

# Local Wisdom-Based Village Potential of Talekoi and Danau Bambure Village: IKN Buffer Areas

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## ABSTRACT

The results of available natural resources became a village potential that deserved to be developed as an independent effort for the village's well-being. This research aimed to reveal the potential of the local wisdom-based village in Talekoi and Danau Bambure Village as an effort to strengthen the IKN buffer areas. Qualitative research with phenomenological designs was the analytical tool. Research informants comprised two village chiefs, two public figures, and two youth figures. Data collection methods included partitional observations, in-depth interviews, and document study. The data analysis used was an interactive model of Miles and Huberman. The result of the research showed that the stink bean farm and salted fish processing from Talekoi Village was an economic activity for promising village potential. Furthermore, lake tourism and clean water in Danau Bambure Village became the leading potential in utilizing local wisdom-based village potential and preparing the village's well-being to strengthen the IKN buffer areas.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Economic development will require a wide range of strategic efforts undertaken through the support of existing potential (Sahota, 2020) and to increase the per capita income of a region in the long term (Radulescu, Serbanescu, & Sinis, 2018; Wahidin, Firmansyah, & Astuti, 2021) towards the prosperity of a country (Büyüksarıkulak & Kahramanoğlu, 2019). Indonesia has a wide range of potential in every region that can be developed to enhance prosperity and economy (Rohmah, 2019). It aligns with the objectives of autonomous regions, which are to foster independence and development of regional potential (Rakhman, 2019). Recognizing the potential of the region helps discover the socioeconomic and cultural potential (Moerad, Susilowati, & Windiani, 2016; Arliman, 2018) and reduce dependence on central government development funds (Harsono, Purnamawati, & Demung, 2023; Fitriyanto, 2021). Potential for additional areas that are realized concerning the village potential (including human, natural, and environmental resources) aligns with economic sustainability (Bambang, 2016) to promote village excellence (Fitriyanto, 2021), and subsequently enhance community efforts (Attar, Hakim, & Yanuwadi, 2013). Therefore, the village's potential development strategy should be based on potential aspects of the village (Krisnawati, Susanto, & Sutarmin, 2019) and local wisdom by optimizing and utilizing natural resources (Ririhena, Manuhuttu, Nahumury, & Tjilen, 2022).

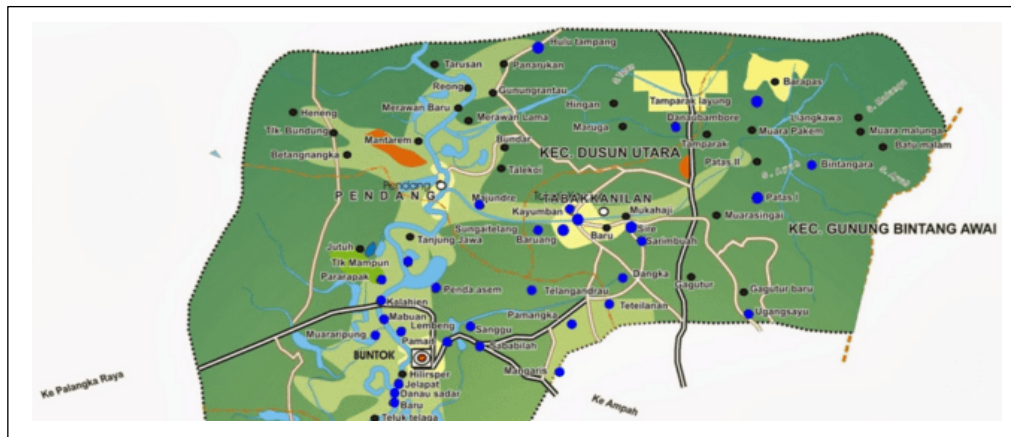
Village has the right of origin and the customary right to regulate and protect the interest of the local community (Peraturan Perundang-Undangan, 2014). This allows the village to become autonomous in managing government affairs and its economic resources, encourage community initiatives, and respect rights (Peraturan Pemerintah No. 47, 2015). However, the government's effort to build the economy through village potential with the allocation of village funds that reached 1 billion per village has not been able to reduce the percentage of the village left behind (Faoziyah & Salim, 2020). The government's interference prevents the villagers from using their creativity and innovation to manage and run the economic machine in the village (Tarmidzi & Arismiyati, 2018), so village planning is a mere formality (Sahdan, Minardi, Firdaus, & Wijaya, 2023).

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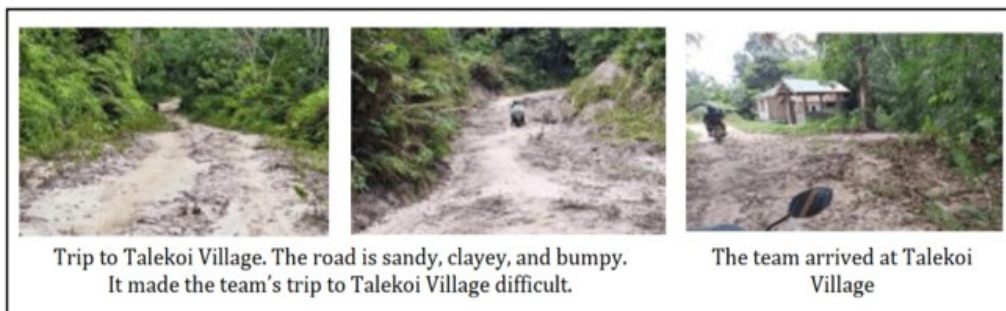
E-mail addresses: [luluk3harinie@feb.upr.ac.id](mailto:luluk3harinie@feb.upr.ac.id)

The economies in Talekoi and Dana Bambure Village (Dusun Utara District, South Barito Regency, Central Kalimantan) are still not well developed and considered to be falling behind. The two villages can be seen in Figure 1 below. The access road used by the village community for activities belongs to a company that invested in the area and is still mostly clay mixed with coral (Militan, 2023) If the rainy season comes, it will be difficult for people to access the road, so they stay in the village and are unable to leave the village (isolated). During the dry season, the road conditions will be very dusty. The road is not paved but sandy, and in some spots, there are wooden planks that are designed to make it easier for them to access the main road to the two villages. These roads do not belong to the government, but the companies that invest in the area. Therefore, this is the result of the lack of economic development in the community. People who use ships/boats (river transportation) to other areas are aware of the fact that the road used for economic activities does not belong to the government.

Moreover, PLN (electricity) facilities are only available in Talekoi Village which uses generators. Only 65 houses have electricity. However, Danau Bambure Village does not have electricity (Militan, 2023). Furthermore, telecommunication facilities are not available in these two villages. Even though it is stated that all villages/sub-districts in Dusun Utara District have telephone signals, the signal conditions are weak (Militan, 2023). Talekoi Village is located 75 km away from the Regency Capital, while Danau Bambure is 90 km away from the Regency Capital (Figure 1), and the topography of both villages is plain, hence one can imagine how difficult it is for the communities to carry out their daily activities for economic fulfillment (Figures 2 and 3).



**Figure 1.** Talekoi and Danau Bambure Village



Trip to Talekoi Village. The road is sandy, clayey, and bumpy. It made the team's trip to Talekoi Village difficult.

The team arrived at Talekoi Village

**Figure 2.** Access to Talekoi Village



Trip to Danau Bambure Village. The sandy road made the team's trip to Danau Bambure Village difficult

The team arrived at the Danau Bambure Village gate

The team arrived at Danau Bambure Village

**Figure 3.** Access to Danau Bambure Village

The tribes of Maanyan, Dusun, and Bakumpai are the native residents of the two villages They live on the banks of the Barito river bank. Table 1 below shows the area and total population for the area.

**Table 1.** Population Distribution and Density by Village in Dusun Utara Subdistrict, 2022

Village	Total Population	Percentage of Total Population	Total Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population Density per km <sup>2</sup>
Talekoi	1029	6,10	47	22
Danau Bambure	739	4,38	56	13

Source: (Militan, 2022)

The villages have tropical climates that reach 34,94 °C during the day and 21,95 °C during the night. The region around the Barito River is also fertile, with sandy soil that is ideal for agriculture. Therefore, the residents in South Barito Regency focus on agriculture, plantations, and fisheries as the important sectors. In Dusun Utara District, rubber and oil palm plantations are the mainstay sectors (Militan, 2023). This mainstay commodity is indeed suitable for the natural conditions of the region (Tabel 1). Moreover, the activity of tapping rubber has been carried out for a long time and taught from generation to generation (tradition). Furthermore, people have also carried out fishing activities in the Barito River and cut down trees to make materials for houses and boats (crafts) as a source of income. Meanwhile, for the agriculture sector, the community’s tradition is usually to practice shifting cultivation. These facts illustrate that farming, cultivating, and fishing have been carried out for a long time and have become traditions taught to their descendants.

Economic activities like this should be developed and increased to become a regional mainstay potential. These activities have been carried out for generations (tradition) and rely on traditional economic activities based on local wisdom through the use of existing natural resources, such as land conditions that are suitable for plantations and agriculture, as well as conditions in areas surrounded by rivers that are suitable for fishing. The total population compared to the area allows the village potential to be developed/improved (Table 2).

**Table 2.** Production of Rubber and Oil Palm Plantations

Year	Type of Plantation Rubber	Oil Palm
2018	3015,24	188,36
2019	3027,26	189,03
2020	3055,12	190,79
2021	3914,29	192,78
2022	3213,11	402,71

Source: BPS South Barito Regency (Militan, 2023)

The ADD ceiling for Talekoi Village is 521.891 million (2021) increasing to 653.286 million (2022), and Danau Bambure Village is 559.743 million (2021) increasing to 681,8 million (2022) (Peraturan Perundang-Undangan, 2022). The increase in the ADD doesn’t align with the real improvement in the two villages. This shows that economic facilities and infrastructure to support economic activities are deficient (Table 3).

Moreover, the market for trading activities is only carried out on certain days. The existing market is in the form of a market that local people call “Pasar Kaget” and most of the traders are not native residents. Furthermore, there are no active cooperatives in these two villages.

**Table 3.** Economic Facilities and Infrastructures

Social and Welfare	Village	
	Talekoi	Danau Bambure
Semi-permanent market	1	-
Market without building	-	1
Grocery store/stall	3	-
Food stall	1	-

Realizing that the economic condition of the two villages is inversely proportional to natural conditions with a large land area and fertile sandy soil suitable for agriculture/plantation and an area surrounded by the Barito river which is rooted in local wisdom. It can be stated that the two villages actually have great potential which can be developed into specific village characteristics to build the village

economy. This aligns with several research results. (Alfian, 2013) local wisdom is an approach to life and knowledge and a form of life strategy that is reflected in the activities carried out by local communities to meet their needs. Local potential as cultural heritage is expected to stimulate the village economy and improve well-being (Amrita & Handayani, 2021) added that the local knowledge possessed by a group of farmers in their lives is a cultural process. Henceforth, building economic potential through developing village potential should really focus on strengthening demand and using local resources (Fitrijanto, 2021)

Furthermore, the two villages are located in the South Barito area which is one of the crossing routes leading to the New National Capital City, thus, they are IKN buffer areas. Nearby IKN area requires potential development (Fadli & Alexander, 2021). The potentials, such as the agricultural, plantation, and fisheries sectors, are being prepared, so that when the government needs them, everything will be set (Natalia, 2022). IKN can be optimal (sustain) if it gets support from buffer areas. The buffer areas have potential and capacity that can be utilized to meet IKN's needs (Rustan, 2021), while aiming to improve the regional economy, so it continues to grow and develop for the well-being (Natalia, 2022).

Based on some ideas that have been stated, the research aims to reveal the potential of the local wisdom-based village from two underdeveloped villages as IKN buffer areas. Therefore, it is important to reveal the economic potential through village development based on local wisdom in Talekoi Village and Danau Bambure Village, Dusun Utara District, South Barito Regency, Central Kalimantan, as an effort to strengthen buffer areas in supporting IKN.

## 2. METHOD

The research mainly focuses on revealing economic potential through the local wisdom-based villages in Talekoi and Danau Bambure Village as an effort to strengthen the buffer areas in supporting IKN. The research was carried out through qualitative research with the phenomenological design as the analytical tool (Alhazmi & Kaufman, 2022; Moleong, 2014). The phenomenological design with a qualitative descriptive approach uses the steps of intuiting, analyzing, and describing. The next step is to analyze the phenomenon from all sides and perspectives to articulate the essence of the informant's experience (Moustakas, 2013; Shudak, 2018). There were six informants, consisting of the Village Head / Village Secretary (Village Government), and community and youth leaders from Talekoi and Danau Bambure Village. The selection of the informants, hopefully, will reveal more in-depth data regarding community activities as a whole through the Village Government, then community and youth leaders as economic actors (Tabel 4).

**Table 4.** Research Informants

Village	Informant	Role
Talekoi	Winariadi	Village Chief
	Peresa	Community Leader/Entrepreneur
	Septa	Youth Leader/ Entrepreneur
Danau Bambure	Hartoni	Village Chief
	War	Community Leader/Entrepreneur
	Hermanto	Youth Leader/ Entrepreneur

Data collection techniques are done through participatory observation, in-depth interviews, and review of documentation. Observation is an important research method for understanding and enriching knowledge about the phenomenon being studied (Haryono, 2020). Participatory observation means that the observer is involved in the activities of the subject being observed (Safithry, 2018). Observations were carried out in natural conditions (natural settings) with direct observation by paying attention to the existing village potential. Furthermore, for in-depth interviews, the research conducted direct interviews with six informants. The in-depth interview technique is a process of obtaining information for research purposes by meeting face-to-face with the source using or without guidelines (Mardawani, 2020). Moreover, the documentation stage tries to capture the phenomena that occur and extract documents as supporting data (Sugiono, 2014).

Meanwhile, triangulation techniques were used, such as data, source, and method triangulation to maintain the credibility of the data (Miles, Huberman, & Saldaña, 2014). Data credibility is carried out using ethical and emic concepts. Ethical constructs are descriptions and analyses built in the context of conceptual schemes and categories/theories that are considered meaningful by scientific observers. Meanwhile, emic constructs are descriptions and analyses carried out in the context of conceptual schemes and categories that are considered meaningful by participants in the said phenomenon. Several techniques use an interactive model to analyze data. They collect data, reducing it by sorting or focusing, and presenting it until conclusions or verifications are found (Miles, Huberman, & Saldaña, 2014; Mardawani, 2020).

### 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The research discusses the disclosure of economic potential through the local wisdom-based village potential in Talekoi and Danau Bambure Village. The data collection process is carried out through interviews with informants consisting of the village chief, public figure, and youth figure for the two villages, focusing on the local wisdom-based village potential to strengthen the IKN buffer area.

#### Talekoi Village

Talekoi Village is one of the villages in the Dusun Utara District which has an area of 47 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of 1,029 people with a density ratio per km<sup>2</sup> is 1:22. Table 3 describes the steps taken in the interview analysis to identify the local wisdom-based village potential to strengthen the IKN buffer areas.

**Table 5.** Local Wisdom-Based Village Potential in Talekoi Village to Strengthen the IKN Buffer Area

Data Collection	Findings	Description
Local Wisdom-Based Village Potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People make a living by tapping rubber which has become a leading sector</li> <li>• People begin to engage in the cultivation of stink bean trees</li> <li>• People have side jobs as rattan craftsmen. Housewives also do crafts.</li> <li>• People who live on the border of Danau Bundar make their living as fishermen.</li> <li>• People are also involved in processing fishery products, such as salted fish, which has become a leading sector.</li> <li>• The presence of quartz sand which is quite abundant can be a potential economic sector</li> <li>• Customs, culture, and institutions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The economic activities utilize and depend on the natural wealth in the village. Several economic activities carried out by the community have the potential to be developed, such as rubber tapping, stink bean farming, rattan crafts, and fishing.</li> <li>• People make their living as rubber tappers. The community has been doing this work for many generations. The community continues to rely on the rubber trees as a legacy from their ancestors as a source of livelihood to survive. The old rubber tree conditions undoubtedly impact the suboptimal latex.</li> <li>• As an alternative to rubber tappers, people are gradually starting to pursue stink bean plant cultivation. The stink bean plant can increase people's income despite the uncertain rubber production and its relatively cheap price.</li> <li>• People also have a side job, such as rattan craftsman. Housewives also do crafts. However, this activity depends on demand and whether there are orders.</li> <li>• People who live in the river watershed make their living as fishermen. Fish caught become salted fish. It is sold to markets and villages bordering Talekoi Village. The salted fish also has been sent to Palangka Raya City</li> <li>• Quartz sand has an economic potential. Talekoi Village geographically has abundant natural resources of quartz sand. Quartz sand can be used as material for making ceramics, glass, metal roof tiles, water filters, and cement. There have been investors who have come to observe the quartz sand</li> <li>• The habit of carrying out religious rituals which have become customary in the community has been abandoned. People are now carrying out religious rituals individually</li> <li>• There are no cultural institutions, either arts or customs. Currently, what still survives as a culture passed down from generation to generation is shifting cultivation practices by slashing and burning a new plot of land after the existing plot has lost its fertility. However, this is prohibited due to the implementation of government regulations on prohibiting land burning as the practice will pollute the air.</li> </ul>
Leading sectors in the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To have an additional income, people farm stink beans. Stink Bean Farm has the potential to be a leading sector</li> <li>• Another economic sector as a source of livelihood is to catch the fish to become salted fish. It has become a leading sector.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Talekoi Village has several leading sectors. The leading sectors depend on the existing natural resources. Its existence determines the factor in the sustainability of the leading sectors. The people of Talekoi Village have started to grow the stink bean plans on their inherited familial land. It is a prospect to fulfill the supplies from several regions</li> <li>• The second leading sector is the salted fish business which is carried out by people who live in the river watershed. Geographically, Talekoi Village borders a river that is used by the local fisherman to look for freshwater fish. The fishermen use the fish for production activities and to meet daily needs and market demands all the way to Palangka Raya City</li> </ul>



Referring to Tabel 5, the majority of the people of Talekoi Village work as rubber tappers, stink bean farmers, rattan craftsmen, and fishermen. Some of them have the potential to be the leading sectors to improve well-being. One of the promising superior products is stink bean. Furthermore, there are salted fish products. The market demand for salted fish has its own taste among the people of Central Kalimantan. The leading sectors can be seen in Figure 4. These leading sectors can strengthen the IKN buffer areas. Talekoi Village as the IKN buffer area must prepare the village to support IKN.



**Figure 4.** Stink Bean and Salted Fish as Local Wisdom-Based Village Potential

### Danau Bambure Village

Danau Bambure Village has an area of about 56 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of about 739 residents with a density ratio of 1:13 per km<sup>2</sup>. Table 4 shows the process of analyzing the interview report to determine local wisdom-based village potential and the readiness of the IKN buffer areas.

**Table 6.** Local Wisdom-Based Village Potential in Danau Bambure Village to Strengthen the IKN Buffer Area

Data Collection	Findings	Description
Local Wisdom-Based Village Potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People make a living from farming (tapping rubber, durian, and cempedak)</li> <li>• Vegetable farm brings additional income</li> <li>• Fishing brings an income</li> <li>• Lake tourism will become a new sector</li> <li>• The availability of clean water sources is expected to become a leading sector for bottled water</li> <li>• Customs, culture, and institutions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural resources can be utilized as sectors and developed by society. These include plantations, agriculture, fisheries, and lake tourism. People plant rubber, durian, and cempedak. As for agriculture, people start growing vegetables for daily needs. Furthermore, fish is easier to catch. They've been using traditional ways to fish, but haven't been able to reach the stage of fish cultivation. Moreover, there is lake tourism. The village also has a clean water source. The water has been tested and is suitable for bottled water. They also came to Bali, learned about the use of clean water, and at the same time wanted to collaborate. However, there has been no follow-up. Therefore, the water is used only for daily needs.</li> <li>• Religious rituals have now been abandoned. Community religious activities are carried out individually. From a cultural perspective, the arts, cultural institutions, and habits that are carried out as cultural behavior by society have been abandoned. The community's habit of shifting cultivation practices by slashing and burning a new plot has been discontinued due to the implementation of government regulations on prohibiting land burning</li> </ul>
Leading Sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lake tourism has the potential to be a new economic ecosystem</li> <li>• Clean water resources have the potential to develop bottled water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The leading sectors have the potential to build an independent village and long-term role. It can be seen from lake tourism and clean water sources. The existence of Bambure Lake, which has become a new economic potential, must be developed. The availability of clean water sources is a new alternative to building a sustainable economy.</li> </ul>
IKN Buffer Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food security</li> <li>• The tourism sector and the use of clean water will become a new economy to strengthen the IKN buffer areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The central government through the village government has provided training and assistance for food security programs. Some are developing vegetable planting, fisheries, animal husbandry, and so on. However, strengthening the IKN buffer area requires sustainable economic strength. The potential for tourism and the use of clean water as bottled drinking must be developed as a new economic alternative to strengthen the IKN buffer area.</li> </ul>

Table 6 states that the majority of people in Danau Bambure Village work as farmers and fishermen. Lake Bambure has potential natural resources that can be utilized by the people and the village government. There are lake tourism and clean water sources suitable for bottled water. It can be seen in Figure 5. This is the new alternative to build the new economic system in dealing with IKN. Lake tourism and bottled water can support the IKN buffer area.



**Figure 5.** Lake Tourism and Clean Water Source as Local Wisdom-Based Village Potential

The results of local natural resources become the village's potential that deserves to be developed as an effort to be independent for the village's well-being. It was stated that village potential is the power, strength, ability, and capability possessed by a village that has the potential for development to improve well-being (Soleh, 2017).

Village potential can be distinguished into two forms. The first is physical potential related to the natural resources in the village. The second is non-physical potential related to the village community and their behavior. Other non-physical potentials are village institutions, village officials, customs, and culture. A village community that lives for a long time will form its own way of life. Their lifestyle will be influenced by the natural conditions of the village area (Soleh, 2017). There are also relations with ancestral origins, strong connections with the environment, and a value system that can determine economic, political, social, and legal institutions (Adnyani, Atmaja, & Sudantra, 2021).

The people of Talekoi and Danau Bambure Village's dependence on natural resources is a real manifestation of the village potential that exists to date. Fulfilling daily needs by utilizing natural resources is evidence that can be seen as village potential. On the other hand, the product of customs or culture of the community in the village has very little potential to be developed for community well-being.

On the contrary, products in the form of customs such as religious rituals have been abandoned by the people of Talekoi and Danau Bambure Village. From the cultural perspective, people's long-running habit of shifting cultivation practices by slashing and burning a new plot of land is no longer carried out. The entrenched habit (tradition) is prohibited by the government because it causes air pollution. Therefore, it is ascertained that the non-physical potential of the village cannot be developed as a village development effort for the well-being of the community.

### Local Wisdom-Based Village Potential

Local wisdom is a view of life and knowledge as well as various life strategies in the form of activities carried out by the local community to fulfill their needs. In English, it is conceptualized as "local wisdom", "local knowledge" or "local genius" (Fajarini, 2014).

Talekoi and Danau Bambure Village communities have their own occupations that have been carried out throughout generations. The community's custom of living by relying on abundant natural resources has become a form of local wisdom that is very strategic for the village's potential development. Community knowledge in traditionally utilizing natural resources, which until now has been done to cater to their daily needs, is also the most important factor in community survival.

Traditional wisdom does not only pertain to knowledge, understanding, and human customs (Yuliatin, Husni, Hirsanuddin, & Kaharudin, 2021) but also involves nature and the relationships between all residents of an ecological community (Supyan, Susanto, Samadan, & Sulistiono, 2021). Thus, traditional wisdom can be in the form of social wisdom, namely knowledge, beliefs, and customs that guide the whole community, and it can also be a pearl of environmental wisdom, namely knowledge, beliefs, and customs that guide the community to adjust with their surrounding natural environment.

Several natural resources can be utilized in Talekoi Village through methods like rubber tapping, stink bean plantation, rattan crafting, and fishing. Most people in Talekoi Village make their living as rubber tappers. This occupation has been carried out by the community for generations. The rubber trees the locals use are inherited from their ancestors and are still used as a source of livelihood. The rubber trees' old and worn condition certainly affects the second-rate results that people get from rubber tapping. Talekoi Village people also have a side occupation as rattan craftsmen, mostly done by housewives. However, this activity depends

on the demand and whether there are orders from customers. As an alternative for economic fulfillment, the Talekoi Village community gradually begins to engage in the cultivation of stink bean plants. Stink bean cultivation is one of the sectors with the most potential to increase people's income, aside from rubber production which is uncertain with a relatively cheap price.

Apart from farming rubber and stink bean, as well as rattan craftsmanship, a group of people from Talekoi Village who live in the River Watershed earn their living as fishermen. The fish they acquire are then processed into salted fish. These products are then sold to markets and villages bordering Talekoi Village. Moreover, requests for the dried fish have been sent to Palangka Raya City, the capital of Central Kalimantan Province.

On the other hand, Danau Bambure Village has quite a different village potential, apart from the potential of the plantation, agriculture, and fisheries sectors like in Talekoi Village. Amongst the surrounding villages that have not been able to utilize their village tourism, Danau Bambure Village has a lake as their tourist attraction which is managed by the village government. However, because there are problems with the management that is not functioning as it should, this lake tourism has stopped and is no longer operating. There is also a clean water spring in Danau Bambure Village which is no less important. This water spring has been lab-tested and is proven suitable for bottled drinking water production. However, due to limited funding for water packaging, the water spring is currently used by the local community for their daily consumption.

The comparison of the village potential between the two villages depends on the natural resources they have and the community empowerment in developing the available natural resources. Although the potential of Talekoi and Danau Bambure Village have the same natural resources from the plantation, agriculture, and fisheries sectors, Danau Bambure Village has the potential that Talekoi Village doesn't have. The availability of clean water and lake tourism has great potential that can be developed and become the village's priority scale in empowering a prosperous community. For the time being, Talekoi Village has a priority on developing stink bean farming and salted fish fisheries to fulfill the demand of many markets.

The growth of the community's economic base as a village potential in Talekoi and Danau Bambure Village cannot be separated from the support of the central government through the local village government. Food security utilization is one of the priority programs. The guidance by facilitators plays an important role in the progress of the food security program in Talekoi and Danau Bambure Village. However, the currently implemented programs are experiencing a deadlock. The follow-up to existing programs has not been utilized optimally. The community depends too much on sustainable programs so they don't strive to be an independent community.

The government has long carried out the development of the economic base in rural areas through various programs. However, these efforts have not produced satisfactory results as expected. One of the most dominant factors is that there is too much government intervention, which results in restricting the creativity and innovation of village communities in managing and running economic machines in rural areas. The economic institutional systems and mechanisms in rural areas do not operate effectively and have implications for dependence on government assistance, thus killing the spirit of independence. Ideally, village community economic activities are carried out in the form of institutions or business entities that are managed professionally (Abidin, 2015), but still rely on the village's original potential. This method can make community businesses more productive and effective (Attar, Hakim, & Yanuwidi, 2013). Therefore, the strategy for developing rural potential is expected to be based on the potential aspects possessed by the village (Amanda, 2015).

The aim of developing village potential is actually to increase the active role of the community in making development decisions in an open, democratic, and responsible manner; developing business capabilities and business opportunities to increase the income and welfare of poor households; and encourage the realization of integrated roles and partnerships between Provincial and Regency/City Services/Agencies as well as other stakeholders as agents and facilitators of village potential programs identified through physical characteristics (soil, water, climate, geographical conditions, and human resources) and non-physical (spirit of mutual cooperation, village institutions, educational institutions, health institutions, economic institutions, village apparatus and civil servants) which exist in the village (Bambang, 2016).

### **Village Potential as IKN Buffer Area Transformation**

Sensing the village's potential which will actually go hand in hand with the development of IKN, the central government through the village government is taking part in preparing the IKN buffer area. Talekoi Village and Danau Bambure Village, which are located not too far along the company road from the IKN development, will definitely be faced with economic equality due to the new capital city. Preparations for



welcoming IKN must of course be done as well as possible, especially regarding the village's economic potential which is the main factor in the sustainability and welfare of the community in facing IKN.

There are several reasons for moving IKN, one of which is economic factors in the aspect of economic equality. Economic equality will certainly have an impact on economic recovery in areas that are not reached or areas that have a weak level of economic turnover. To carry out the relocation of the National Capital, the Government is certainly trying to ensure that economic equality can be carried out well (Pribadi & Utomo, 2021)

As one of the IKN buffer areas, food security is a strategic issue that needs joint attention and careful planning. Economic development is carried out through planned development. Development planning is even mentioned as the surest and direct route to economic growth ( (Todaro & Smith, 2020). The food security program provided by the government has been carried out through training activities and village fund assistance. The training aims to teach people to farm, garden, raise livestock, and help to grow the economy through the tourism sector. However, this training requires ongoing assistance, especially as an effort to develop the well-being of the village communities. IKN's role in economic equality supported by adequate human resources will certainly create synergy to build a prosperous region.

#### 4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This research reveals that the natural resources available in Talekoi and Danau Bambure Village have the potential that is needed to be developed as an effort for the independence and prosperity of a village. Stink bean farming and salted fish processing are the community's economic activities as village potentials that promise its future. Furthermore, Danau Bambure village has lake tourism and provides clean water. It will create the well-being to strengthen the IKN buffer areas. Seeing the village's potential which will actually be provided directly by the development of the National Capital City (IKN), the central government through the village government is taking part in preparing the IKN buffer area. This requires synergy in efforts for economic equality in building prosperous regions. This research, hopefully, can be used as consideration for the government in determining strategies for economic equality in the future, while for the researchers, it can become data or concepts in conducting further research regarding the development of potential villages to strengthen areas that support IKN.

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