

POLITICAL COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES IN CONFLICT RESOLUTION FOR THE RELOCATION OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL: A CONSTRUCTIVE AND COLLABORATIVE APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

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The relocation of the National Capital City (IKN) from Jakarta to East Kalimantan is a strategic policy that presents various challenges, including the existence of complex political conflicts. These conflicts involve rejection from indigenous peoples regarding land rights, concerns about environmental impacts, and a lack of public participation in the decision-making process. This study aims to examine the role of communication in the management of political conflicts arising from this policy. Through the application of Conflict Theory by Littlejohn, Constructive Controversy by Peter T. Coleman, and Theory of Cooperation and Competition by Morton Deutsch, this study analyzes the role of communication in easing conflicts, building cooperation, and achieving consensus among stakeholders. This study applies the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method to identify studies related to political communication and conflict resolution in the context of public policy in the 2022–2024 period. The results show that public resistance can be attributed to the inadequacy of inclusive narratives and the lack of participatory dialogue. A communication approach that prioritizes collaboration through constructive dialogue and narratives that reflect common interests has the potential to turn destructive conflicts into a more productive negotiation process. The conclusions obtained from this study are in the form of suggestions for implementing a clearer communication strategy, involving all parties, and focusing on collaboration to create consensus among stakeholders.

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1. Introduction

The relocation of the Indonesian Capital City (IKN) from Jakarta to East Kalimantan is a strategic project that is expected to overcome development inequality between Java Island and other regions, as well as reduce the burden on Jakarta as an economic and government center. This policy cannot be separated from complex challenges, especially in social, political, and environmental aspects. One of the main issues is resistance from indigenous peoples who feel threatened with their land rights, which are an integral part of their identity and life

(Ramadhani, 2023; Putri, 2024). There are serious concerns about environmental impacts, including deforestation, biodiversity loss, and increased carbon emissions due to massive development (Salsabila & Nurwati, 2020; Ramadhany, 2023; Siagian et al., 2022).

Transparency in project funding is a key focus. With a significant budget and reliance on foreign investment, the public questions the government's way of ensuring fair and accountable fund management. The lack of local community participation in the decision-making process exacerbates tensions and creates the perception that these policies benefit political elites and investors more than local communities (Yuliarti et al., 2024)

Indigenous peoples' resistance to the relocation of the capital is often rooted in uncertainty regarding land rights and access to natural resources. Indigenous peoples in East Kalimantan are worried that this displacement will result in the neglect of their rights and threaten their survival (Ramadhani, 2023; Putri, 2024). Research shows that the active participation of communities in project planning and implementation is essential to reduce conflicts and ensure that their rights are recognized and respected (Putri, 2024; Lung, 2024). Therefore, an inclusive and collaborative approach between the government and local communities is urgently needed to achieve sustainable development goals.

From an environmental perspective, the relocation of the capital to East Kalimantan has the potential to cause significant deforestation. East Kalimantan, which is already facing deforestation due to mining activities and plantation expansion, could experience an increase in the rate of deforestation due to the need for land for new settlements and infrastructure (Ramadhany, 2023; Kartikasari et al., 2018; Nawawi, 2024). Research shows that mining activities, particularly coal mining, have contributed greatly to land cover change and ecosystem degradation in the region (Kartikasari et al., 2018; Sonny & Wardhana, 2020). Therefore, it is important to implement policies that focus on sustainability, such as the "Forest City" concept that aims to maintain the function of forests and reduce negative impacts on the environment (Siagian et al., 2022; Agus, 2024).

The impact on biodiversity is also a major concern. Unplanned development can result in habitat loss for endemic species and disrupt local ecosystems (Salsabila & Nurwati, 2020; Ramadhany, 2023). Effective mitigation strategies, including forest rehabilitation and sustainable management of natural resources, must be integrated in capital relocation plans (Lung, 2024; Angi & Wiati, 2015). Policies such as REDD+ (*Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation*) can be one of the solutions to reduce carbon emissions and maintain environmental sustainability in East Kalimantan (Wahyuni & Suranto, 2021; Amalia et al., 2019).

Overall, the relocation of the capital to East Kalimantan offers an opportunity to drive economic growth in the Eastern Indonesia region, but it also brings significant challenges. Therefore, a careful and participatory approach to the planning and implementation of these projects is essential to ensure that negative impacts can be minimized and that the benefits of development can be felt by all parties, including indigenous peoples and the environment (Putri, 2024; Siagian et al., 2022; Agus, 2024).

The phenomenon of community resistance to the transfer of IKN shows that there are shortcomings in inclusive policy narratives and participatory dialogue between the government and stakeholders. The conflict involves land rights, where indigenous peoples in East Kalimantan reject the use of customary land without adequate consultation, arguing that the project threatens the sustainability of their culture. Second, environmental impact. Environmental activists warn of the potential for significant ecosystem damage due to large-scale infrastructure development. Finally, regarding non-transparent communication. The government often uses a one-way communication approach, which reinforces the perception of elite dominance and marginalization of local communities (Fahrudin et al., 2022).

Communication has a significant role in managing this conflict. However, previous research has shown that government communication approaches are often one-way and less inclusive, potentially strengthening the gap between decision-makers and affected communities. This condition has resulted in stronger resistance, especially from groups who feel marginalized by the policy. This research focuses on the use of communication to create an inclusive dialogue and build consensus among all stakeholders (Mustaqim, 2022).

Communication plays a crucial element in managing this conflict. Previous studies have shown that communication carried out by the government is often one-way, without the involvement of the community in participatory dialogue (Firdaus Marsun et al., 2023). Previous research presents significant information, as shown in the following table:

Table 1. Relevant Previous Studies

Research and Researcher Name	Problems	Paradigm
Problems of Political Communication in Funding the Development of the National Capital of the Archipelago - Abdul Rahman Ma'mun (2023)	Lack of a single narrative and inclusive communication strategy in the IKN relocation policy	Constructivism
Analysis of Political Communication in Accelerating the Development of the Nusantara Capital City Towards a Sustainable City - Hairunnisa and Syaka (2022)	The importance of local cultural synergy, socio-economic sustainability, and technological innovation in IKN political communication	Constructivism
Framing Analysis of the News of the Relocation of the New National Capital on CNN Indonesia Online Media - Irza Triamanda et al. (2023)	News frames that do not involve the opinion of the affected public	Critical

Source: Researchers (2024)

The findings of these studies indicate that government communication strategies often override the potential for dialogue between actors that can result in collaborative solutions. This research-based article aims to explore the effective use of communication in defusing political conflicts and building consensus among all stakeholders (Yuliana & Atikurrahman, 2022).

This study focuses on the following problems, (1) How does government political communication affect public resistance to the relocation of IKN? (2) How can communication theory be applied in the management of political conflicts that arise? (3) What are effective communication strategies to create inclusive dialogue and build consensus between actors? Based on the three problem formulations that have been determined, this study aims to analyze the role of political communication in conflict management related to the IKN transfer policy. Furthermore, explore inclusive communication mechanisms to create consensus among stakeholders. Finally, provide theory-based recommendations for effective political communication strategies.

The theoretical benefits of this research contribute to the development of political communication theory and conflict resolution in the context of public policy. Practically, this research offers guidance for policymakers in designing an inclusive, transparent, and effective communication strategy. The results of this study have important implications, including (1) Public Policy: Providing insight for the government to increase transparency and community involvement in the decision-making process. (2) Conflict Resolution: Provides a constructive dialogue-based approach to managing complex political conflicts. (3)

Sustainable Development: Encouraging the integration of social, cultural, and environmental aspects in the IKN relocation policy.

2. Methods

This study uses the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method to identify, evaluate, and synthesize relevant studies related to political communication and conflict resolution in the context of the policy of relocating the National Capital (IKN). The SLR method is a systematic and structured approach to collecting and analyzing existing literature, which has proven effective in providing a deeper understanding of complex issues such as political communication and conflict resolution (Forsyth et al., 2014; , Chambers et al., 2011).

In the context of political communication, SLRs can help identify how communication between the government and the public can affect perceptions and responses to the IKN relocation policy. For example, research shows that effective communication can increase public participation and reduce dissatisfaction with government policies (Grimshaw et al., 2012). SLRs can also reveal flaws in the existing literature, thus providing direction for further research that can enrich the understanding of communication dynamics in the context of public policy (Forsyth et al., 2014).

In terms of conflict resolution, SLRs provide insight into strategies that have proven effective in managing conflicts that may arise as a result of IKN relocation policies. Previous research has shown that mediation and dialogue approaches between the parties involved can be an effective method of resolving conflicts (Wall & Dunne, 2012; Sabri et al., 2022). Using SLR, researchers can identify various methods and approaches that have been applied in similar contexts, as well as evaluate their effectiveness in resolving conflicts related to public policy (Yan, 2014).

SLRs can also provide an understanding of how external factors, such as public opinion and relations between countries, can affect the dynamics of conflict and political communication (Melin, 2011). Thus, this study not only focuses on the analysis of existing literature, but also seeks to develop a more comprehensive framework to understand the interaction between political communication and conflict resolution in the context of IKN relocation policy. Overall, the application of the SLR method in this study is expected to make a significant contribution to the understanding of political communication and conflict resolution, as well as offer evidence-based recommendations for better decision-making in the context of IKN relocation policies. This method involves the following steps presented in the table below:

Table 2. Research Steps and Procedures

No	Step	Research Procedure
1	Research Protocol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research Question: Focus on how political communication can be used to manage conflict and create consensus among stakeholders. • Inclusion Criteria: The study, published in the 2022–2024 time frame, focuses on political communication, conflict resolution, and public policies related to the relocation of IKN or other major infrastructure projects. • Exclusion Criteria: Studies that are not geographically relevant (not related to Indonesia) or temporal (outside the 2022–2024 period).

No	Step	Research Procedure
2	Data Collection Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Sources: Articles in academic journals, books, mass media reports, and government policy documents. • Electronic Databases: Google Scholar, and national online mass media. • Keywords: "Relocation of the National Capital", "political conflict", "political communication", "conflict resolution", "constructive dialogue". • Selection Process: Using the PRISMA (<i>Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses</i>) approach to screen relevant literature.
3	Data Analysis Techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thematic Analysis: Identifies key themes in related study narratives, such as communication patterns, community resistance, and conflict resolution strategies. • Narrative Synthesis: Integrating findings from various sources to provide a comprehensive picture of the dynamics of political communication in the context of the transfer of IKN by analysis using the theoretical scalpel of <i>Conflict Theory</i> by Littlejohn, <i>Constructive Controversy</i> by Peter T. Coleman, and <i>Theory of Cooperation and Competition</i> by Morton Deutsch • Validation of Findings: Through triangulation of data from various sources, such as scientific journals, government reports, and media reports.
4	Implementation Stages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literature Identification: Initial searches were conducted to gather literature that met the inclusion criteria. • Literature Selection: Literature that does not meet the inclusion and exclusion criteria is eliminated. • Data Coding: Data from selected literature is encoded by categories, such as the actors involved, communication strategies, and conflict outcomes. • Synthesis of Results: Drawing conclusions based on patterns and findings from the analyzed literature.

Source: Researchers (2024)

This method allows researchers to provide in-depth and evidence-based analysis relevant to the context of IKN relocation policies, while providing applicable recommendations for policymakers.

3. Results & Discussion

To identify and integrate data from various academic sources, this study uses a *Systematic Literature Review* (SLR) approach which is carried out in four stages. In the first stage, the literature is identified. Fifty articles and reports from databases such as Google Scholar and mass media articles were selected based on relevance to the research topic. Of the 50 selected articles, 35 were selected based on inclusion criteria, such as publication in the last five years, and focused on conflict communication strategies. Third stage, Data Extraction: Key results are identified by extracting data from selected literature using standard templates. The next stage, Data Synthesis: Important patterns and themes in political communication strategies are identified through the synthesis of collected data. The data collected from the literature covers various dimensions of political communication strategies illustrated in the table below.

Table 3. Data Table of Research Results

Literature Category	Amount	Key findings
Public Dialogue Strategy	12	Increase community engagement

Literature Category	Amount	Key findings
Information Campaign	10	Dissemination of information through local media
Use of Digital Media	8	The effectiveness of social media in building opinions
Conflict Management	5	Mediation and compromise-based approach

The government uses a communication approach centered on discussion and involvement of local communities. The results show that this approach has the ability to foster trust among people directly affected by the relocation of IKN. Some of the key approaches include (1) Public Dialogue: The government holds open meetings with local residents to understand their needs and concerns. (2) Information Campaign: Providing pamphlets and educational videos explaining the long-term benefits of relocating IKN. (3) Partnerships with Local Media: Local media play an important role in promoting this strategy (Yuliana & Atikurrahman, 2022).

The focus of this research is on the issue of conflicts that occur in the transfer of IKN, especially in the analyzed literature. Conflicts arising from land expropriation without adequate consultation by the government are often rooted in a mismatch of interests between the government and indigenous peoples. In this context, indigenous peoples feel that their rights to customary lands that have spiritual and cultural values are being ignored. For example, a report from Detik.com states that the people of East Kalimantan are reluctant to move the capital because the project does not involve them in the planning process, reflecting dissatisfaction with the lack of transparency and participation in decision-making.

Conflict Theory explains that this conflict arises due to differences in interests and powers between the parties involved. Governments often focus on economic and infrastructure development, while local communities are more concerned about the social and environmental impacts of the project. Research shows that land grabbing without consultation can cause significant environmental damage, which in turn impacts the lives of local communities. For example, unplanned mining activities can result in land damage and water pollution, which is very detrimental to the communities that depend on these natural resources (Romiyanto et al., 2015).

Indigenous peoples' concerns also include the environmental impacts of major projects. Research shows that land-use changes, such as the conversion of peatlands to agricultural or residential land, can lead to high greenhouse gas emissions and ecosystem damage (Gunawan et al., 2020; Chadirin et al., 2016). It is important for the government to consider input from local communities and conduct more in-depth consultations before implementing potentially detrimental projects. In this context, transparency in project funding is also an important issue. People often feel empowered when they don't have access to enough information about how the project is financed and the expected impact.

This can result in distrust of the government and increase the potential for conflict. Therefore, an inclusive and participatory approach to project planning is urgently needed to reduce tensions and build trust between the government and indigenous peoples. Overall,

conflicts arising from land expropriation without adequate consultation reflect a mismatch of interests between the government and local communities. To address these issues, constructive dialogue, transparency in the decision-making process, and attention to the environmental impacts resulting from these projects are needed.

Conflict Theory Analysis: Indonesia Capital City Moving

The main conflicts arise from indigenous peoples' resistance to land grabs without adequate consultation, environmental impact concerns, and a lack of transparency in project funding. Based on *Conflict Theory*, Bartos (2002) this conflict occurs due to a mismatch of interests between the government and the local community. For example, a report from Detik.com titled "East Kalimantan Community Coalition Rejects the Relocation of the Capital City: Procedurally Flawed IKN Law" published in January 2024, shows that there are protests by indigenous peoples who reject the IKN project because it is considered not to involve them in the planning process. Indigenous peoples claim that the land used is customary land that has spiritual and cultural value for their community.

This situation raises tensions because the government prioritizes development without creating an equal dialogue mechanism. *Conflict Theory* emphasizes that this kind of conflict can be managed through recognition of people's rights and fair participation. Previous research has shown that indigenous peoples are often not actively involved in the IKN policy planning process. In this case, conflicts arise from a mismatch between the needs of indigenous peoples who focus on protecting customary lands and cultural sustainability, and the government's interests that focus more on accelerating economic development.

This tension is further complex because government communication is one-way and takes into account the local socio-cultural context. Research by Hairunnisa and Syaka (2022) noted the importance of local cultural integration in political communication strategies to reduce resistance. The absence of parallel dialogue causes indigenous peoples to feel marginalized, thus exacerbating resistance to the IKN project. *Conflict Theory* provides a theoretical basis that explicit recognition of indigenous peoples' rights and information transparency are key steps to effectively manage these conflicts.

Tensions between governments and indigenous peoples often arise when economic development is prioritized in the absence of equal dialogue. In this context, Conflict Theory emphasizes the importance of recognizing the rights of communities and fair participation in managing such conflicts. Research shows that indigenous peoples are often not involved in the policy planning process, leading to a mismatch between their needs, such as customary land protection and cultural sustainability, with government interests that focus more on accelerating economic development (Scheidel et al., 2023; Poelzer et al., 2022).

For example, Scheidel et al. revealed that industrial and extractive development projects can threaten indigenous peoples' way of life, including their rights to land and cultural diversity (Scheidel et al., 2023). This study shows that 45.7% of indigenous groups involved in environmental conflicts experience negative impacts from these projects. On the other hand, Poelzer et al. emphasized that the recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples and their involvement in government interactions can prevent conflicts and even facilitate industrial development (Poelzer et al., 2022). This shows that equal dialogue and recognition of rights can create a more harmonious relationship between the government and indigenous peoples. Furthermore, Simanjuntak and Lestarini highlighted the importance of applying

customary law in resolving conflicts involving indigenous peoples (SIMANJUNTAK & Lestarini, 2022).

They argue that responsive customary law can help governments in handling land conflicts more effectively, provided there is strong political will from the government to recognize and respect the rights of indigenous peoples. In this context, recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples is not only important for social justice, but also for the sustainability of more inclusive development. In many cases, conflicts arise due to injustices in the management of natural resources. For example, Aditya pointed out that indigenous peoples are often victims of resource extraction programs run by governments and multinational corporations, which neglect their rights to land and resources (Aditya, 2023).

This research highlights the need for a more equitable approach to resource management, where indigenous peoples are actively involved in decision-making that affects their lives. Thus, in order to manage conflicts arising from tensions between development and the rights of indigenous peoples, it is important for governments to create equal dialogue mechanisms and recognize the rights of indigenous peoples. This will not only help prevent conflicts, but will also ensure that the development carried out can be sustainable and benefit all parties involved.

Constructive Controversy Theory Approach to Indonesia Capital City Moving Conflict

Approaching *Constructive Controversy*, Johnson (2000) emphasizes that inclusive and structured dialogue can bridge differences of views and create innovative solutions. In the context of the transfer of IKN, this theory is relevant to manage the resistance of indigenous peoples who feel their rights are being ignored. Unfortunately, the government's discussion forums are often one-sided, without providing enough space for local communities to voice their concerns.

For example, a report from Tempo.co titled "*5 Polemik IKN: Mematok Tanah Warga Lokal hingga Potensi Pelanggaran HAM*," (5 IKN Polemics: Pegging Local Residents' Land to Potential Human Rights Violations) published in January 2024, revealed that government consultations with local communities have been unsuccessful in addressing key issues such as social and ecological impacts. These consultations are not only less inclusive, but they also fail to offer concrete follow-up mechanisms. As a result, resistance to this project continues to increase.

Conflict Theory and *Constructive Controversy* can complement each other in resolving conflicts arising from the IKN relocation policy. *Conflict Theory* identifies that the root of the conflict lies in the mismatch of interests between the government that focuses on rapid economic development and indigenous peoples who defend customary land rights and cultural sustainability. This theory emphasizes the need for recognition of the basic rights and needs of indigenous peoples as a first step to effectively manage conflicts.

In this context, it is important to understand that decision-making that does not involve local communities can trigger discontent and protests. This is in line with research that shows that land conversion, especially those involving agricultural land or land with cultural value, can result in significant social and economic impacts on local communities. Research by Humaira and Ikhwan (2023) shows that land conversion can cause conflicts

between parties who have interests in the land, especially if the converted land has high heritage or cultural value (Humaira & Ikhwan, 2023). In addition, research by Nurpita et al. (2018) highlights that the loss of livelihoods as farmers due to land conversion can reduce the income and economic accessibility of farmer households to food (Nurpita et al., 2018).

Constructive Controversy shows that conflict can be an opportunity for innovation if the parties to the conflict are involved in an equal and constructive dialogue. In the context of IKN, this means creating a discussion space that not only gives indigenous peoples a chance to speak, but also ensures that their views are respected and acted upon. For example, Tempo.co report of the time highlighted that the government failed to address public concerns about ecological and social impacts, as consultations were more of a formality without concrete follow-up.

Theory of Cooperation and Competition: Conflict Analysis of Capital City Moving

Referring to the *Theory of Cooperation and Competition* by Morton Deutsch (2011), the solution to this conflict lies in the creation of cooperation that focuses on common goals. In the context of the relocation of Indonesia's National Capital (IKN), the application of the theory of cooperation and competition by Morton Deutsch is very relevant to understand the dynamics of conflicts that may arise. This theory emphasizes that the creation of cooperation that focuses on common goals can be an effective solution in resolving conflicts. In this case, the government needs to emphasize the benefits that can be felt by local communities, such as improving education and health facilities, as well as new economic opportunities resulting from the relocation of the IKN (Ningtyas, 2024; Coleman et al., 2010). This emphasis on shared goals can help reduce tensions and increase collaboration between governments and communities.

The article from Tempo.co highlights that the lack of transparency in the funding process and community engagement magnifies mistrust, thereby hindering the potential for productive cooperation. This mistrust often arises in contexts where information is not conveyed clearly, and where people feel left out in the decision-making process. Therefore, to turn destructive competition into constructive collaboration, the government needs to create an inclusive narrative and a real participation mechanism for indigenous peoples. This is in line with findings that show that effective communication and negotiation strategies based on ethical values can strengthen cooperation and reduce conflict (Yang, 2012).

The *Constructive Controversy* approach supports this view by showing that disagreement can be the basis for producing more innovative solutions if managed constructively. However, in these cases, the discussion forums held are often not inclusive, causing indigenous peoples to feel their aspirations are being ignored. For example, news from Tempo.co highlights that people's concerns about ecosystem damage are often not discussed in depth in government forums.

Morton Deutsch's Theory of Cooperation and Competition provides an additional perspective that conflicts can be transformed into opportunities for cooperation if communication is focused on a common goal (Deutsch, 2011). In the context of IKN, the government can emphasize the benefits of the project, such as job opportunities and infrastructure development that supports the welfare of local communities. However, without transparency and real involvement, this potential for cooperation is difficult to realize, as noted in various media reports that show public suspicion of the government's priorities that are more skewed towards foreign investors.

The government can solve the problem of political conflicts related to the transfer of the IKN by referring to the theories that have been used as references. The first step is to integrate the principles of Conflict Theory by creating a clear mechanism for recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples, including customary land rights. This must be accompanied by transparency in the decision-making process, which involves all stakeholders on an equal footing.

The Constructive Controversy *approach* can be implemented by creating an inclusive and structured dialogue space, where indigenous peoples, governments, and investors can exchange views openly. In this context, the government needs to ensure that the results of the dialogue are followed up in the form of policies that respect the interests of all parties.

Referring to the *Theory of Cooperation and Competition*, the government can encourage cooperation by emphasizing common goals, such as sustainable development and economic benefits that can be felt by local communities. For this reason, the policy narrative must be changed to be more inclusive, by prioritizing aspects of community welfare and environmental sustainability. As a concrete action, the government can: (1) Establish an independent committee consisting of representatives of indigenous peoples, local governments, and environmental experts to monitor and evaluate policy impacts in a transparent manner. (2) Conduct regular public consultations with documented results that can be accessed by all parties. (3) Provide fair compensation to affected communities, both in the form of materials and training to increase their economic capacity. (5) Ensuring the involvement of indigenous peoples in the project planning and implementation process through deliberative forums focused on constructive solutions. With these measures, governments can leverage approaches from these theories to build trust and achieve more sustainable conflict resolution.

To reduce conflict, it is important for governments to implement a more inclusive and transparent approach to decision-making involving local communities. Overall, the conflicts that occurred in East Kalimantan related to the IKN project reflected a mismatch of interests between the government and indigenous peoples, which was exacerbated by a lack of consultation, transparency, and attention to environmental impacts. To achieve sustainable solutions, constructive dialogue and active participation from all parties involved are needed (Aditya Arta Listianto, 2024).

For comparison, during the construction of the Trans-Java Toll Road, local media outlets in Central Java played a crucial role in disseminating information about the project's benefits and addressing community concerns. Similarly, social media campaigns during the development of the MRT Jakarta project helped engage younger audiences and reduce public resistance by providing transparent updates and interactive Q&A sessions. While social media offers a powerful platform for engagement, it also poses risks such as the spread of misinformation and polarization. To address this, the government can implement fact-checking mechanisms and collaborate with trusted influencers to ensure accurate information dissemination

To foster cooperation, the government could establish a joint task force consisting of representatives from local communities, environmental organizations, and government agencies. This task force could oversee the implementation of the IKN project, ensuring that

the interests of all stakeholders are balanced. Additionally, community advisory boards could be created to provide ongoing feedback and ensure that local concerns are addressed throughout the project's lifecycle.

4. Conclusion

In managing political conflicts that arise due to the relocation of the National Capital City (IKN), collaboration-based communication, inclusive dialogue, and transparency are very important. Research shows that an approach that involves all stakeholders in the decision-making process can reduce public resistance and increase public trust in the government. In this study, conflict theory provides a framework for understanding how recognition of indigenous peoples' rights and equitable participation can be an important first step in overcoming conflict. By engaging people in an open and inclusive dialogue, governments can create a space for all voices to be heard, which in turn can reduce tensions and create more sustainable solutions. The *Constructive Controversy* approach emphasizes the importance of structured dialogue that allows conflicting parties to interact productively. In the context of the IKN move, this dialogue can serve as a platform to explore various perspectives and produce innovative solutions that respect the interests of all parties.

This research shows that when conflict is managed through constructive dialogue, it can transform conflict dynamics into opportunities for greater collaboration and innovation in public policy. This approach not only helps in conflict resolution, but also in building stronger relationships between governments and communities. Meanwhile, *the Theory of Cooperation and Competition* highlights the importance of creating cooperation that focuses on common goals, such as sustainable development that provides benefits to all stakeholders. The issue of relocating the IKN, creating a mutually beneficial agreement between the government and local communities is the key to achieving sustainable development goals. This research shows that when all parties feel involved and benefit, then the likelihood of reaching a peaceful and productive agreement increases.

A strategy that prioritizes cooperation and collaboration among various stakeholders is urgently needed to ensure that the relocation of the IKN can be carried out in a fair and sustainable way. Thus, a combination of inclusive communication, constructive dialogue, and cooperation focused on common goals can be key to managing political conflicts that arise as a result of the relocation of the IKN. This approach not only helps in resolving conflicts, but also in building trust and better collaboration between the government and the community, which will ultimately support the success of the IKN relocation itself.

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations are proposed for policymakers:

- Establish transparent and inclusive communication channels, such as regular public consultations and digital platforms for feedback.
- Create joint task forces or community advisory boards to ensure ongoing collaboration between the government and local communities.
- Implement fact-checking mechanisms and collaborate with trusted influencers to mitigate the risks of misinformation on social media.
- Provide fair compensation and capacity-building programs for affected communities to ensure that they benefit from the IKN project."

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