

Moving the Indonesian Capital City and Social Implications for Sabah

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abstract

Malaysia-Indonesia is one of the most important countries in the world. Malaysia is also the second most important country in Indonesia, and Malaysia is the third most important. Indonesia is a country with the largest number of people living in Malaysia. Malaysia and Indonesia are a part of the world, and Indonesia is the second largest country in terms of the total number of Malaysians living in Indonesia. Malaysia is the fourth largest country, with a population of 1.9 million people. Malaysia has the highest number of residents living in Southeast Asia and the third largest in Southeast Asian countries.

Keywords: Indonesian Capital City, Social Implications

Introduction

Moving the Indonesian capital to Kalimantan was the big idea of the Indonesian Empire to save Java from sinking due to the island's overcrowding and diminishing resources. On the other hand, this design is seen as very significant and will have major implications for the island of Borneo. Realizing the status of Indonesia's hegemonic power in this region, many people see that this move will later make a big impression on this region and change geopolitics and geostrategy in this region. The same thing was also experienced by the state of Sabah where the policy makers and academic experts saw that this move would later have major implications for the country of Sabah. However, in discussing this issue, one of the main issues that is given little attention is related to the social implications of the displacement in the future. For this purpose, this chapter will discuss moving the capital of Indonesia to Kalimantan by focusing on the social implications for the country of Sabah if this move takes place. Moving the Indonesian Capital City to Kalimantan - Implications for Sabah Country, Malaysia

Therefore, this chapter focuses on the concepts of migration and movement in understanding the social implications of moving the Indonesian capital to Sabah. The author in this article argues that moving the capital city of Indonesia to Kalimantan will certainly provide a large economic space and contribute to various forms of migration between the two countries. This current migration process will have a big social impact, both on the people who are in Sabah, the Malaysian population who migrated to Indonesia and several other conditions in this country.

Methods

In understanding the issue of the social implications of this displacement, the author argues that there is a difficulty in understanding this issue given that the actual displacement has not taken place. In contrast to other issues such as economy and safety, logically the social impact can only be assessed a few years after this transfer took effect. As a result, all the arguments discussed about these social implications only exist based on several suppositions if this process of displacement takes place. It is more difficult if the social implications are difficult to measure clearly because most of the issues that apply only involve two main domains namely safety and economic aspects. This causes other issues, including social issues, to receive less attention. Because this also causes the social aspect to be often ignored and not considered when discussing several important issues of Malaysia-Indonesia relations.

However, in this chapter, the author tries to understand the social implications that apply if this movement takes place in the future based on what is currently happening. By using some information and data as well as phenomena that are already happening in Sabah today, the author tries to show how this transfer process will have a social impact on the people of Sabah, whether residents in the country of Sabah or Sabah residents who will emigrate to Indonesia as a result of this transfer. At the same time, the author also argues that in understanding the changes that will take place in Indonesia as a result of this movement, the focus of the discussion should not only narrow the discussion to issues involving the issue of migration of people and goods, as discussed by many early reviewers, but studies also need to look at this issue more comprehensively and thoroughly. For this purpose, the author argues that there are at least four forms of migration that will occur if this movement takes place in the future, namely; 1) migration of people and residents; 2) migration of goods and services; 3) migration of thoughts, understandings and ideas; and, 4) migration of human and animal-borne diseases.

Findings and Discussion

Migration of Humans and residents

As discussed in the early chapters of the discussion in this book, one of the main issues in Malaysia-Indonesia relations in the Sabah region is related to the movement of human migration, especially Indonesian citizens crossing the border into Sabah. Clearly, Sabah's economic dependence on foreign Indonesian workers is a contributor to this massive movement of migration from Indonesia to Malaysia. In fact, the Tawau area on the east coast of Sabah, which borders Indonesia, is the largest entry point for Indonesians, especially migrant workers in East Malaysia (see for example Eko Prayitno et al., 2019).

However, moving the capital city of Indonesia is seen as changing the pattern of population movement that prevailed before. If previously the pattern of movement that prevailed was in the form of migration into the country of Sabah, it is hoped that this movement will later change this pattern to the form of migration out of the country. This transfer does not only apply to Indonesian citizens who are likely to return to their country of origin due to the need for labor in this new capital city, but it is also expected that the pattern of migration in large numbers will also apply, especially among Sabah residents who leave looking for work in Indonesia. For the long term, it is anticipated that one form of movement or migration as a result of moving the Indonesian capital city will involve the movement of people in and out of Indonesia to Malaysia or vice versa. It may involve population movements as occurred before. However, it is likely that this movement will be accelerated by large population movements and is influenced by several factors not only by the economic and employment opportunities that exist in Indonesia. Therefore, the possibility of movement out of the country of Sabah is expected to be higher than movement into the country of Sabah as was the case before. The position of Kalimantan and Sabah which is almost certain will make Kalimantan a new magnet for the overseas economy. Sabah in this case is no exception because the problem of high unemployment in Sabah and the difficulty of getting a job will certainly contribute to the issue of population movement in the future.

The form of this new migration pattern is seen to give an impression to the country of Sabah which has so far been the biggest host for foreign workers in Malaysia. In this case, the author sees that there are several social implications that will apply to the country and people of Sabah if this applies. Among the social implications that may be expected in connection with this migration are as follows:

Sabah will face the problem of the absence of youth;

As a result of this migration process, it will certainly create the problem of the absence of young people in this country. It is a major social threat to the state of Sabah if this issue is not handled properly. It is clear that this move will create a new social structure in Sabah where the number of young people migrating out will increase and will cause the country of Sabah, especially the village area to face the problem of a shortage of young and productive residents. In short, this phenomenon of population migration actually contributes to the problem of the creation of large spaces between young and old residents. The main impression resulting from this problem is the existence of an aging society in the country of Sabah where society is not as productive as

experienced in developed countries such as Japan and other European countries (see Vanhuysse & Goerres, 2013). This is a big challenge that needs to be watched carefully by the foundation makers in this country. Failure to take care of this problem will cause a very big problem. Based on experience in developed countries, the state is forced to spend big for the purpose of ensuring that these older groups continue to receive assistance (Campbell, 1992 & Bengtsson, 2010). Unfortunately, in this case, Malaysia and Sabah in particular are seen as still unwilling to deal with the social structure in this country which is dominated by unproductive older people. In this case, it is seen that the kingdom will face many problems, especially in terms of costs to ensure the continuity of this aging society. In contrast to Western countries, this problem is faced in developing countries such as Malaysia and it is a big threat to the government

Exploitation of Malaysian Workers Abroad

In addition, the migration of Sabah residents abroad will also create new social problems related to the issue of exploitation of Malaysian citizens, the status of illegal immigrants in other countries and so on. This is actually not a new issue because it has been proven to apply in several other countries where Malaysian citizens become illegal immigrants in foreign countries and are widely reported in local Malaysian newspapers (Malay Mail, 31 Dec 2017; New Straits Times, 6 Jun 2018 ;). In essence, the movement and movement of young Sabah people out is not a new matter. On this day, many Sabah residents move and settle in big cities on the Peninsula such as Johor Baharu, Selangor, Kuala Lumpur, Pulau Pinang and several other areas solely to get jobs. In the context of Malaysia, this is not a problem because of the free movement between countries in Malaysia for residents of the country of Sabah.

However, what if it applies outside the country that requires someone to certify their presence through several documents such as passports, visas and work passes. This issue is not a new matter because it has actually happened to Malaysians and Sabah, especially in several foreign countries, especially in South Korea, Australia and Singapore. In this case, the author sees that based on the experiences of Malaysians working abroad, it is found that issues of exploitation, inability to compete, and so on need to be given important attention (Azizah, 1994 and Nadia Shaiful, 13 March 2018). In this case, the Kingdom of Sabah State needs to devise a strategy to deal with this situation. If you look at the experience of Malaysians in South Korea, many Malaysians were exploited by their employers while they were working in South Korea (Ock Hyun-ju, 2018). In addition, in the context of Australia as an example, many Malaysians act as illegal immigrants in other countries. In short, the status of workers without permits causes these foreign workers to be exposed to issues of exploitation. Among the issues of exploitation that often apply are salaries that are not paid in full, salaries that are not commensurate with the work done and several other forms of exploitation. In fact, one individual who had worked in South Korea stated that "we were treated like a bandit... we have never done work like this in Sabah... what can we do if we don't work without food" (Suhaimi, (not real name), January 23 2020). It is clear that if the relocation of the Indonesian capital creates job opportunities in Indonesia, the same will also apply to the fate of Malaysians who may work in the emerging countries in the future. The form of this new migration pattern is seen to give an impression to the country of Sabah which has so far been the biggest host for foreign workers in Malaysia. In this case, the author sees that there are several social implications that will apply to the country and people of Sabah if this applies. Among the social implications that may be expected in connection with this migration are as follows:

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Local marriages with outsiders raise registration problems and others

In connection with this migration issue, one more important issue that needs to be given attention when discussing this migration issue is related to the marriages of Malaysians and Indonesians. At this time, one of the main issues that needs to be paid attention to when discussing the problem of migrants in Sabah relates to the increasing number of stateless children as a result of the difficulty in registering children born to Indonesian and Malaysian marriages. This issue is not new, in fact, it has been haunting the foundation makers in the land of Sabah for a long time in the land of Sabah. Therefore, if this issue persists, it is found that this situation will become even more serious with an increase in the number of stateless children. Thus, if the emigration of foreigners occurs in large numbers, the authors see that one of the main social implications of this situation is that it might cause problems for the wives of former Indonesian workers living in Sabah. Although there are no exact figures regarding these cases, the numbers are rather large based on the actual reality in the country of Sabah (field work, 2019).

In this case, several major problems will arise in the land of Sabah involving the status of wives who have been abandoned by their husbands who return to their home countries. This problem will not become big if these wives decide to return with their husbands to Indonesia. The main worry is what if they don't follow their husbands back to Indonesia. What is their status? How long will they face this situation? and will their

husbands from Indonesia continue to provide physical and mental support to their wives who are in Sabah? All of these issues need to be given attention when discussing the social implications for the country of Sabah as a result of this move. Will this pattern apply and if it does, then one of the big problems that will be faced in the country of Sabah is related to the increase in the number of balu or single mothers in the country of Sabah.

It is more worrying if these abandoned mothers do not have a clear status whether they are still with their husbands or not. Although this is just a supposition, this possibility cannot be avoided. This is so because based on the current situation, cases like this already exist in the country of Sabah. Therefore, the transfer of the capital city in the future is also likely to contribute to an increase in the number of cases like this. In this case, this issue needs to be given the main attention by the base maker. The increase in the number of balu and single mothers in Sabah is an indication of the existence of social problems in the country of Sabah that need to be handled properly. This problem will continue to the children left by this father. If major steps are not taken to deal with this problem, it is expected that in the future, the country of Sabah will be faced with many bigger social problems.

Apart from the increase in single mothers in Sabah, another issue related to this situation relates to the status of the children that result from marriages between Indonesians and Malaysians left behind in Sabah. Obviously, if this were to happen, there would be an increase in fatherless children in the land of Sabah. The situation will be even more disturbing if it applies to children who fail to register their birth rates or are still using stateless status in the country of Sabah. This is a big challenge to the country of Sabah if it is not handled wisely. In this case, interested parties need to play an important role in ensuring that the issues raised do not occur.

Migration of Goods and Services

Another main form of interaction that applies in the context of relations between the two countries is related to the movement or migration of goods and services that cross the borders of the two countries. In this regard, there are several early studies that focus on migration or the movement of goods and services in understanding how Sabah is important in the context of Malaysia- Indonesia relations (Fuzie, 2018; Mosfi et al., 2013; Ramli & Ahmad Mosfi, 2006; Marja Azlima et al. al (2005 and 2006) and Ramli (2015).

Although recognizing that the movement of goods and services is indeed one of the main issues between the two countries, the focus of these independent studies sees more focus on issues and the economic implications of these two regions. It involves the issue of losing the main source of state revenue due to efforts to evade excise duties, losses to the state because the majority of goods brought in and out are subsidized goods in Malaysia, labor dynamics and informal employment and several other economic effects.

But on the other hand, the actual movement of goods and services also has major social implications for the state. Between social impressions is like the movement of goods that can be detrimental such as cigarettes, drugs and so on. This item will make a big impression on residents in the land of Sabah. Indeed, the issue of drug and cigarette smuggling is one of the big issues when discussing this issue. It cannot be denied that the incidence of catching cigarettes in the country of Sabah which are believed to have been brought in from Indonesia is high. For 2019 alone, several series of arrests have been successfully carried out by the authorities in this country. In June 2019, for example, Malaysian security forces managed to arrest a man along with 46,040 boxes of cigarettes and 486 bottles of liquor who were trying to be smuggled into the country of Sabah (Sabah News Today, 23 Jun 2019). Meanwhile, on July 17 2019, ESSCOM succeeded in detaining an Indonesian woman because she was said to be storing contraband cigarettes from Indonesia in a joint venture house in a palm oil field, Kalabakan. In this arrest, ESSCOM managed to seize several types of cigarettes including 340 packs of LA Red cigarettes, Premium (300 packs), LA Green (160 packs), Apache (150 packs), Gudang Garam (150 packs), Menara Dunia (50 packs).), Minna (20 packs) and Black Premium (10 packs). The total number of cigarettes smuggled in was 1,180 packs (Sabah Post, Jul. 17, 2019). Meanwhile, in December 2019, Battalion 20 Troops of the Beluran Am Movement (PGA) succeeded in seizing 9,400 packs of contraband cigarettes which were estimated to be worth more than RM160 thousand after excise after detaining a four-wheeled racing car on Jalan Lama Telupid-Sandakan. The results of the inspection succeeded

in finding several types of contraband cigarettes, including 250 packs of Blue Era, Green Astro (250 packs), Red Astro (2,000 packs) and Apache (6,900 packs). The value of this catch is estimated at RM160 thousand (Borneo Envoy, 15 Dec 2019).

Although these arrests show that most of the cigarettes or prohibited goods have more of an impact on the country's economy because they are related to efforts to evade excise duties and involve state revenues, on the other hand, smuggling of drugs, cigarettes and some of these prohibited goods also left a big social impression on the people of the land of Sabah. In this case, the author sees that these issues have actually occurred in the country of Sabah, but the lack of attention given by the reviewers is most likely due to the numbers that are still in a controlled state. However, the move to the capital city of Indonesia is seen as contributing to an increase in this activity and it will certainly have major implications for the social sector in this country. Apart from that, several other social issues that need to be given attention include issues related to goods that are not justified on the religious side, unlawful on the religious side, do not comply with health standards and Malaysian laws or possibly pose a threat to safety and infect humans. This includes food and daily necessities, health and beauty products, plants, herbs and animals as well as some other items that are likely to involve issues of disease, religion and insect infestation. It is clear that these issues are some of the prospects for social impressions that need to be given in understanding the problems that will arise as a result of the future transfer of the capital city.

Although most of the issues discussed focus more on negative impressions, there are also several other positive impressions that need attention. This is especially the case with the educational opportunities that may result from this move in the future. In this case, this transfer will further increase educational opportunities for both Malaysians and Indonesians in these two countries. The two countries may take advantage of this by improving the existing education system and focusing on more technical aspects such as the existence of technical institutes and polytechnics. At the same time, higher education institutions in this country need to be more willing to accept the presence of a large number of new international students, especially from Indonesia, to continue their studies in this country. In short, moving the capital city will open up greater space and educational opportunities for the two countries. Therefore, these two countries need to make efforts to improve and improve the quality of their education in order to be able to compete to attract a large number of students to continue their studies.

Migration of Thoughts, Understandings and Ideas;

Another form of migration that may be allowed to take place as a result of moving the capital city of Indonesia to Kalimantan is related to the impression generated by the migration of thoughts, understandings and ideas. Therefore, social effects as a result of this form of migration are unavoidable, especially due to the close geographical position between these two countries. In fact, the history of Sabah itself has shown how this country has had a very close relationship with Indonesia for so long. In fact, in this case, early studies have demonstrated this early relationship. In the religious aspect, for example, it is said that the influence of religious teachers from Indonesia is said to have played an important role in the religious movement in the country of Sabah (Eko Prayitno, 2019). In other words, the role played by religious teachers who were brought in from Indonesia contributed a lot to teachers, religion, religious teachers and clerics and the process of Islamization in Sabah country. This clearly shows how migration in the form of thoughts, understandings and ideas is very easy to apply in the context of the position of Kalimantan-Sabah because of their geographical position that borders. In addition to these factors, the phenomenon of globalization, especially dollarization, facilitates the process. Today, this issue is getting easier with advances in technology including developments in air transportation systems and so on which are the triggers for this issue (Rabasa & Chalk, 2012).

Until now, there have been several preliminary studies that have tried to look at the various forms of understanding movements in Indonesia that are trying to be brought into this country. This is especially related to issues of violence and ideas of extremism that are trying to be brought into the country of Sabah or to make Sabah a transit for these activities (Abuza, 2003 Chalk, 1997). Chalk (1997) for example discussed the Grey-

Area Phenomenon (GAP) by looking at how several cross-border threats including terrorism, terrorism and aggregation of extremism and the distribution of drugs can create instability in this region. Meanwhile, Abuza (2003) and Rabasa and Chalk (2012) also discussed the same problem by looking at how violent activities and cross-border extremism groups have become one of the main threats in this region. It is not surprising when issues arise related to efforts to establish an Islamic empire in the archipelago, once again the state of Sabah has become one of the main areas for this activity. This is clear through the movements of some previous groups of religious extremism. Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) in the past, for example, made clear efforts to make Sabah one of the regions that were trying to become a center for realizing this movement in the region of Southeast Asia together with South Sulawesi and the South of the Philippines (Singapore, 2003). In the context of the country of Sabah, for example, the arrests of several JI members around 2003 among the population in the country of Sabah confirmed that the population in this country is easily influenced by the ideas of forming an Islamic state in this region brought by this understanding of extremism from Indonesia. It doesn't stop there, the capture of several local residents who are believed to be experts in Darul Islam Sabah (DIS), a movement that seeks to create an Islamic state in the archipelago, in 2006 also shows that migration of extremist understandings and ideas easily applies in the context of relations both countries are in Sabah.

As a result of this continuous threat, the United States State Department acted to issue a warning to its people who wish to go to Sabah to be careful because of the possibility of a vicious network forming in this country. A clear example of this is when the US State Department issued several 'travel warnings' and 'public announcements' mentioning the ongoing problems in Sabah. In this regard, the United States of America requested that the American population suspend their travels starting from 17 May 2005 to 23 December 2005. This concern stems from kidnappings, raids and JI operations which are said to be continuing in Southeast Asia including in this region (US Department of State, 24 Jun 2005).

In addition, this form of migration may also involve deviant teachings, heresy and those that are inconsistent with norms and practices in Malaysia, education and curriculum, extremism and so on. In the context of religion in Malaysia, and Sabah in particular, several heretical teachings and not in accordance with accepted teachings in Malaysia continue to enter the country of Sabah, including teachings and understandings such as Shia, Qadiani, Wahhabi and several other teachings that are not in accordance with the Islamic religion practiced in Malaysia. In 2017, for example, the state government through the Majlis Fatwa Negeri Sabah banned 16 teachings in this country because they were deemed to deviate from the beliefs of the Ahlus Sunnah Wal-Jamaah. Among these teachings are Qadiani, Al-Arqam, Hizbut Tahrir, Millah Abraham, Shia, Tal Tujuh, Tariqat Hasaniah and Tariqat Naqsyabandiah al Aliyah, Nasrul Haq, Zikir Hasan Riimau, Awang Rezki Group, Liberalism and Pluralism (Mohd Izham Unni, 8 August 2017). In essence, this does not only apply to Islam, but also applies to other religions. The case of Petrus Ratu Doren or Prophet Petrus in the land of Sabah in 1995 shows how this issue of teachings and thoughts can apply in the land of Sabah. Nabi Petrus, an Indonesian worker originally from Larantuka, East Flores in Indonesia is an Indonesian worker in Sabah who is considered a prophet by his followers. In this incident that occurred in 1995, the Prophet Peter together with his wife, 'Santa Maria' and 191 of his followers were arrested for bringing heretical teachings in the land of Sabah. He was then imprisoned for three months before being sent back to his country of origin.

In short, it can be explained that the issues prevailing today are a reflection of the future. If this movement takes place in the nearest future, the author sees that it cannot be denied that the teachings of entry and migration of thoughts (paragraphs are not clear), understandings and ideas will apply more properly, especially if there is a good transport network between the two this area. It will become easier if the form of human migration, as discussed earlier above, develops rapidly in the relations between these two countries. It is clear that the country of Sabah needs to be prepared for the social consequences of this move later. This is not impossible because Sabah's overseas experiences, as discussed in this section, clearly show that Sabah has great potential for these activities. In understanding the problem of migrating thoughts, understandings and ideas in the context of this country of Sabah, it is not only the police force and immigrants who are responsible for curbing this problem, but it also requires commitment from several other positions such as MUIS, JHEINS, agriculture, fisheries, forestry and the authorities. others played a large role in ensuring that he did not make a big social impression on the land of Sabah.

Migration of Human and Animal Infectious Diseases

Apart from that, one more form of migration that needs to be given attention when discussing the social implications as a result of the transfer of the Indonesian first lady to Kalimantan is related to infectious diseases in both humans and animals. Migration of infectious diseases to humans and animals is a direct consequence of the migration of people and goods and services as discussed above. Although this issue has been studied by many researchers who have tried to look at this issue from an economic perspective, less studies have been carried out focusing on how the movement of these goods, whether food, necessities, plants or cosmetics make a big impact on the economy of the emergence of infectious diseases in the country of Sabah, whether to humans or plants. As discussed above, apart from being the main entry point for foreign workers from Indonesia, Tawau and Sabah are also the entry point for goods and services from Indonesia. Food needs from Indonesia, especially seafood, keropok, fruit and so on, are among the main hobbies, for example, they can be obtained easily in the Tawau area and several other areas in this country. In fact, Tawau is one of the main attractions in the Tawau area to visitors because it provides cheap food from Indonesia. In addition, the import of beauty and cosmetic goods, maternity equipment and so on that enter this country in large quantities without filtering and validation from the authorities and health in Malaysia will have a big impact on the issue of safety for the health of the population in this country. At the same time, the authors foresee that this move will further increase the presence of these goods in the Tawau and Sabah markets as a whole. The rapid process of physical development will certainly lead to the growth of entertainment centers, nightclubs, tourist centers and business opportunities in Indonesia. Surely he will invite many local visitors from the country of Sabah to come to the country involved either for work or for commercial purposes. In short, the consequences of the urbanization and development processes that are taking place in Indonesia will encourage large in-and-out movements of people between Kalimantan and Sabah. Therefore, one of the problems seen as a result of this situation is related to the presence of several infectious diseases that are easily spread by humans, including venereal diseases such as chlamydia, syphilis and gonorrhoea or HIV and several other infectious diseases such as tuberculosis (TB). or dry cough, avian influenza A, meningoencephalitis, meningitis and several other diseases that are easily transmitted through humans.

In summary, the reviewer sees that the issue of infectious diseases either to humans or plants is a focus that needs to be given special attention, either by the reviewer or the makers of the foundation and related royal positions because if this issue is not addressed, it may be not only a manifestation as a social threat to the population in the country of Sabah, but it may also turn into a major security threat to the country of Sabah if it is not handled properly. To that end, health, enforcement and quarantine agencies need to plan ahead how to deal with this situation should it occur at high levels.

Conclusion

Based on the discussion above, it can be stated that the potential for social problems in this country or for Sabah residents to leave is inevitable. In fact, it is seen that social issues in the country of Sabah and Malaysians who leave for Indonesia are seen to become even bigger if they are not handled properly. Although the discussion in this chapter is purely suppositional in nature, it is supported by the current situation today. In fact, but this movement has not taken place, some of the issues discussed have actually occurred in the land of Sabah. To that end, the Kingdom of Sabah and Malaysia in general need to take proactive measures in projecting this issue. This is so because if this issue is not handled lightly, the country of Sabah will be faced with various social problems that are difficult to contain. In this case, all federal and state agencies need to be prepared and take some initial steps in preparing themselves to deal with various social issues that may occur in this country in the future as a result of the future move of the Indonesian capital to Kalimantan.

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