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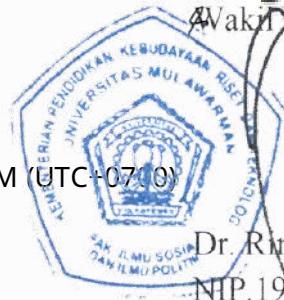
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ANCAMAN TRANSNATIONAL CRIMES DI ZONA ALKI II TERHADAP KEAMANAN IBU KOTA NEGARA NUSANTARA DI KALIMANTAN TIMUR TAHUN 2019-2024

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Abstract: The relocation of the capital city of Indonesia, from Jakarta to East Kalimantan, presents a unique opportunity to address various forms 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 pose significant challenges to the new capital. The research aims to analyze the potential risks and propose measures 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 patterns as outlined by Rina (2019) in her book "Transnational Crime and Hate Crime: A Study of Patterns in Various Aspects from the Perspective of Primary (Vital) National Interests". The research findings highlight that transnational crime threats in the ALKI II zone are non-traditional in nature, primarily because the zone is relatively new and lacks the infrastructure of a traditional capital. The ALKI II encourages its major problems, 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 "vital security" is applicable. If the capital of a country is not secure, it can affect the overall stability and progress of the nation. 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 IV 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 Negara Indonesia ke Kalimantan Timur merupakan langkah strategis yang diambil pemerintah dalam rangka perbaikan pembangunan dan peningkatan posisi politik dan ekonomi negara. Pemindahan ibu kota dilakukan 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 sosial di seluruh wilayah kawasan yang lebih dekat ke tengah Nusantara (Bappenas, 2022). Di sisi lain, pemindahan ini mengakibatkan komunitas yang ketat, khususnya di wilayah perairan di sekitar ibu kota baru, yang berbatasan langsung dengan Zona Aler 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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