

**BILATERAL SECURITY COMPLEX INDONESIA-MALAYSIA DALAM
MENGHADAPI ANCAMAN KEAMANAN NON-TRADISIONAL STUDI
KASUS: JOHOR-KEPULAUAN RIAU**

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini menganalisis pola dan efektivitas kerja sama keamanan Indonesia-Malaysia dalam menghadapi ancaman keamanan non-tradisional di kawasan Johor-Kepulauan Riau. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan desain studi kasus serta *Regional Security Complex Theory* sebagai kerangka analisis utama. Data utama terdiri atas 507 berita media Indonesia dan Malaysia periode 2008–2025 yang membahas ancaman, aktor, wilayah, respons, dan kerja sama keamanan kedua negara. Pengumpulan berita dilakukan menggunakan NCapture, kemudian data diorganisasi, dikoding, dan dianalisis dengan bantuan NVivo melalui *Word Frequency Query*, *Hierarchy Chart*, *Matrix Coding Query*, dan *Project Map*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan enam ancaman utama, yaitu *illegal fishing*, penyelundupan barang, migrasi nonprosedural atau PMI ilegal/PATI, narkoba, perdagangan manusia atau TPPO, serta pencemaran lingkungan laut. Ancaman tersebut bergerak melalui kapal, pelabuhan, perairan, jaringan lintas negara, dan mobilitas manusia sehingga membentuk saling ketergantungan keamanan antara Indonesia dan Malaysia. Kerja sama dilakukan melalui deportasi dan pemulangan, pertukaran informasi, patroli terkoordinasi, operasi, penegakan hukum, negosiasi, komunikasi konsuler, dan forum bilateral. Pola kerja sama yang terbentuk bersifat kooperatif, multiaktor, lintas sektor, dan cenderung reaktif-administratif. Kerja sama dinilai efektif secara terbatas karena mampu merespons dan menyelesaikan kasus yang melibatkan dua yurisdiksi, tetapi belum optimal dalam mencegah keberulangan ancaman. Analisis menunjukkan bahwa dimensi *boundary*, struktur anarki, polaritas, dan konstruksi sosial melalui pola *amity-enmity* muncul secara kuat dalam hubungan kedua negara. Pola *amity* lebih dominan daripada *enmity*, meskipun persoalan yurisdiksi dan sensitivitas kedaulatan masih menjadi hambatan. Keseluruhan temuan menunjukkan bahwa kompleksitas keamanan regional terkonsentrasi pada hubungan bilateral Indonesia-Malaysia di kawasan Johor-Kepulauan Riau.

Kata kunci: *Regional Security Complex Theory*, *Bilateral Security Complex*, keamanan non-tradisional, Indonesia-Malaysia, Johor-Kepulauan Riau, NVivo

**BILATERAL SECURITY COMPLEX BETWEEN INDONESIA AND
MALAYSIA IN ADDRESSING NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY THREATS:
A CASE STUDY OF JOHOR-RIAU ISLANDS**

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Abstract

This research analyzes the pattern and effectiveness of Indonesia-Malaysia security cooperation in addressing non-traditional security threats in the Johor-Riau Islands area. It employs a qualitative approach with a case study design and uses Regional Security Complex Theory as its main analytical framework. The primary data consist of 507 Indonesian and Malaysian news reports published between 2008 and 2025 concerning security threats, actors, locations, responses, and cooperation between the two countries. The news reports were collected using NCapture and subsequently organized, coded, and analyzed with NVivo through Word Frequency Query, Hierarchy Chart, Matrix Coding Query, and Project Map. The findings identify six major threats: illegal fishing, goods smuggling, irregular migration or undocumented Indonesian migrant workers/PATI, narcotics, trafficking in persons, and marine environmental pollution. These threats move through vessels, ports, maritime routes, transnational networks, and human mobility, creating security interdependence between Indonesia and Malaysia. Cooperation is conducted through deportation and repatriation, information exchange, coordinated patrols, operations, law enforcement, negotiation, consular communication, and bilateral forums. The cooperation pattern is cooperative, multi-actor, cross-sectoral, and predominantly reactive-administrative. The cooperation is considered effective to a limited extent because it is capable of responding to and resolving cases involving two jurisdictions, but remains inadequate in preventing the recurrence of threats. The analysis demonstrates that the dimensions of boundary, anarchic structure, polarity, and social construction through amity-enmity patterns are strongly present in the relationship between the two countries. Amity is more dominant than enmity, although jurisdictional issues and sovereignty sensitivities remain significant constraints. Overall, the findings indicate that regional security complexity is concentrated in the bilateral relationship between Indonesia and Malaysia in the Johor-Riau Islands area.

Keywords: *Regional Security Complex Theory, Bilateral Security Complex, non-traditional security, Indonesia-Malaysia, Johor-Riau Islands, NVivo.*