

THE ROLE OF ISLAMIC HIGHER EDUCATION IN WELCOME TO THE CAPITAL CITY OF INDONESIA

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Abstarct

The transfer of IKN from Jakarta to Kalimantan definitely brings pros and cons. However, as a democratic country, when the State has decided to move the IKN to a democratic process through a law, all components of the nation should support it. The research method used is literature review, adopting several articles and then reviewing documents and evaluating previous similar studies. The transfer of IKN from Jakarta to Kalimantan definitely brings pros and cons. However, as a democratic country, when the State has decided to move the IKN to a democratic process through a law, all components of the nation should support it. The Indonesian nation needs to minimize the excess transfer of IKN . There is no single decision that satisfies all the people, but decisions that provide greater benefits to the Indonesian people must be supported as a form of love and devotion for the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia

Keywords: Capital City of Indonesia, The Role of Higher Education

Introduction

The idea of moving the IKN was first sparked by President Sukarno July 17 , 1957 . Sukarno choose Palangkaraya as IKN with reason Palangkaraya be in the middle Indonesian archipelago and territory broad . Sukarno also wanted show to world that Indonesian people can building a modern IKN. Sukarno's idea the No Once materialized . On the other hand , President Sukarno established Jakarta as Indonesia's IKN by Law Number 10 of 1964 dated June 22 , 1964.

During the Order New , in the 1990s, there was also a discourse transfer of IKN to Jonggol . During the President's era Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono , discourse IKN transfer appears return Because congestion And floods that hit Jakarta. There is three options that appear on moment That that is continue to maintain Jakarta as the IKN and the center of government by making improvements , Jakarta remains the IKN but the center of government is moved to another area, and builds a new IKN (*Ternyata Gini Penentuan Titik Nol IKN, Lokasi Istana Garuda?*, n.d.).

Transfer of IKN, new Serious done by President Joko Widodo. On April 29 2019, Jokowi decided For move the IKN out island Java And be included in the 2020-2024 RPJMN.

See plan long And motion fast Jokowi for move the IKN above , it is necessary understood urgency IKN transfer .

First , face future challenges . _ In accordance with Indonesia's vision for 2045 is an advanced Indonesia , Indonesia's economy will enter the top 5 in the world by 2045. In that year, it is estimated that GDP per capita is US\$ 23,119. In 2036, it is estimated that Indonesia will get out of the middle income trap . Therefore, economic transformation is needed to achieve Indonesia's Vision 2045. Economic transformation is supported by downstream industries by utilizing human resources, infrastructure, simplification of regulations, and bureaucratic reform starting from 2020-2024. Therefore, IKN is needed that can support and encourage this economic transformation (Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika Republik Indonesia, 2019).

Second, IKN must encourage inclusive and equitable economic growth, including in Eastern Indonesia. So far, Jakarta and its surroundings are known as the center of everything (government, politics, industry,

trade, investment, technology, culture and others). It is not surprising that the circulation of money in Jakarta reaches 70 percent, which covers only 664.01 km² or 0.003 percent of Indonesia's total land area of 1,919,440 km². Meanwhile, the population is 10.56 million people or 3.9 percent of Indonesia's population of 270.20 million (data for 2020).

This causes inequality of development and prosperity in Indonesia. Centralized development in Jakarta and the island of Java. This condition is not good for Indonesia's economic growth which is expected to be sustainable, the region's potential is not utilized optimally, it does not support justice between regions, and it is vulnerable to national unity and integrity.

Therefore, IKN is needed that can answer this challenge, namely a world-class city for all Indonesian people. The IKN located in Kalimantan is expected to be the "center of gravity" of the new economy in Indonesia, including in the central and eastern regions of Indonesia. The new IKN is expected to create new centers of economic growth and maximize the potential of regional resources (Sobarna, 2006).

Third, the objective condition of Jakarta is that it is no longer suitable as an IKN. This can be seen from the "burden" that must be borne by Jakarta, including 1) a population density of 16,704 people/km² while Indonesia's population density is only 141 people/km². 2) Jakarta congestion which is the number 10 most congested city in the world in 2019 even though it has decreased to number 31 of 416 major cities in 57 countries in 2020 (TomTom Traffic Index). 3) environmental and geological problems that have been acute include the floods that hit Jakarta every year and land subsidence which causes parts of Jakarta to be below sea level.

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The Zero Point of the National Capital City (IKN) of the Archipelago is in Sepaku, North Penajam Paser Regency, East Kalimantan Province. This place is located in the Industrial Plantation Forest (HTI) area which is currently under the management rights of PT ITCI Hutani Manunggal (IHM).

At Zero Point, President Joko Widodo has also carried out the symbolization of the unification of land and water, by uniting land and water from 34 provinces throughout Indonesia into a golden vessel, the Vessel of the Archipelago.

Even so, the Zero Point of IKN Nusantara is not the location where the State Palace designed by the Garuda bird will be built. Its function is limited to the reference coordinates of construction sites. Referring to the PUPR Ministry's Instagram upload on February 23, 2022, the Zero Point of Nusantara's IKN will be the reference coordinate for the location for the construction of the State Palace complex, IKN infrastructure, Government Offices, and the next stages of development.

Methods

The research method used is literature review, adopting several articles and then reviewing documents and evaluating previous similar studies.

Findings dan Discussion

1. Human Resource Management

Human Resource Management is a process for dealing with various problems within the scope of employees, employees, laborers, managers and or all workers who support all activities of the organization, institution or company to achieve the goals that have been set. Strategy for Developing Human Resources:

- a. Conducting Training. The goal is to develop individuals, in terms of increasing the knowledge, skills possessed, and attitudes of these individuals.
- b. Education. The goal is to increase work, which means a development that is formal in nature and directly related to their own career.
- c. coaching. Development of human resources in a company aims to develop employee capabilities, also so that these employees understand why in a company there are rules that apply, including how employees comply with company SOPs.
- d. recruitment. Recruitment in a company to obtain human resources, can be done by adjusting the classification of the company's needs which will later become an organizational tool in terms of development and renewal.
- e. Make System Changes. The main objective is to anticipate if a threat or opportunity arises from external factors.
- f. Chance. Providing opportunities for every employee to channel their ideas or ideas, which will advance the company. So that employees in the company will have their respective contributions to the company. It will also make employees feel more valued as well as make them develop even more.
- g. Award. Giving awards to employees who have special achievements in the company can be one way of developing human resources so that they become more motivated and have quite a big impact on the company.

2. The Role Of The High School

The Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology (Kemendikbudristek) stated that higher education plays a strategic role in creating superior and innovative human resources (HR) to improve competitiveness, prosperity, progress and the nation's economy. The role of higher education is indeed very important as an engine for sustainable development for sustainable economic growth to prepare human resources and to be part of an important backbone in innovation, innovation is the main key for Indonesia to get out of the middle-income country trap so that the economy must be built on the basis of advanced innovation . . Preparation of superior human resources and innovation development are part of the implementation of the Tri Dharma of Higher Education.

Universities need to be encouraged so that they can become a driving force for Indonesia to become a high-income country through innovation which is the basis of economic growth. For this reason, universities do not only produce scientific publications but primarily produce human resources and create innovations that boost economic growth in order to increase the competitiveness of the Indonesian nation. Universities must also be able to meet the expectations of society as agents of social and economic transformation of the nation so that they can support the improvement of the welfare of the Indonesian people. Universities are expected to become springs for nation building.

Higher education organizes education that functions to produce future leaders, human capital who have creativity, innovation and high productivity and have noble character. Universities are expected to contribute to the development of superior human resources. This cannot be done in the usual way (business as usual), but there must be a breakthrough to anticipate global changes that are happening with the current rapid developments. This breakthrough was made through " Independence Campus " which encourages flexible but meaningful learning, among other things, providing one semester for students to study across study programs and two semesters to learn from campus life. Thus, students can develop their potential, talents and aspirations by not only studying in the classroom, laboratory and library but also directly from practice in the field. The nine activities of the Merdeka Campus are research, teaching in schools, internships, student exchanges, building villages, independent

studies/projects, student entrepreneurship, humanitarian projects, and defending the country. Let us, as educators, participate in encouraging tertiary institutions to become springs for the development of science and technology and Merah Putih products.

Bina Nusa Penajam Paser Utara Islamic College or abbreviated STAI BINUS Penajam Paser Utara is one of the first private tertiary institutions in the form of a high school in North Penajam Paser Regency, East Kalimantan Province, this High School is organized by the Karya Cendekia Indonesia Foundation. STAI Bina Nusa Penajam Paser Utara was established in 2022 which was determined through the Decree of the Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1469 of 2022 concerning the Permit for the Founder of the Binsa Nusa Penajam Paser Utara Islamic College. The establishment of the Bina Nusa Penajam Paser Utara Islamic Higher Education College is one part of the development of educational institutions under the auspices of the Karya Cendekia Indonesia Foundation. The absence of tertiary institutions in the North Penajam Paser area and the community's need for the presence of tertiary institutions that can prepare graduates who are capable of developing the development of a number of regional resources. The focus of education and teaching that will be developed by STAI Binus Penajam Paser Utara is higher education in the teaching of Islamic sciences including: Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Teacher Education and Sharia Economics.

Conclusion

The transfer of IKN from Jakarta to Kalimantan definitely brings pros and cons. However, as a democratic country, when the State has decided to move the IKN to a democratic process through a law, all components of the nation should support it. The Indonesian nation needs to minimize the excess transfer of IKN. There is no single decision that satisfies all the people, but decisions that provide greater benefits to the Indonesian people must be supported as a form of love and devotion for the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Preparing human resources must also be carefully thought through, so that the people of Penajam Paser Utara district are not sidelined due to their lack of contribution to the world of work in the scope of the capital city so that generations do not enjoy the positive impact of having the state capital in their area. Therefore, the existence of tertiary institutions is expected to be an important backbone in innovation so as to be able to prepare competent human resources.

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