



Capital Relocation from the Perspective of Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) Security at the Indonesia-Malaysia Border

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Abstract

People have mixed feeling both pros and cons about moving Indonesia's capital city from Jakarta to East Kalimantan. However, relocating the national capital can be a strategy in dealing with Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) at the Indonesia-Malaysia border, since one of the five reasons for moving the capital city is a strategic location from a security perspective, because its position and location in the middle of Indonesia will make it easier for the Army, Air Force, and Navy to supervise all forms of crime that frequently occur in Indonesia-Malaysia border area. The relocation of the capital city will encourage the Indonesian government to tighten border security, which will have an impact on transnational crimes, which frequently occur in border areas. Although no direct research has been conducted on the reduction or absence of transnational crime in border areas. However, when it comes to national border security, this plan is of course included in a strategic plan.

Keywords: *Transnational Organized Crime; Indonesia, Malaysia; Capital City*

Introduction

Indonesia is an archipelagic country with 17,504 islands and the world's fourteenth largest land area. The geographical location is very strategic because it is located at the cross position of two continents, two oceans, and the Malacca Strait, which is traversed by numerous ships. It is 3,977 miles long and has a land area of 1,922,570 km² and a water area of 3,257,483 km² between the Indian and Pacific oceans. Indonesia has the world's longest coastline, reaching 81,000 km and accounting for 14% of the world's coastline. Indonesia's sea area is 5.8 million km², accounting for nearly 70% of the country's total land area (Supriyatno, 2018).

Indonesia has had several capital changes throughout its history, with Jakarta serving as the current capital. Due to the independence war, Indonesia moved the capital city from January 1946 to December 1949 to Yogyakarta. The Bukittinggi area in West Sumatra was also the capital city when President Soekarno formed an emergency government before being captured by the Dutch between December 1948 and June 1949. Furthermore, even though it was only for a week, Bireuen in Aceh province served as the capital city before returning to Jakarta (Hutasoit, 2018). Traditionally, several countries have moved a country's capital for various reasons such as national security, disaster-proneness,

and others. Nigeria is an example of a country that relocated its capital from Lagos to Abuja because Abuja was considered neutral from claims of power by certain ethnic or ethnic groups, reducing the possibility of civil war in Abuja. Furthermore, Lagos was relocated because it was located on a coastal area, and the Nigerian Navy was deemed insufficient in the event of a sea war at the time (Moeldoko, 2019).

The process of relocating the nation's capital city undoubtedly necessitates a strong and fundamental reason for the effectiveness of its function. According to Chapter II paragraph (2) of the Republic of Indonesia's Constitution, the People's Consultative Assembly conducts at least once every five years in the nation's capital. There is no article in the Constitution that specifies how and where the country's capital city is regulated. Because the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and its amendments are not explicitly regulated, there is a high degree of flexibility in regulation, including the relocation of the country's capital city (Yahya, 2018).

Indonesia and Malaysia have a relationship that is critical to Southeast Asia's political stability and security. As neighbors, the two countries frequently disagree and clash on a variety of bilateral issues. Various events demonstrate how dynamic the relationship between Indonesia and Malaysia is. Since the confrontation between Indonesia and Malaysia, the two countries have frequently experienced various conflict dynamics, including the formation of the Association of Southeast Asian Nation (ASEAN), the Ambalat 1 and 2 conflicts, the issue of the Zone of Peace, Freedom, and Neutrality, cultural disputes, and the issue of Indonesian Migrant Workers (Maksum, 2017).

When Indonesia was led by Suharto and Malaysia was led by Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak, the two countries' relations reached their pinnacle. In fact, the two countries' relations are at an all-time high. However, relations between Indonesia and Malaysia have evolved significantly over time. The aforementioned phenomenon is undoubtedly a common source of concern, given that the relationship between the two countries should be more mature after more than fifty years since Malaysia's independence in 1995 (Maksum, 2017).

The relationship between Indonesia and Malaysia is one of the most important bilateral relations in Southeast Asia, owing to Indonesia's status as the world's fourth most populous country and third largest democracy. The two countries are committed to the relationship, particularly at the highest levels of government, and their "family" identities have received a lot of attention. Relationships are formed through years of interaction at all levels of government and society, particularly in the years following a confrontation (1963-1966). However, during the first decades of the 21st century, several problems have seriously damaged Indonesia's good relations with Malaysia. Strong public reactions to maritime boundary disputes, cultural heritage claims, poor treatment of Indonesian migrant workers (PMI) in Malaysia, and an increase in transnational crime cases involving the two countries are among them (Clark, 2013).

Traffic and human activities in Southeast Asia are currently on the rise, owing primarily to the increasingly swift and rapid flow of globalization and the region's dynamic economic growth. This is exemplified by the increasingly diverse activities of non-state actors in the Southeast Asia region, which have an impact on the dynamics of existing international relations. Illegal human trafficking, narcotics and drug trafficking, and rampant transnational crime are just a few of the many activities of non-state actors that occur in large numbers on the Indonesia-Malaysia border and throughout the region. For example, in the case of migrant workers and human trafficking, relations between Indonesia and Malaysia have been repeatedly disrupted, and have once aroused the emotions of the two countries' citizens and disturbed the harmony between citizens, due to sweeping, provocative, and emotional actions (Nainggolan, 2017).

Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) has many definitions. TOC is frequently associated with hierarchical, exclusive, and monopolistic groups with strong ethnic or social similarities that gravitate

toward violence, criminal subcultures, or deviant behavior. This broader definition of crime includes a network of individuals who band together and collaborate over time to commit crimes with varying network profiles. TOC is defined as a serious crime committed by a structured group of three or more people with the intent of obtaining financial or other material benefits in the UN convention. Despite the fact that international instruments provide clear benchmarks for what constitutes a TOC, there is frequently ambiguity about what constitutes criminal behavior outside the law, both conceptually and practically (Witbooi et al., 2020). Not only has drug trafficking received the most attention in recent years, but also has human trafficking. People smuggling sometimes empirically overlaps with human trafficking. Transnational crimes, such as the illegal cigarette trade, the trade in stolen automobiles, nuclear materials, protected wildlife, and others, are becoming more common (Lampe, 2012).

Geographical border areas that have not been properly managed are a factor that has a direct impact on the operation of government and development in the form of development gaps and equity issues. For example, there are frequent problems between Nunukan and Sabah, such as illegal border crossings as entry and exit points for people and goods, illegal arms trade, problems with insufficient health and education facilities, illegal fishing, women and child trades (human trafficking), drug trafficking, fuel smuggling, mining material extraction, and social and political conflicts, all of which are very detrimental to both parties and can lead to conflict (Nainggolan, 2017).

Malaysia's Executive Foreign Minister, Saifuddin Abdullah, stated during a parliamentary session in Kuala Lumpur on Thursday, September 23, 2021, that the relocation of the Indonesian capital to East Kalimantan is expected to open up many Malaysian investment opportunities, with Malaysian property developers participating in the capital's development project. The move will also present new challenges, particularly in terms of cross-border issues between Malaysia and Indonesia, such as smuggling and other transnational crimes. Malaysia believes that any cross-border issues can be resolved constructively and effectively in collaboration with the Indonesian government. Defense and security cooperation is a priority along the borders of Sabah and Sarawak with Kalimantan (Yanuar, 2021).

This study is significant because transnational organized crime is on the rise in a number of countries, including Indonesia. The rapid pace of globalization, as well as the accessibility of various forms of information, transportation, and technology, make it easier for criminals to cross state lines. Criminals dealing with Malaysian territory frequently use the West Kalimantan area. Only the Entikong area of Sanggau Regency has an official border gate immigration system, while the other four only have cross-border checkpoints whose facilities differ from the official immigration border gates, so the area is frequently used as a rat route by perpetrators (Lufria & Logahan, 2016).

The involvement of international criminal syndicate networks across national borders is inextricably linked to the country's strategic location, where human traffic flows in and out. The West Kalimantan Province's geographical location encourages the expansion of transnational crime practices abroad. Among the various modes of operation are the recruitment and delivery of Indonesian migrant workers (AS et al., 2018). Smuggling of Indonesian migrant workers occurs frequently in border areas, particularly along the Indonesia-Malaysia border. At least 67 rat lanes have been discovered in the ranks of police colleges, and they are frequently used as transportation routes to Malaysia (Lufria & Logahan, 2016).

Transnational crime is not just nonsense for Indonesia, the world's largest archipelagic country. Seriousness in dealing with transnational crimes must be exercised properly. The stability of a country's international and regional systems can be threatened by transnational crimes. Transnational crime can be facilitated by a country's geographic proximity. Indonesia and Malaysia are facing a threat to their social development as a result of this crime (Almubaroq, 2022).

Literature Review

The writer conducted a number of reviews of literature on similar topics in this study to obtain scientific data and sources, which were then used as guidelines in the literature review. The first literature review was "Reports on Trafficking in Persons, Forced Labor, and Fisheries Crime in the Fisheries Industry in Indonesia." The massive rescue of foreign fishermen exploited as labor for fishing vessels engaged in illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing (IUU Fishing) in 2015 reflected the fishing industry's inadequate policies and lack of protection over working conditions on ships and in fish processing plants. This case exemplifies the broad scope of transnational crime.

Victims from various countries are recruited and forced to work illegally in Indonesia. National laws and regulations are broken, and international conventions are disregarded. A front company is established, and illegal fish transshipment is carried out in Indonesia's exclusive economic zone and border areas, making it difficult for authorities to conduct intercept operations. Finally, the catch enters global supply chains and is handled by legitimate fish suppliers who are unaware of the cargo's origins and the human toll involved. The situation in Benjina and Ambon is the result of increasing and dangerous human trafficking, not only in the Indonesian and Thai fishing industries, but also globally. This study provides into a criminal industry that has far-reaching and deep roots, coexists with the legitimate fishing industry, and frequently overlaps. This type of situation demonstrates the spread of transnational organized crime at sea and the threat it poses to the country's maritime security, as well as the threat to human security posed by fishermen, seafarers, and fishing communities (IOM, 2016).

The Defense Management Journal discusses "Handling Potential Terrorism Threats in Indonesia's New Capital City Case Study: Kutai Kartanegara Regency and North Penajam Paser, Handling Potential Terrorism Threats in The New Indonesian Capital City Study Cases: Kutai Kartanegara and Penajam Paser North Regency." Based on several studies conducted by Bappenas, the decision of Kutai Kartanegara Regency and North Penajam Paser as the location of the state capital or IKN did not highlight the security factor, particularly the threat of terrorism in the region, so it is necessary to conduct an assessment related to the potential threat of terrorism in the new capital and how to overcome it. Without a strong defense in the context of securing the capital city or PIK, IKN is vulnerable to attack. This research employs a qualitative approach in gathering data from the media, books, and journals. The writer identifies IKN areas by focusing on five aspects of defense geography: spatial relations, racial and ethnic roots, language and religion, social structure, and military installations. According to the analysis, the characteristics of the defense geography in Kutai Kartanegara and North Penajam Paser Regencies in addressing the potential threat of terrorism are still lacking due to the high potential for terrorism threats around the new IKN area. As a result, strong defense and security cooperation between regions and neighboring countries is required; it is also necessary to reform religious and civic education, as well as develop the skills of local residents with limited education until they face poverty and unemployment as a result of changes to new IKN (Kapiarsa, 2020).

The Widya Praja Government Science Journal contains the third literature review, "The Rules of Defense Regional Spatial Planning (RTRW) in the New Capital City of the Republic of Indonesia," written by Agus Subagyo and Udaya Madjid. This study examined the State Defense Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) in The New Capital City of the Republic of Indonesia, which should be designed using two approaches at the same time, namely the prosperity approach and the security approach, so that it can become a smart and green capital city as well as a secure and defense city in the face of threats, both military and non-military. By using qualitative methods and data collection techniques in the form of observation, interviews, and literature studies / documentation review, it can be concluded that in building the New Capital City of the Republic of Indonesia, synergy is needed with the RTRW Development made by Bappenas and other related parties while still referring to the provisions and regulations. prosperity and security paradigm (Subagyo, 2019).

The writer used several literature reviews as reference material or references to complete this writing. As can be seen, significant differences exist between this study and previous studies. This research focuses on the relocation of the capital city from a security standpoint on Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) at the Indonesia-Malaysia border as part of an effort to combat transnational crime in border areas. The writer focuses on the reasons for the country's capital relocation, relocation of the capital from the perspective of security against Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) at the Indonesia-Malaysia border. This research is still relatively new because the plan to relocate the capital city is a new plan that was implemented in 2019, so there is no other research that discusses the same topic as this one. The writer attempts to discuss transnational crimes that occur at the border and how they will affect transnational crimes at the Indonesia-Malaysia border if the Indonesian capital is transferred.

Theoretical Framework

1. Foreign Policy Concept

Foreign policy involves ambition, strategy, guideline, method, action, instruction, understanding, agreement and etc, with which national governments conduct in international relation with each other and with international organization and non-governmental actors. All national governments, by the fact of the separate international existence, have an obligation to conduct foreign policy directed by foreign governments and other international actors. Government wants to affect the ambitions and activities of other actors that cannot fully control because they exist and work outside their sovereignty (Jackson & Sorensen, 2014).

Foreign policy goals and actions are intended to guide government decisions and actions regarding external affairs, particularly foreign relations. Foreign relations management necessitates careful consideration of the action plans taken for the government's interests and foreign affairs. The key policymakers are usually government officials in important positions such as the president, prime minister, foreign minister, defense minister, finance minister, and so on, along with their closest advisors (Jackson & Sorensen, 2014).

2. Securitization Concept

Since the early 1990s, there has been a shift in security studies. Over time, the definition of security has taken on several new meanings. Traditional definitions of security only include state-related security and efforts to deal with foreign military forces. However, in a more modern sense, security studies, according to Buzan, Weaver, and Wilde, focus on non-state actors and non-military threats. This modern security research is also known as Non-Traditional Security (NTS). In NTS, issues are defined as any type of threat that not only threatens the sovereignty of the state and its territory, but also the security of society, both groups and individuals (Trihartono et al., 2020).

According to Emmers, there are three critical points in the securitization process to investigate. First, the threat is raised by the speech act mechanism. Second, the current threat activates a speech act mechanism. Third, the emergence of new existential threats or the reappearance of previously securitized threats. Emmers refers to the level of securitization as how the end of securitization efforts on an issue, whether securitization can be successful and even otherwise fail and not produce good results, and there may also be success achieved at the same time as unsuccessful efforts. Emmers describes how to measure the success of securitization efforts on issues at the securitization level (Trihartono et al., 2020).

The debate over the securitization process has become a central tenet of security studies and international relations in general. The so-called Copenhagen School's facilitation of the expansion of the security agenda allows for greater insight into the construction of security in the modern world. According to Buzan, Waver, and De Wild, security is about survival. That is when a problem is presented

as a threat to the designated object of reference's existence. The unique nature of security threats necessitates the use of extraordinary measures to combat them (Mabon, 2018).

This concept has received significant attention in various literatures in the discipline of International Relations as a result of various changes that have occurred in local, national, and global contexts. This significant change begins at the global level with the end of the Cold War, the rise of globalization flows (both in the political, economic, social, cultural, and security fields), the emergence of non-traditional issues such as terrorist attacks on human life, the emergence of democratization, and so on. The rise of communal conflicts and other parochial ties underscores the urgency of security at the national and local levels (Perwita, 2008).

Research Method

In conducting this study, the writer used qualitative method by using library research approach. By using this method, the writer collected the library data which is the processed based on the problem being studied. The library data taken where the data came from various literatures, electronic media and websites. The writer also collected from the journals that the writer used as material to clarify writing. For each situation, qualitative research has a different meaning. However, qualitative research is a multifaceted method that requires an interpretive and reasonable approach in every subject matter studied. This means that qualitative research takes place in natural settings and seeks to understand and interpret phenomena through the meanings that people assign to them. Case studies, personal experiences, biographies, introspection, interviews, observations, historical, interactional, and visual texts that describe routine and problematic moments and their meaning in individual and collective life are examples of qualitative research (Salim, 2006).

Result and Discussion

The capital city area is a strategic area, with economic and development issues, as well as the aspect of national defense, that must be considered when designing, developing, and building the capital city area. Security is a critical issue that the government must address. When a country's security is relatively weak, it threatens the country's sovereignty. The capital city area is a strategic area where the head of state and/or head of government, as well as all leaders of state/government institutions, have offices and work every day, so they must be safe from all threats, both military and non-military (Subagyo, 2019). The Indonesian government has officially announced a long-term plan to relocate the capital from Jakarta to East Kalimantan, specifically to Penajem Regency (Radhitya Prahasya et al., 2020).

A country's capital city serves an important strategic function. This is because a country's capital city can serve multiple functions, such as being the center of politics and government, as well as the center of economic and business activities, all of which contribute to the overall character of the country. The role of Jakarta in the dynamics that occur in Indonesia is very important because nearly 70% of the money in Indonesia revolves solely in Jakarta. As a result, the Indonesian government's decision to relocate the capital city is accompanied by community pros and cons (Sutoyo & Almaarif, 2020). The province of East Kalimantan, specifically parts of North Penajam Paser Regency and parts of Kutai Kartanegara Regency, has a strategic position and location as the new capital city of the Republic of Indonesia, so President Jokowi chose this area as the new capital, as a replacement for DKI Jakarta (Subagyo, 2019).

President Jokowi has revealed the reasons for selecting this region as the new capital city of the Republic of Indonesia, which are as follows: (Yulaika Ramadhani, 2019):

1. Minimal disaster risk from flooding, earthquakes, tsunamis, forest fires, volcanoes, and landslides;
2. Strategic location in the middle of Indonesia;
3. The area is near a developed urban area, namely Balikpapan and Samarinda;
4. Relatively complete infrastructure;
5. The two locations have government-controlled land covering an area of 180 hectares.

From the standpoint of national defense and national security, the new capital city is ideal (Subagyo, 2019). With the relocation of the new capital city in East Kalimantan, the land border areas with Malaysia and Brunei Darussalam will be increasingly tightened, and security will be increased to anticipate and ward off any potential threats. The strengthening can be seen from the results of an interview with Aster Kasad, Major General TNI Bhakti Agus Fajari, who emphasized that from a strategic political and defense aspect, the new capital area chosen and determined by the Jokowi government was appropriate because this area is an area adjacent to Malaysia and The Philippines, where the land and sea border areas between Indonesia and the two countries are very vulnerable to transnational crime, will get more attention, especially the very fast deployment of troops from the new capital area to the border area (Subagyo, 2019).

The government's plan to relocate the national capital must be carefully considered in terms of finance, logistics, and political factors. When viewed from the current condition and situation of Jakarta as the nation's capital, it seems that it is no longer feasible. Jakarta is unable to bear the burden of being the country's multifunctional capital city due to population density, air pollution, and a variety of other issues. Data from the DKI Jakarta Central Statistics Agency (BPS) show that Jakarta's population is growing from 2010 to 2018. The total population of Jakarta in 2010 was 9,640,406 people, which increased to 10,075,310 in 2014, and has now reached 10,467,630 in 2018. The expansion of urbanization flows has the potential to aggravate problems such as floods and droughts due to decreased water absorption, and the balance of water reserves is disrupted by rapidly changing land functions (Syarifuddin et al., 2020).

From a security standpoint, the relocation of Indonesia's capital city to Kalimantan will benefit the country. This is due to the previous concentration of the center of gravity (the center of the economy and the center of government) on the island of Java, particularly in Jakarta. With the relocation of the capital, the center of gravity was split in two, closing the vulnerability of the two functions being destroyed at the same time with a single attack. Furthermore, the battlefield in Kalimantan is far more operationally and tactically advantageous than the island of Java. The dense forests and various natural obstacles along the Indonesia-Malaysia land border are very advantageous for Indonesia's defensive defense doctrine. Medan is deemed suitable for carrying out the *TNI-AD* strength title; it is also advantageous for the *TNI-AU* and *TNI-AL* to carry out surveillance and security because the East Kalimantan Sea field is narrower than the Jakarta Sea field, which is very wide open. This makes protecting the country easier and more scalable (Mahroza, 2019).

In the era of globalization, with the advancement of communication and transportation technology, a person or group of people can easily travel across countries, though there are those who do it the traditional way. Cross-country trips are typically undertaken by a person or group of people for a variety of reasons, both positive and negative. Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) has many definitions. TOC is frequently associated with hierarchical, exclusive, and monopolistic groups with strong ethnic or social similarities that gravitate toward violence, criminal subcultures, or deviant behavior. This broader definition of crime includes a network of individuals who band together and collaborate over time to commit crimes with varying network profiles (Witbooi et al., 2020).

From the legal perspective, TOC is defined in the UN convention as a serious crime committed by a structured group of three or more people with the intent of obtaining financial or other material

benefits. Despite the fact that international instruments provide clear benchmarks for what constitutes a TOC, there is frequently ambiguity about what constitutes criminal behavior outside of the law, both conceptually and practically (Witbooi et al., 2020). The transnational crime that has received the most attention in recent years is not only drug trafficking, but also human trafficking. People smuggling occasionally empirically overlaps with human trafficking. Transnational crimes are increasingly widespread such as the illegal cigarette trade, trade in stolen motor vehicles, nuclear materials, protected wildlife and others (Lampe, 2012).

Transnational crime, such as the illegal trade in narcotics, has occurred on the Indonesia-Malaysia border on the Kalimantan border. As many people have stated, the increase in drug smuggling into Indonesia, at least for the Southeast Asia region, is due to its large and profitable market. Because of the high drug prices, many international networks have made Indonesia a market. For example, the price of methamphetamine in China, which is only 2 million per kilogram, can be valued at Rp. 2 billion per kilogram. According to BNN, as of the beginning of 2017, up to 2.2 percent of Indonesia's total population is a drug user. According to the data, more than half of the users are employed. According to the BNN survey, the amount of marijuana circulating in Indonesia is 119 tons per year. Meanwhile, methamphetamine circulation in Indonesia reached 230 tons in a year. It is a figure that appears only on the surface (Nainggolan, 2017).

The dissatisfaction of Indonesian law enforcement officers with Malaysian law enforcement officers' approach to combating drug trafficking and smuggling across the two countries' borders has been profound. According to Budi Waseso, the head of the National Narcotics Agency, the Malaysian government purposefully allowed drugs to leave the country and easily enter Indonesia. He claimed that it was part of a mission to support the destruction of Indonesia's young generation in order to weaken Indonesia in the future. Because, in less than 12 weeks, between August 6 and August 18, at the end of August 2017, BNN confiscated 57.54 kilograms of methamphetamine from two attempts to smuggle methamphetamine from Malaysia. Furthermore, the successful smuggling of 1 ton of methamphetamine in Anyer has ties to Malaysian methamphetamine smugglers who have been apprehended in West Kalimantan (Nainggolan, 2017).

Transnational organized crime (TNOC) has today become one of the threats to Indonesia's defense and security stability. According to the definition of transnational crime, it is an organized transnational crime involving groups or networks in more than one country to plan and run an illegal business, whereas according to the United Nations Convention on Nations 2000 concerning Transnational Organized Crime in Palermo, a crime can be said to be transnational if it (Suhirwan & Prakoso, 2019).

The number of TNOC in Indonesia continues to rise year after year. According to police data, the TNOC that occurred in 2010 amounted to 10,444 criminal cases in 2016, and in 2015 there was a significant increase of 40,938 criminal cases, with the number continuing to rise in 2016 to 41,033 criminal cases. Indonesia is making efforts to reduce TNOC in a variety of ways, both domestically and internationally, one of which is the Bali Process, which addresses people smuggling, human trafficking, and other transnational crimes. Furthermore, Indonesia passed several laws, including Law Number 5 of 2001 concerning Transnational Crimes, Law Number 21 of 2007 concerning the eradication of criminal acts of human trafficking, and Law Number 15 of 2009 concerning the smuggling of migrants by land, sea, and air. Furthermore, in 2014, Indonesia passed Law No. 32 of 2014 on maritime affairs, with the goal of protecting state sovereignty from various threats of maritime crime (Suhirwan & Prakoso, 2019).

BNN, for example, has arrested four Malaysian drug dealers in the Entikong area of West Kalimantan province. A joint team of officers also stopped the smuggling of 13.5 kg of crystal methamphetamine at the Entikong border in 2017. For security officers involved in drug smuggling, this area is a no-go zone. The Indonesia-Malaysia border area has recently become more vulnerable to drug

smuggling. This is natural given that the two countries share a long land and sea border (Nainggolan, 2017).

Concerning the practice of human trafficking, UNICEF reported that up to 100,000 women and children in Indonesia are trafficked each year for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. In Indonesia, 30% of prostitutes are under the age of 18, and 40,000-70,000 children have been victims of exploitation by job recruitment agents who trafficked them. Typically, this practice is carried out through the method of people smuggling. Nunukan Regency, which has a border crossing with Malaysia, and its traditional ports, which are not always and completely monitored by state officials, are ideal entry points. The significant increase in the TNOC for fish theft, drug smuggling, human trafficking and human smuggling, as well as non-state actor illegal entry and exit, has prompted the Indonesian Navy to supplement the capacity of the Navy Base with new defense equipment (Nainggolan, 2017).

According to TKI, there are approximately 2.5 million illegal migrant workers from various countries in Malaysia, of which approximately 1.5 million are Indonesian migrant workers. Indonesian immigrants, particularly those working at border posts in Nunukan district, recognize their limitations in dealing with illegal migrant workers who enter via rat routes, traditional or unofficial ports. According to data from 2016, 17,921 TKI were deported from Malaysia, a 1.33% increase from the previous year's total of 17,682 people (Nainggolan, 2017).

Myanmar, Nigeria, and South Korea are among the countries that have successfully relocated their capital cities for security reasons. Countries that have succeeded in moving their capital cities for a variety of reasons, including security concerns, include South Korea, which relocated its capital from Seoul to Sejong in 2004. Furthermore, Myanmar relocated its capital city from Rangoon to Naypyidaw in 2005, and Nigeria relocated its capital to higher ground to avoid enemy attacks that could appear unexpectedly in the waters.

The national capital is a geographical area, such as the central government area or the economic center, but it can also be seen in the form of other instruments, such as military and strategic vital objects. At the state level, the most important thing is, of course, the center of government (the country's capital), which can also be the center of the economy. But there is one thing that must be considered security. With the relocation of the Indonesian capital from Java to Kalimantan, what has changed is the position of the center of government in Kalimantan and the center of the economy in Java.

Conclusion

The government's decision to relocate Indonesia's capital city from Jakarta to East Kalimantan has both pros and cons among the general public. In this paper, the author believes that relocation is necessary given the state of Jakarta, which is no longer fit to be the capital city and is prone to disasters. The population density that is urbanizing increases year after year, and the center of government and economy is run in Jakarta, making the density of this city unstoppable. In this study, the writer sees the relocation of the capital city as part of Indonesia's foreign policy, as well as a means of strengthening national security along the Indonesia-Malaysia border against transnational crimes that are common along the two countries' borders. So far, tensions between the two countries have been primarily caused by border conflicts and transnational crimes. As a result, the relocation of the capital city is expected to increase the Republic of Indonesia's national resilience and maximize the prevention of all forms of transnational crime.

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