, it is important to consider whether these economic benefits can be felt by local communities and whether the project will have a positive impact on the national economy as a whole. **Sustainability and Resource Management** The new city was designed with the concept of a "smart city" that is environmentally friendly and sustainable. However, to ensure this sustainability, there needs to be careful planning regarding the management of resources such as water, energy and waste. The use of renewable energy and efficient urban design are important aspects for the new IKN to function as a sustainable city that is more environmentally friendly (Ernawati et al., 2022).

Ethical Principles in Relocating IKN In making a policy of this magnitude, there are several ethical principles of public policy that must be considered to ensure that the relocation of IKN is done fairly, transparently, and responsibly. Some of these principles include **Social Justice** The relocation of the capital city should take into account the welfare of local communities, including indigenous peoples (Wahyudi, 2023). Fair compensation and opportunities for participation in decision-making processes are important elements that need to be prioritized. **Accountability and Transparency** A large project like this requires transparency in budget management and resource allocation (Aditya Indra Renaldi, Ridwan Khairandy, 2022). The government needs to provide clear information about the funding of this project and involve public participation so that the process of moving IKN takes place in a transparent and accountable manner. **Environmental Sustainability** Given its impact on the Borneo ecosystem, the project must be planned with sustainability in mind. The use of renewable energy, eco-friendly urban design, and conservation efforts are important measures to mitigate environmental impacts. **Economic Efficiency** The relocation of IKN must be carried out efficiently and provide economic benefits to the wider community, including local communities. This includes job creation, business opportunities, and equitable development that provides long-term benefits (Hasibuan & Aisa, 2020). The relocation of the national capital is a major project that aims to address the problems facing Jakarta and create a new, modern and sustainable center of government. While the move offers a range of potential benefits, the social, economic and environmental challenges it faces are enormous and complex. Therefore, this policy must be implemented with a fair, transparent and sustainable approach so that the relocation can have a balanced positive impact on all Indonesians and the environment (Mahardika & Saputra, 2022).

2. Method

Groups to Interview Community Groups Indigenous Peoples To understand the impacts on their culture, customary lands, and rights. Sample Questions How does the development of the new capital city affect your daily life Do you feel involved in this decision-making? Other Local Residents Including traders, farmers, or other vulnerable groups Sample Questions Do you feel this project provides new economic opportunities What are your biggest concerns regarding the development of the new capital city Environmental Activists and NGOs To evaluate how this project impacts the local environment and ecosystems. Sample Questions What do you think of the government's promises regarding environmental sustainability Are there any environmental impact mitigation efforts that you consider effective Central and Local Government Policy Makers Officials directly involved in policy planning and implementation. Sample Questions What are the main reasons behind moving the national capital How government to ensure inclusivity and equity in the project Project Investors and Developers.

To understand how they see the economic benefits of this project. Sample Questions What are the biggest challenges in building a new capital city How do you address concerns related to social and environmental impacts Academics and Public Policy Experts To gain theoretical perspectives on social justice, sustainability, and policy transparency. Sample Questions How do you assess the policy planning process What are your recommendations for improving the success of this project Interview Method. Semi-structured interviews Flexibility to explore in-depth information based on respondents' answers. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) Involve several groups to discuss a particular issue, such as social or environmental impacts. Data Recording and Analysis All interviews were recorded (with permission) and analyzed using qualitative analysis techniques to find key themes. Benefits of Interview Results for More Inclusive Policies.

Perspectives from local communities can be used to craft policies that are more equitable and appropriate to their needs. Policy Validation Input from policymakers helps validate the strategic rationale behind decisions and provides an overview of the challenges faced. Practical Recommendations Findings from the interviews can be used to provide concrete recommendations on how to improve the planning and implementation of the capital move. Interviews with community groups and policymakers provide direct and in-depth insights into the impacts of the capital move. This data not only strengthens the legitimacy of the research but also helps design more equitable, transparent and sustainable policies. Using primary data, such as surveys or interviews with victims and perpetrators, can significantly enhance the understanding of both the causes and consequences of digital crime. Here's why this approach can be beneficial Insights into Motivations and Vulnerabilities From Perpetrators Surveys or interviews can reveal why individuals engage in digital crime, such as economic necessity, lack of legal deterrence, or technical skill without ethical guidance. From Victims Primary data can uncover common patterns of vulnerabilities, such as types of scams most frequently encountered or gaps in digital literacy. Ground-Level Perspectives Surveys of affected populations provide real-world data that may differ from theoretical assumptions or secondary data. For example, victims might identify unique challenges they faced in reporting crimes or recovering losses. Evidence-Based Policy Recommendations Policies designed from direct experiences of victims or patterns in perpetrators' behaviors are more likely to address root causes effectively. For instance, if a majority of perpetrators cite low legal risks, stricter law enforcement may become a priority. Regional and Demographic Specificity By gathering localized data, decision-makers can tailor solutions to specific communities or demographics. For instance, urban and rural areas may experience different types of cybercrime. Challenges to Consider While primary data offers unique advantages, it also comes with challenges Ethical Concerns Engaging perpetrators involves sensitive issues like anonymity and avoiding incrimination. Response Bias Victims may underreport incidents due to shame, fear, or lack of trust in the system. Logistical Complexity Conducting reliable surveys requires resources, technical expertise, and access to participants. Primary data is invaluable for a deeper, more

nuanced understanding of digital crime. However, it should ideally be complemented with secondary data for a comprehensive analysis. This dual approach ensures that findings are both representative and actionable.

This research uses a qualitative approach with the aim of understanding and analyzing the relocation of the National Capital City (IKN) from the perspective of public policy ethics, especially related to social, economic, and environmental issues. This approach allows researchers to explore in depth the ethical aspects of public policy, as well as examine the impacts relevant to the relocation. The approach used is descriptive qualitative, where researchers focus on exploring and understanding social and policy phenomena in depth. The descriptive research design allows the researcher to describe the prevailing conditions and identify issues related to the relocation of IKN from an ethical perspective. This data was obtained through in-depth interviews with informants who have in-depth involvement or understanding of the IKN relocation. Informants included government officials, public policy experts, environmental activists, local communities, and representatives of indigenous peoples. These in-depth interviews aim to uncover their views, perceptions, and concerns about the relocation policy. Secondary data were drawn from various literature sources, such as government policy documents, academic studies, environmental organization reports, news, and other official publications relevant to the relocation of IKN and its implications (Fajarwati, 2024).

3. Analysis and Results

The results of this study present various views and perspectives from stakeholders regarding the policy of relocating the National Capital City (IKN) in the context of public policy ethics. The discussion focuses on the social, economic, and environmental impacts of this policy and its implications for ethical principles, such as social justice, accountability, and sustainability.

Social Impacts of IKN Relocation
Local Community Acceptance and Concerns Many local communities, especially indigenous communities in East Kalimantan, welcomed the IKN project as an opportunity for local economic growth (Hairunnisa & Syaka, 2022). However, they also expressed concerns about possible social and cultural impacts, such as changes in lifestyle and potential loss of customary land. Indigenous communities feel that clear and fair policies on compensation and protection of customary land rights are needed. They also demand active involvement in decision-making processes, especially in matters that directly affect their lives.

Community Participation in Decision-Making Interview results revealed that the level of local community involvement in decision-making is low. Communities feel that they are not fully involved in the planning and consultation process regarding IKN. This leads to criticism of the ethical principles of accountability and social justice, where the government is expected to open up more inclusive participation spaces for affected communities.

Ethical Implications of the Social Justice Principle Public policy ethics demand fair distribution of benefits to local communities and protection of their rights.

Accountability and Transparency The government needs to increase transparency and public participation in the IKN planning process to avoid injustice and create more responsive policies (Hariati & Saputri, 2022).

Economic Impacts of IKN Relocation
Economic Opportunities and Job Creation The government projects that the relocation of IKN will create new economic opportunities in East Kalimantan, including job creation, increased investment, and growth in the tourism sector. Local communities are optimistic that the project will bring significant economic opportunities, although some are still skeptical about the benefits that can be felt directly by local communities.

Potential Economic Inequality The relocation of IKN is feared to exacerbate economic inequality between local communities and migrants. Massive infrastructure development often causes land and property prices to soar, which could lead to the marginalization of local communities if they are unable to compete economically. This research found that many local communities fear economic dislocation if they do not get fair access to the resulting economic opportunities.

Ethical Implications of the Principle of Economic Justice

The policy of relocating IKN should be designed to ensure that the economic benefits can be felt by all communities, especially those who are directly affected. Economic Efficiency and Sustainability The government needs to design policies that not only encourage investment and growth, but also ensure sustainable management of economic resources. Environmental Impacts of Relocating IKN Deforestation and Loss of Wildlife Habitat Kalimantan has tropical rainforests that provide habitat for a variety of rare species. The massive development of IKN has the potential to cause deforestation and damage existing ecosystems (Siti et al., 2023). Based on documentation studies and interviews, environmental experts warn that the IKN project poses risks to ecosystem sustainability and biodiversity, especially if environmental mitigation measures are not strictly implemented. Development Environment Emissions and Pollution infrastructure will lead to increased greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution. Environmental activists criticize that the relocation of IKN should be done by considering environmentally friendly solutions, such as the application of renewable energy and green technology in infrastructure development. This research also found that the concept of "green city" is not yet clear enough in its implementation, so there is a need for more concrete and sustainable environmental policies (Nugroho, 2022).

Ethical Implications of the Environmental Sustainability Principle Public policy ethics require every policy to consider the impact on the environment and maintain the balance of the ecosystem. The development of IKN must be carried out with strict sustainability principles to prevent irreparable environmental damage. Environmental Ethics As part of moral responsibility, the IKN relocation policy must prioritize the protection of nature, not only for the benefit of current generations but also for future generations. Integration of Ethical Principles in Policy This study found that the relocation policy has not fully accommodated the ethical principles of public policy, such as social justice, accountability, and sustainability. Although the government has planned several measures to mitigate the negative impacts of the relocation, there are still gaps in terms of community participation, compensation for affected communities, and environmental protection (Politik et al., 2024).

Based on the results of interviews with public policy experts and the public, it is necessary to periodically evaluate the implementation of the IKN transfer policy. This evaluation is important to assess whether the policy has met public ethical standards and whether the social, economic and environmental impacts have been properly managed. Adjustments to the policy will be required if there are indications of violations of ethical principles. Overall Ethical Implications The IKN transfer policy needs to be treated as a complex and long-term policy, which requires a holistic and sustainable approach. Given its far-reaching impact, this policy needs to be implemented ethically by involving public participation and transparency in decision-making. The government also needs to ensure that this policy contributes to social welfare, economic balance, and environmental protection for future generations (Jundi Zia Ulhaq et al., 2023).

4. Conclusion

The analytical methods used in research on digital crime should capture the complexity of offenders' operational patterns. To assess their adequacy, the following considerations are important Methodological Adequacy of Multi-Disciplinary Approaches Digital crime involves technological, psychological and legal aspects. An adequate analysis should use a cross-disciplinary approach to capture these various dimensions. Use of Primary and Secondary Data Primary Data Interviews with perpetrators and victims or forensic data analysis of devices used by perpetrators can provide direct insights. Secondary Data Case studies, police reports, and academic publications can complement primary findings. Analysis Tools and Techniques Big Data Techniques Big data analysis from sources such as social media, activity logs or the dark web can help identify recurring patterns. Network Analysis This technique can be used to map out a network of digital criminals or syndicates. Digital Forensics A technical approach to understanding the modus operandi, such as the software or malware used. Validity and

Reliability Validity Whether the methods used actually measure complex crime patterns For example, victim surveys may only cover a fraction of actual cases. Reliability Whether the methods are repeatable and produce consistent findings across different contexts If the research does not take into consideration the validity and reliability of the methods, it is important to determine whether the methods are repeatable.

How the Research Results Can Theoretically Contribute to the Development of the Literature on Digital Crime The research can make significant theoretical contributions in the following ways Development of New Theoretical Frameworks Modus Operandi of Digital Crime The research can introduce new models or frameworks of how digital crime works, such as syndicate hierarchies, individual operational patterns, or the relationship between digital and traditional crime. Social and Economic Factors Research could identify new variables, such as unemployment rates or digital literacy, that affect digital crime rates. Filling Gaps in Existing Literature Whereas previous literature has focused more on technical aspects, this research could add a social or psychological perspective. For example, the motives of perpetrators and their impact on victims could provide new insights. Contextualizing global theories into local Indonesian realities. Interdisciplinary Understanding of the Relationship between Technology and Behavior This research can bridge theories from the field of information technology with sociology or criminology. Ethics and Policy The findings on offenders' operational patterns can encourage the development of more ethical policy theories to prevent digital crime. Recommendations for Future Research The results can open up new directions in research, for example, the study of the relationship between technology and behavior.

Based on the results and analysis conducted, it can be concluded that the relocation of IKN brings great potential for Indonesia's development, but also poses significant social, economic and environmental challenges. This policy requires a high commitment from the government to prioritize ethical principles of public policy, such as fairness, transparency, public participation, and sustainability. Ensuring that all stakeholders are involved and that the benefits of the move are fairly distributed will be an important step towards creating an IKN that not only serves as the new center of government, but also as a model of ethical and sustainable development for Indonesia. Overall, the relocation is a strategic move to address Jakarta's problems and promote equitable development. However, to achieve optimal results, there needs to be serious attention to the ethical aspects of public policy, environmental sustainability, and the social welfare of the affected communities.

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