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## **Bibliometric Analysis of Socio-Political Research on Capital Relocation: Examining Contributions to the Case of Indonesia**

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**Tawakkal Baharuddin<sup>1\*</sup>, Achmad Nurmandi<sup>2</sup>, Zuly Qodir<sup>3</sup>, Hasse Jubba<sup>4</sup>, M. Syamsurrijal<sup>5</sup>**

<sup>1,2,3,4,5</sup>Doctoral Program in Political Islam-Political Science, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta  
JL. Brawijaya, Kasihan, Bantul, Yogyakarta, Indonesia, 55183

\*Corresponding author: [tawakkal.b.pasca18@mail.umy.ac.id](mailto:tawakkal.b.pasca18@mail.umy.ac.id)

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### **ABSTRACT**

The idea of building a new capital city is a recent issue that has been widely discussed in Indonesia. To help observe the urgency of these ideas, research results are needed by analyzing several published documents available globally. This helps study the evolution of the discourse of moving the new capital city through research results. This study aims to fill the gap in previous research on moving the State Capital with a bibliometric analysis approach. The bibliometric analysis research method maximizes the analytical tool, namely VOSviewer. This approach explores relocating the National Capital by reviewing publications and research globally, especially in the socio-political field indexed in the Scopus database. This study found 176 most relevant publication documents and was considered influential on other published documents. In line with the discourse on relocating the Indonesian capital, this study finds that the tendency of Indonesian researchers to distribute publication documents is very minimal globally, but the results of this study view that the study of the relocation of the National Capital has the potential to be extensively researched in the future, especially in the socio-political field. Some topics are relevant to be studied, including urbanization, regional development, economic development, political geography, government relocation, modernization, identity construction, state-building, climate change, and others. The contribution of this research becomes a reference for further researchers in determining the position of contributions to the development of more relevant research in the future.

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### **INTRODUCTION**

The projected relocation of the new capital city of Indonesia has drawn varying responses from the government, legislators, observers, and the general public (Septiana & Sumarlam, 2018). The relocation of the new National Capital is an idea that the

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Indonesian government is initiating. The Indonesian government has projected the relocation of the national capital, initially located on Java (Jakarta), and will be moved to the island of Kalimantan (Hackbarth & de Vries, 2021; Adinugroho, Prasetyo, Kusmana, & Krisnawati, 2022). The discourse of moving the Indonesian capital has repeatedly appeared. It happens when critical events arise from social, political, environmental, and disaster factors (Yahya, 2018; Ishenda & Guoqing, 2019). The idea of moving the National Capital City was also discussed in 1957 during the inauguration of the new province of Central Kalimantan by President Soekarno. Soekarno suggested that the center be moved out of Jakarta to Palangkaraya (Power, 2018).

Apart from the pros and cons of relocating the State Capital, there is an urgency to relocate the State Capital, which has become the focus of several parties, including natural resources, scarcity of clean water, threats of natural disasters, geopolitics, and others. The development of the new nation's capital is the concern of all parties because, from a planning perspective, there are always blind spots or problems that arise when these issues are discussed. The development of the New Capital City is also seen as essential for equitable development. Several things need to be reviewed to meet the readiness capacity if building a new capital is realized. Some of the main points are budget readiness for infrastructure development, environmental carrying capacity, good regional spatial planning, human resource readiness planning, and assessment of socio-cultural aspects. In addition, the discourse on relocating the capital city also needs to examine bureaucratic problems (Toun, 2018; Suswanta, Kurniawan, Nurmandi, & Salahudin, 2021; Azmy, 2021).

The emergence of issues surrounding the relocation of the capital in recent years has increased the interest of researchers in taking the same case study. There are trends from previous studies that can be mapped. First, the attention to relocating the capital must be observed and pay attention to several aspects, including the potential for disasters and the environment (Rahmat, Widana, Basri, & Musyrifin, 2021; Van de Vuurst & Escobar, 2020). Second, changes are needed in the economic, political, defense, security, social, cultural, and infrastructure fields (Azhar, Putri Fatima, & Tamas, 2020). Third, the public response is also needed to find the idea of moving the capital by discussion (Sutoyo & Almaarif, 2020; Huwaidah, Adiwijaya, & Faraby, 2021; Nugraha & Siregar, 2021). Based on previous studies, the relocation of the capital city needs to pay attention to several aspects and a basic review as input and evaluation material before the government realizes the discourse.

This study is different from the results of previous studies. This study provides a new framework for comprehensive capital relocation by examining and exploring the political field through a methodological framework using a bibliometric analysis approach. Bibliometric analysis is a popular and rigorous method for exploring and analyzing many scientific works, especially enabling researchers to understand the evolution of a particular field (Donthu, Kumar, Mukherjee, Pandey, & Lim, 2021). The bibliometric analysis framework places publication documents as the primary basis. It is helpful to assist researchers in uncovering cases and trends in the development of studies in the socio-political field related to the relocation of the capital city.

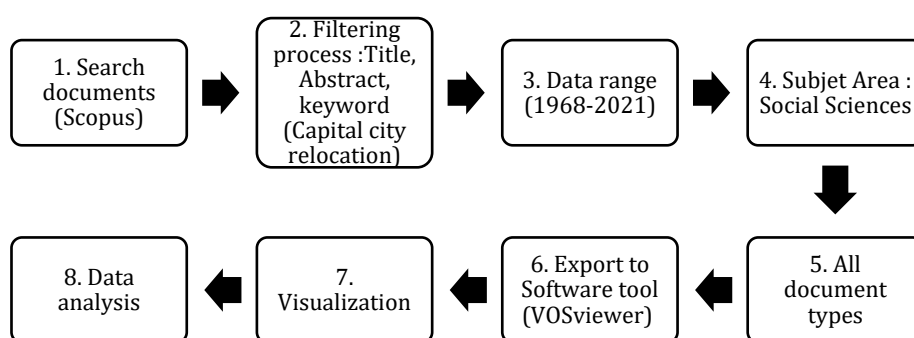
This approach also analyzes that there are still very few results from previous studies that explain their findings using a bibliometric analysis approach. Bibliometric analysis is valued as an integral part of the evaluation methodology in shaping the impact

and contribution of research (Ellegaard & Wallin, 2015; Baharuddin, Sairin, Qodir, & Jubba, 2021). Methodology with a bibliometric analysis approach can be maximized by computer programming or analysis software such as VOSviewer (van Eck & Waltman, 2010).

This study aims to fill in the gaps in previous studies on the study of moving the new capital city in Indonesia, especially in the field of socio-political science studies, especially in the use of the methodology used. This study fills this gap by using a bibliometric analysis approach. This analytical approach explores the topic of capital relocation by reviewing publications and research in the socio-political field. Based on this, this study formulates two specific research questions. (1) How to map research and discussion topics related to the study of capital relocation. (2) How publication documents can contribute to research on the case of moving the capital city in Indonesia. Based on the two research questions, it is hoped that it will be able to discuss the topic of discussion regarding the discourse of moving the capital city, and at the same time, it can increase the interest of researchers, trends, and research topics, as well as help future researchers to find more relevant reference sources in the future.

## METHOD

This study uses a bibliometric approach. In choosing this approach, it is helpful for the evolution of publication documents so that this approach can support exploring the development of research topics (Azizaton, Roziqin, Suhermanto, & Fajrina, 2021; Donthu et al., 2021; Martínez-López et al., 2018; Jiang et al., 2019). This study uses data sources from the Scopus database file. The Scopus database was chosen to help researchers, especially Indonesian researchers, observe the development of global studies related to capital relocation. Searching for publication documents related to the study of the relocation of the Capital City does not use restrictions on researchers or authors, geography, type of article, and journal. Filtering is only determined based on titles and keywords, focusing on related literature searches (capital city relocation), with data retrieval duration (1968-2021).



**Figure 1.** Data Analysis Process

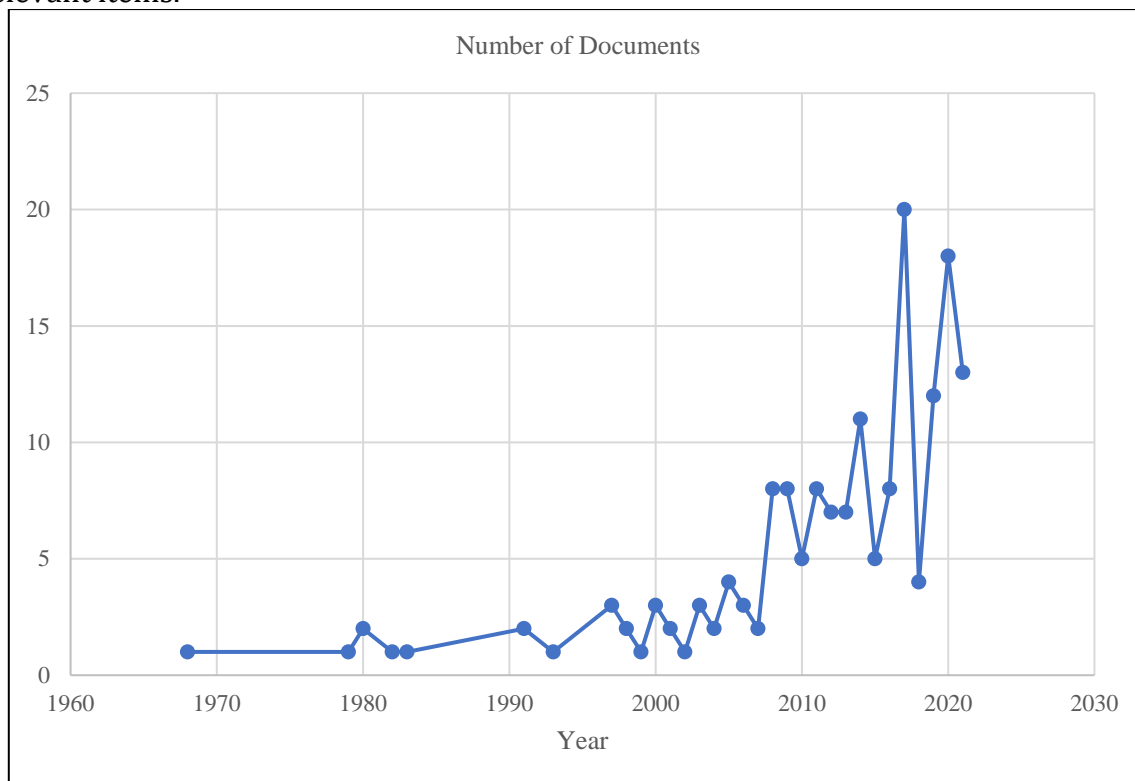
Figure 1 shows that the steps for analyzing the data were carried out by collecting data by searching for published documents in the Scopus database. Data filtering is used

to find relevant documents by determining searches based on title, abstract, and keywords (Capital city relocation). Determination of the document also focuses on the subject area (Social science). All documents used include Article, Conference Paper, Book Chapter, Review, Book, and Note. The results of data collection and filtering found 176 most relevant publication documents. The filtered data results are stored in a file type in CSV, then transferred to the analysis software, namely VOSviewer. Using VOSviewer helps map publication documents by maximizing the available visualization features. The resulting data visualization results are used for in-depth analysis.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Mapping of Research Topics and Discussion on Capital Relocation

Publication documents related to research on capital city relocation are mapped and analyzed following the trend of the results in data retrieval. Any data or items displayed are based on search results, filtering on the scopus.com website, and using the VOSviewer feature. The data is visualized following the calculated weights and the trend of the data. It also affects this research not to display data visualization on other less relevant items.



**Figure 2.** Number of Publication Documents (1968-2021)

Figure 2 shows that there has been an increase in the number of documents every year from 1968 to 2021. Based on the results of a search analysis on the Scopus website, it was found that the trend of the number of articles in the Scopus database in the last ten years has continued to increase. The increase is influenced by issues that develop and affect the response of global researchers.

**Table 1.** Top 10 Documents Based on Number of Citations

No	Document title	Authors	Citation	Year	Source
1	Immigrant volunteering: A stepping stone to integration?	Handy, F., Greenspan, I.	104	2009	Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly
2	Slum demolitions in Delhi since the 1990s: An appraisal	Dupont, V.	101	2008	Economic and Political Weekly
3	Rethinking amenity migration: Integrating mobility, lifestyle and social-ecological systems	McIntyre, N.	65	2009	Erde
4	Deconcentration and social capital: Contradictions of a poverty alleviation policy	Greenbaum, S., Hathaway, W., Rodriguez, C., Spalding, A., Ward, B.	61	2008	Journal of Poverty
5	Climatic aridity and the relocations of the Zhou culture in the southern Loess Plateau of China	Huang, C.C., Zhao, S., Pang, J., (...), Mao, L., Ding, M.	52	2003	Climatic Change
6	What capital cities say about the state and nation-building	Schatz, E.	49	2003	Nationalism and Ethnic Politics
7	'Fourth world' cities in the global economy: the case of Phnom Penh, Cambodia	Shatkin, G.	49	1998	International Journal of Urban and Regional Research
8	Transnational living and moving experiences: Intensified mobility and dual-career households	Hardill, I.	44	2004	Population, Space and Place
9	Property rights, legal consciousness, and the new media in china: The hard case of the 'toughest nail-house in history.'	Erie, M.S.	43	2012	China Information
10	The Dream and the Ordinary: An Ethnographic Investigation of Suburbanisation in Luanda	Buire, C.	35	2014	African Studies

Source: Scopus, 2021

Table 1 shows that documents are most frequently cited to form a basic understanding of the issues of relocating the State Capital. The high number of citations is claimed that the document is quite influential for global researchers. However, there are still very few recently published documents that have impacted the related studies. Do the data show that the document entitled *Immigrant volunteering: A stepping stone to*

*integration?* A publication document that influences other published documents can be seen in the number of citations, as many as 104 citations. The study's results studied the voluntary experience of immigrants by analyzing factors at the individual and organizational levels. These factors are considered capable of initiating the level of participation and intensity of participation in indigenous communities (Handy & Greenspan, 2009).

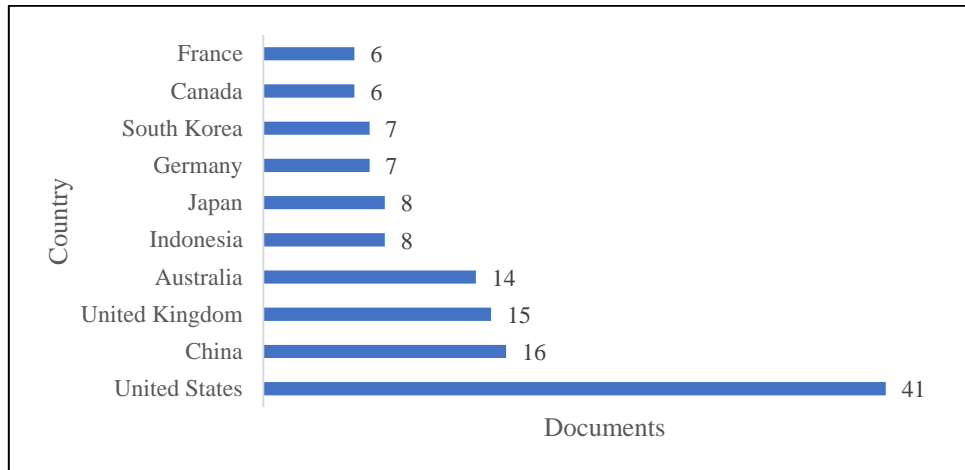


Figure 3. Number of Documents by Country

In Figure 3, it is known that the most relevant publication documents for the study of capital city relocation are published mainly by authors originating or affiliated with countries such as the United States with a total of 41 documents, the number of documents being the most significant number of others. Other countries are China with 16 documents, the United Kingdom with 15 documents, Australia with 14 documents, Indonesia and Japan with eight documents, Germany and South Korea with seven documents, Canada and France still have seven documents.

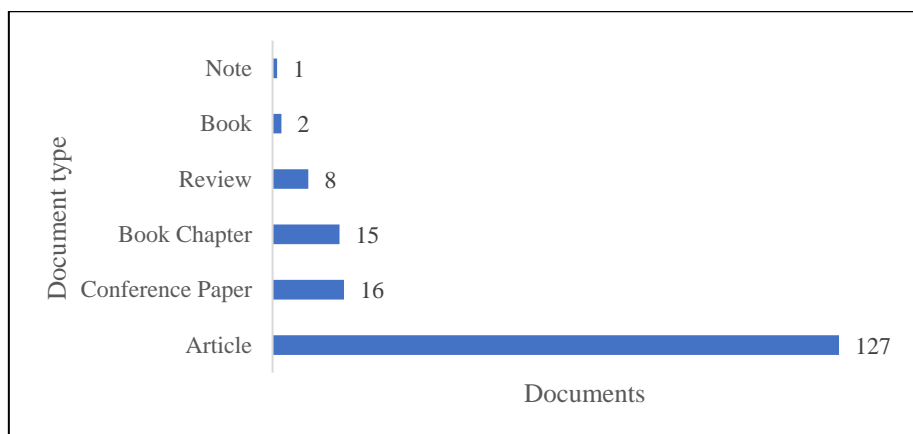


Figure 4. Number of Documents by Document Type

In Figure 4, it is known that there are types of published documents that have several documents related to capital city relocation issues. The types of publication

documents include research articles (127 documents), conference papers (16 documents), book chapters (15 documents), reviews (8 documents), books (2 documents), and notes (1 document).

**Table 2.** Number of Documents by Subject Area

<b>Subject area</b>	<b>Documents</b>
Social Sciences	100
Environmental Science	37
Earth and Planetary Sciences	33
Arts and Humanities	27
Economics, Econometrics and Finance	19
Engineering	16
Business, Management and Accounting	15
Energy	8
Medicine	7
Agricultural and Biological Sciences	5
Physics and Astronomy	4
Computer Science	3
Psychology	2
Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology	1
Chemical Engineering	1
Decision Sciences	1
Health Professions	1
Mathematics	1
Multidisciplinary	1
Nursing	1

*Source:* Scopus, 2021

Table 2 shows that there are subject areas for research and publications containing documents on capital city relocation. Subject areas such as Social Science have become fields of interest for researchers with 100 documents, the most from other subject areas. Fields of study such as Social Sciences are one of the fields of study that contain many studies and research on issues of relocating the capital city. Although dominant, the data above also indicates that the study of capital relocation needs to be understood in various contexts by observing other subject areas. The complexity of the issues of moving the new capital can be observed in other fields to find ideas and the basis for capital development, and this is also based on many researchers in other fields, especially the field of Social science. In social science, many researchers start the idea of the urgency of moving the capital by observing other fields of study, such as environmental issues, natural resources, agriculture, and the economy. This tendency is observed that researchers in subject areas such as Social Science need documents or research results in other fields to build ideas and analyzes.

### **Mapping of Publications and Research Topics in the Socio-Political Sector Related to the Relocation of the Capital**

Based on the trend of previous data, it is known that studies on capital city relocation are widely researched and published in the subject area of Social Science.

Subject areas such as social science are areas of interest to researchers. Several research topics later influenced the interest of researchers in this field, and these can be observed in Table 3.

**Tabel 3.** Topics/Themes Based on Keywords in Research Publication Documents

Topics/Themes	Results	Topics/Themes	Results
Relocation	13,0%	Social Capital	1,9%
Capital City	6,8%	State Building	1,9%
Urban Economy	4,3%	Sustainable Development	1,9%
Urban Planning	4,3%	Urban Poor	1,9%
Informal Settlement	3,1%	Climate Change	1,2%
Metropolitan Area	3,1%	Economic Development	1,2%
Urban Area	3,1%	Economic Growth	1,2%
Urban Development	3,1%	Education	1,2%
Urban Housing	3,1%	Government Relocation	1,2%
Urbanization	3,1%	Identity Construction	1,2%
Labor Migration	2,5%	Marginalization	1,2%
Public Sector	2,5%	Modernization	1,2%
Suburbanization	2,5%	Participatory Approach	1,2%
Urban Policy	2,5%	Political Geography	1,2%
Corporate Strategy	1,9%	Political History	1,2%
Economic Change	1,9%	Political Power	1,2%
Governance Approach	1,9%	Regional Development	1,2%
Human Capital	1,9%	Stakeholder	1,2%
Immigrant Population	1,9%	State Role	1,2%
Low Income Population	1,9%	Urban Growth	1,2%
National Identity	1,9%	Urban Population	1,2%
Regional Planning	1,9%		

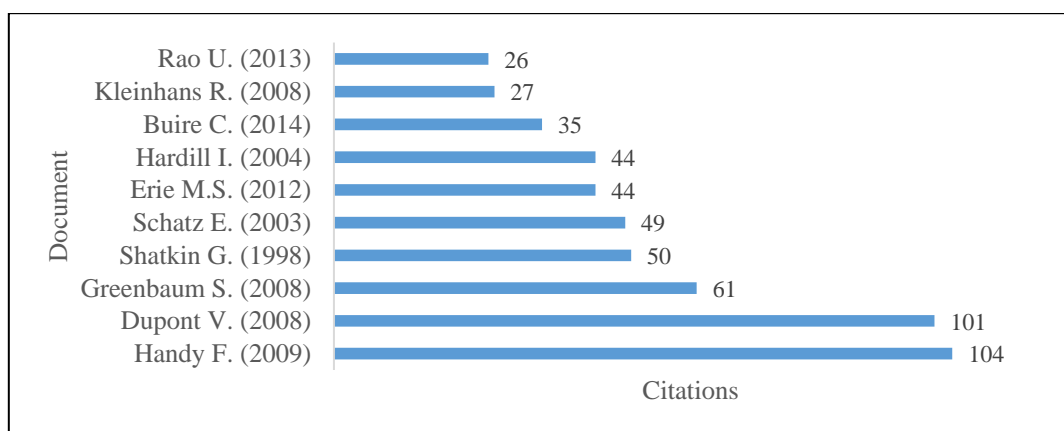
Source: Scopus, 2021

Table 3 shows published documents according to the subject area of socio-political research on capital city relocation. The higher the results and the percentage of topics discussed, the more popular the topic is discussed in the publication document, while the lower the results and percentage, the lower the topic is discussed in the publication document. The mapping results also help other future researchers shape the position of research contributions on capital city relocation. Although it is not significant in assessing the relocation of the nation's capital, it helps future researchers to see and evaluate research gaps and novelty in their research documents.

Some topics are considered to be able to assist subsequent researchers in analyzing the same issues or cases, including topics on relocation, capital city, urban economy, urban planning, informal settlement, metropolitan area, urban area, urban development, urban housing, urbanization, labor migration, public sector, suburbanization, urban policy, corporate strategy, economic change, governance approach, human capital, immigrant population, low-income population, national identity, regional planning, social capital, state-building, sustainable development, urban poor, climate change, economic development, economic growth, education, government relocation, identity construction, marginalization, modernization, participatory



approach, political geography, political history, political power, regional development, stakeholders, state roles, urban growth, and urban population. All of these topics are relevant to the study of moving to the capital city.



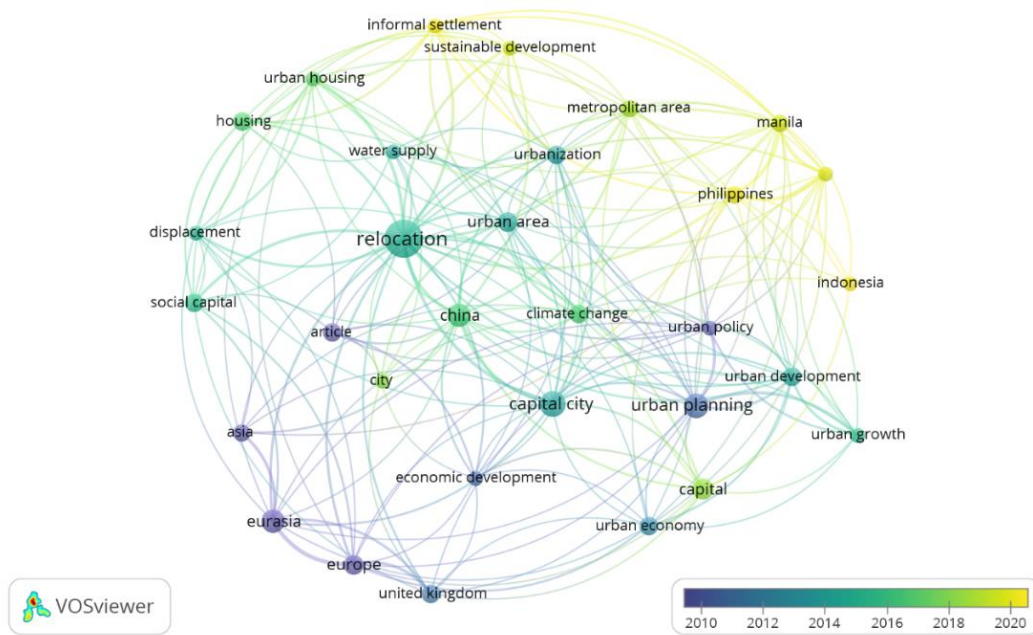
**Figure 5.** Number of Author's Document Citations in the Field of Social and Political Research

Figure 5 shows that authors' documents have a high number of citations with a minimum of 26 citations. The number of citations affects other published documents. It is also known that the document belonging to Handy F. (2009) has 104 citations, the highest of all other documents. The study outlines factors such as individual and organizational levels that influence participation in reducing the effects of relocation for immigrants when trying to regain the social and human capital lost in the migration process (Handy & Greenspan, 2009). The Dupont V. (2008) document examines demolition cases of slum areas in Delhi and new land use. The study has contributed to restructuring urban spaces in the capital city (Dupont, 2008).

More recent publications are found in documents belonging to Buire C. (2014) and Erie M.S. (2012). These documents include the latest documents cited by many other documents. The document analyzes Angola with Luanda as its capital. Through its infrastructure policy for resources, Luanda has become the first beneficiary of the construction sector. This article examines resettlement through the National Reconstruction Program (Buire, 2014), while another study examines the rights of individuals to protect their property rights in the urbanization process (Erie, 2012). Based on the documents above, there are still few specifications on the study of the relocation of the new capital, although the above study has influenced the views of other researchers on two issues regarding the city and the process of relocation. It is considered helpful in establishing the basis for much more relevant research in the future.

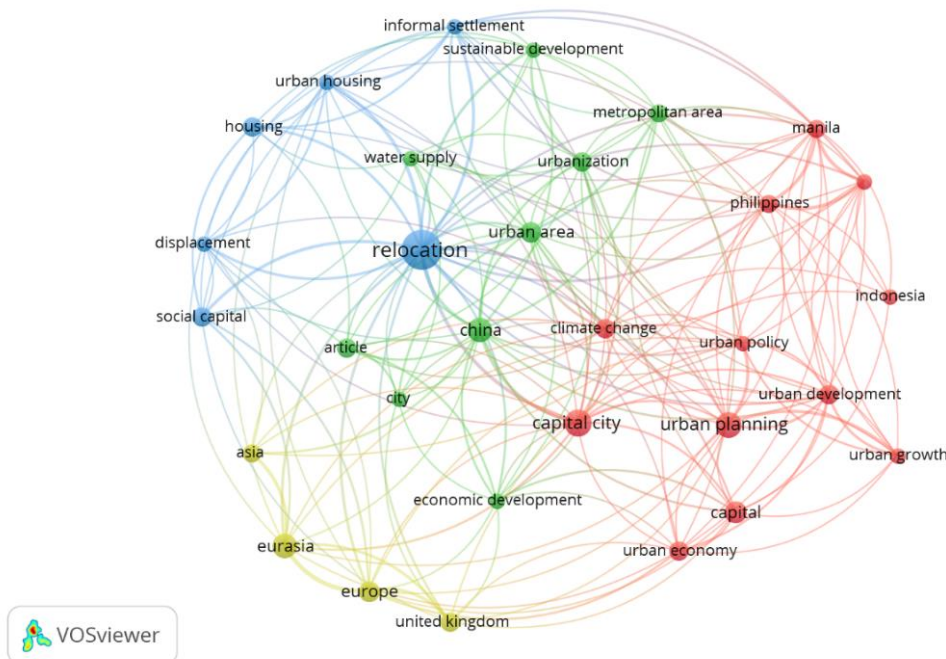
### Research Trends on Relocation of the Capital City in Indonesia

The plan to relocate the nation's capital is currently attracting the attention of global researchers, including Indonesian researchers. The growing issue is considered necessary for research and evaluation as part of the idea of moving. In a certain period, research topics related to the relocation of the Indonesian capital are widely analyzed in 2020.



**Figure 6.** Analysis Co-Accurance Overlay Visualization of Capital City Relocation

Figure 6 shows that capital city relocation related to cases in Indonesia is still very minimal in previous years. New research and publications were discovered in 2020.



**Figure 7.** Analysis Co-Accurance Network Visualization of Capital City Relocation

Figure 7 shows that capital relocation related to Indonesian issues often covers urban policy, urban planning, urban development, urban growth, and climate change. So it is necessary to review other relevant topics to assist researchers in the latest topics,

and it is recommended to review the previous data in Table 4. As for research documents related to case studies in the Asian region such as Indonesia, it can be seen in Table 4.

**Table 4.** Number of Documents Based on Case Studies in Asia (Indonesia)

No	Document title	Authors	Year	Source	Cited
1	Analysis of the level of community readiness in Penajam Sub-District as a buffer area for the plan to move the Capital City of Nega	Syafitri, E.D., Dewanti, A.N., Ulimaz, M.	2021	IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science	0
2	Climate analog and future appearance of novel climate in Southeast Asia	Nguyen-Thi, T., Ngo-Duc, T., Tangang, F.T., (...), Phan-Van, T., Narisma, G.	2021	International Journal of Climatology	5
3	Twitter sentiment analysis of the relocation of Indonesia's capital city	Sutoyo, E., Almaarif, A.	2020	Bulletin of Electrical Engineering and Informatics	5
4	Sustainability prediction model for capital city relocation in Indonesia based on inclusive wealth and system dynamics	Shimamura, T., Mizunoya, T.	2020	Sustainability (Switzerland)	2
5	Preliminary study of Indonesia capital city relocation based on disaster mitigation principle with the mental model approach	Nur Azhar, H., Putri Fatima, H.H., Tamas, I.N.	2020	E3S Web of Conferences	0
6	Perspective: Climate Change and the Relocation of Indonesia's Capital to Borneo	Van de Vuurst, P., Escobar, L.E.	2020	Frontiers in Earth Science	1
7	Discourse about the government's political goal to move the capital of Indonesia	Sugihartati, R., Susilo, D., Putranto, T.D.	2020	International Journal of Innovation, Creativity, and Change	1

*Source:* Scopus, 2021

Table 4 shows that only a few published research documents cover topics around the issues of moving to the capital city in Indonesia. This research shows that there is still very little interest in reviewing these topics. Nevertheless, several research results

obtained from the seven documents above are considered necessary in developing subsequent research, and the results of these studies are mapped as follows. The relocation of the capital city is a new phenomenon. Several countries, including the United States, Turkey, Brazil, and Australia, have also moved their capital cities (Azhar et al., 2020). Several other countries, for example, Russia, have moved their national capitals based on political events, but this is only temporary (Gritsai & Wusten, 2000). Brazil has also moved its capital city from Rio de Janeiro to Brasilia in 1956 due to overcrowding. (Morten & Oliveira, 2018). Regions in Southeast Asia, such as Malaysia, have also moved their capital cities in 1999. Due to the chaos of the city, the capital was moved from Kuala Lumpur to Putrajaya. When the capital moved to Putrajaya, it turned out to have significant economic development (Schatz, 2003).

Several countries have experienced moving the capital city of a country for various reasons, including Indonesia. The relocation of the capital city of Indonesia is part of the national idea of sustainable development, and this is the readiness and condition of the community to support and contribute to the idea of development (Syafitri, Dewanti, & Ulimaz, 2021). Other studies identify the problem of climate analog, novel climate, regional climate models in the Southeast Asia region as primary considerations. However, this study does not discuss the relocation of the Indonesian capital (Nguyen-Thi et al., 2021), while another study considers moving the Indonesian capital based on the potential for future disasters (Azhar et al., 2020).

The idea of moving to the capital city of Indonesia is very central to relocating the center of politics and government and has the potential to move the economy evenly. Although there is a reaction to this idea, it is possible to be used as material for the subsequent government evaluation (Sutoyo & Almaarif, 2020). Furthermore, the impact and consequences of the Indonesian government's decision to move the capital city of Jakarta to Kalimantan also need to consider the economic, human, and environmental impacts. It can be achieved by developing predictive simulation models to identify possible outcomes such as population and increased immigration to new capitals, human income, investment, and capital (Shimamura & Mizunoya, 2020).

Moving the capital city from Jakarta to Kalimantan could turn into a significant disaster that affects biodiversity and the surrounding ecosystem. Further studies and more serious observations are needed, depending on the government's response (Van de Vuurst & Escobar, 2020). Apart from the government's goal of economic equality, the concept of a smart city, and the geographical location of moving the capital city from Jakarta to Kalimantan, it still needs to be prepared and analyzed, especially budget and cost issues. These findings will come in the face of significant budget challenges by the government, and they could affect national economic gatherings (Sugihartati, Susilo, & Putranto, 2020). Based on the data result above, it is known that there are very few research publications in the socio-political field regarding the relocation of the capital city of Indonesia, but some trends are expected to influence research trends in the future.

## **CONCLUSION**

This study analyzes the recent changes in the discourse of moving the capital city of Indonesia by exploring global research documents. This study found 176 research documents but very few detailed studies on moving the capital city of a country, especially those related to cases in Indonesia. However, some of these documents can

help further research that the idea of moving the capital city cannot be separated from other topics of discussion and even tends to help develop research, especially in the socio-political field. There is a map of relevant topics in studying the discourse of moving the country's capital in the socio-political field. Pertinent several topics were mapped, including urbanization, metropolitan areas, urban development, migration, public sector, policy, economic change, governance, human capital, national identity, regional planning, social capital, country development, sustainable development, identity construction, climate change, marginalization, modernization, participatory approaches, political geography, and others. The idea of building a new capital is the latest issue that has been widely discussed in Indonesia. Research results are needed to help observe these fundamental ideas by analyzing several published documents available globally. It helps study the evolution of the discourse of moving the new capital city. These research topics help prospective researchers to examine and explore future research topics regarding the study of moving to the capital city of Indonesia.

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