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ANCAMAN TRANSNATIONAL CRIMES DI ZONA ALKI II TERHADAP KEAMANAN IBU KOTA NEGARA NUSANTARA DI KALIMANTAN TIMUR TAHUN 2019-2024

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Abstract: The relocation of the capital city of Indonesia, from Jakarta to East Kalimantan, presents new challenges in terms of security, particularly the threat of transnational crimes in the ALKI II zone. The national capital plays a vital role in any country, and with the relocation to East Kalimantan, the security of the region becomes crucial. There are potential threats, including transnational crimes in the ALKI II zone, which hinder the future capital city. This issue must be a priority for the government in addressing the security concerns and safeguarding national security in the new capital. This can be examined through the concept of transnational crime threats as outlined by Barry Buzan in terms of non-national security, and Hans J. Monstad's perspective on national security from the viewpoint of primary (real) national interests. The research findings indicate that transnational crime threats in the ALKI II zone are non-national in nature, primarily because the focus is on non-state actors. Furthermore, the transnational crime routes in ALKI II encompass its major pathways, indicating that the zone serves as a potential entry point for various forms of transnational crime. Regarding the security of the new capital, the concept of "real security" is applicable. If the capital of a country is not secure, the stability of the entire nation is at risk. Therefore, it is essential for the government to accelerate the development and implementation of satellite-based technologies, which are expected to be completed during Phase II of the capital's development, scheduled between 2025 and 2030.

Keywords: Capital City of Nusantara, National Security, Transnational Crimes, Zone ALKI II.

Pendahuluan

Pemindahan Ibu Kota Negara Indonesia ke Kalimantan Timur merupakan langkah strategis yang diambil pemerintah dalam rangka pemerataan pembangunan dan penanggulangan beban Jakarta sebagai pusat pemerintahan. Kalimantan Timur dipilih karena letaknya yang lebih sentral secara geografis, serta potensinya untuk mengatasi berbagai permasalahan yang dihadapi Jakarta, seperti kemacetan, banjir, dan polusi yang kian parah. Perpindahan ini diharapkan dapat meningkatkan efektivitas administrasi pemerintahan, terutama dengan adanya peran ibu kota yang akan menjadi pusat kegiatan politik, ekonomi, dan administrasi negara di kawasan yang lebih dekat ke tengah Nusantara (Bappenas, 2022). Di sisi lain, pemindahan ini memantapkan keamanan yang ketat, khususnya di wilayah perbatasan di sekitar Ibu Kota Baru, yang berbatasan langsung dengan Zona Alur Laut Kepulauan Indonesia II (ALKI II).

Zona ALKI II, yang merupakan bagian dari jalur laut strategis bagi Indonesia, membentang dari Selat Lombok hingga Laut Sulawesi. Zona ini merupakan bagian

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