

Indonesia and Malaysia Relations: Time for a Comprehensive Partnership

Aryanta Nugraha

*Department of International Relations,
Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Yogyakarta*

(aryanta.n@gmail.com)

ABSTRACT

The relationship between Indonesia and Malaysia are nowadays mostly featured by complexity and rivalry. This situation neglects the fact that both countries have special and emotional relationship because of their cultural affinities, kinship relations and long historical journey as neighboring states- often depicted in "older and younger" brother relationship. There are several cases that plunge the bilateral relation into tension and mutual suspicion; territorial border dispute such as claim over Sipadan and Ligitan Island and recently quarreling over Ambalat Bloc, issues on migrant workers from Indonesia in Malaysia, and mutual claim over traditional culture. Tensions of both sides take place in G-to-G as well as people-to-people level. The search for comprehensive solution must begin from government level. Without significant incentives to reinvigorate trust among both sides, the Indonesia-Malaysia relations will continue to be problematic. This paper seeks to elaborate three possible alternative measures for the two countries to boost their relations: seeking a long term vision of economic cooperation, building a more outward looking cooperation agenda that look beyond cultural affinities and bilateral feuds, and rethinking traditional approach to public diplomacy.

Introduction

Indonesia and Malaysia have a special and emotional relationship because of their cultural affinities, kinship relations and long historical journey as neighboring states. It is proven by the thought that describes the relations between the two states such as “younger and older brother relations “or “far close to the eyes and the heart”, to highlight the collective identity.¹ Leaders of both countries often state publicly that the two countries are “blood brothers” and came from the same *rumpun*. Cultural affinities and strong feeling of the same *rumpun* become the very foundation of bilateral relation between the two countries.²

The bilateral relations between Indonesia and Malaysia have experienced a number of mixed situations from strong collective identity, cooperation and interdependence to open resentment and hatred.³ Indeed, collective identity based on kinship produced many positive and peaceful relations. It is proven by a mutual visit by both heads of government, trade and cooperation as well as the two countries’ prominent role in ASEAN which bring pacification benefit to the region.⁴ These, however, could not hinder tensions between the two countries, both at G to G level and people to people level.

The bilateral relations between the two countries nowadays are mostly featured by complexity, tensions, and rivalry. Despite peaceful relations could be maintained, diplomatic relations between the two countries often blemished by tensions. From Indonesia’s perspective the primary cause of the tensions circle around the same issue; Indonesia sees that Malaysia violated Indonesian sovereignty.⁵ The cases such as Sipadan, Ligitan and Ambalat bloc disputes, dispute over land border in West Kalimantan, and the arrest of three Indonesian Marine Affairs and Fisheries Ministry officials by Malaysia are amongst the instance of cases that spurred diplomatic tension. The situation is worse at people to people relations. People to people relations have slumped to a point of hatred and xenophobic between the two nations. Kinship or *serumpun* that becomes ‘organizing principle’ (of people to people relations seems to lost its appeal to bring about strong relations between people of two countries which shares common primordially.⁶ Chief amongst the causes of the deteriorated people to people relations are migrant labor issues and cultural claim disputes. In short, the bilateral relations between Indonesia and Malaysia are featured by a mostly negative set of issues such as territorial boundaries disputes, migrant labor, and cultural claim disputes.

While mutual public distrust and rivalry are getting entrenched, there is still no comprehensive solution to address these problems. This paper argues that the search for comprehensive solution must begin from government level. Strong incentives to reinvigorate trust among both sides are needed otherwise the Indonesia-Malaysia relations will continue to be problematic. This paper seeks to elaborate three possible alternative measures for the two countries to boost their relations: seeking a long term vision of economic cooperation, building a more outward looking cooperation agenda that look beyond cultural affinities and bilateral feuds, and changing traditional approach to public diplomacy

The Ups and Downs of Bilateral Relationship

Indonesia and Malaysia have been experiencing ups and downs in their bilateral relations. Closer relations have been developed in the 1930s and 1940s between the nationalist-independence leaders when the two nations supported each other for independence. In this period, people-to-people ties in terms of national movements was built upon historical consciousness that the two nations came from the same historical and cultural root dated back to several empires such as Sriwijaya, Majapahit, Malaya, and Makassar which ruled Malaya/ Nusantara Archipelago. The so-called *serumpun* relations were built as a strong tie that connects the idea of post colonial independence between the two nations. It was proven by the introduction of *Nusantara Raya* concept that linked a joint independence between *Melayu Raya* and *Indonesia Raya* to unite a stronger bond between Indonesia and Malaysia nationalists' movement.

After gained independence, the relations between the two countries dropped into the lowest level with the initiation of Soekarno's policy of confrontation (*Konfrontasi*) and *Ganyang Malaysia* campaign in 1963. The ideological and idiosyncratic leadership differences between Soekarno and Tunku Abdul Rahman were amongst the factors that contributed to the friction between the two nations although the official reasons from Indonesian perspective was the establishment of Malaya Federation in 1961 that included Sabah, Serawak, and Brunei as one of neo-colonialism agendas. At some points, from Malaysia perspective, *Konfrontasi* has urged profound changes to seek a more vigorous foreign policy. Confrontation between the two nations ended in a meeting between Adam Malik (Indonesian Foreign Minister) and Tun Abdul Razak (Malaysian Prime Minister) in Bangkok in 1966. Since then Indonesia and Malaysia relations entered into a golden era in which the two countries played important role in contributing regional peace in the Southeast region by establishing ASEAN, signing agreements on land and sea border, and political consultations between the two countries. Indonesia also started to send skilled and unskilled labor to Malaysia that revived the idea of *serumpun* relations between 'elder and younger brother'.

The fall of Soeharto affected the two countries relationship. There are several issues that plunged the relationship into tensions and mutual suspicions; territorial disputes, migrant labor and cultural claim disputes. With these issues that blend political-economic interests and socio-cultural symbols there apprehension that *Konfrontasi* number two might emerge.

Issues on border and territorial disputes between two countries comprise of overlapping claim on Ambalat bloc, delimitation of sea border at Malacca Strait and Singapore Strait, and land border demarcation in Kalimantan Island. The issue on border and territorial claim gained high publicity in Indonesia since Indonesia lost Sipadan and Ligitan Island following the resolution of International Court and Justice (ICJ) in 2002 that Indonesia should relinquish these Island to Malaysia based on effective occupation reason. This resolution was only starting a new area of sea border claim, when the dispute moved to Ambalat bloc in Sea of Sulawesi.

Overlapping claim over Ambalat bloc began to fierce when five workers that built light house at Karang Unarang were arrested by Diraja Malaysia Police in February 2005. There was also incident between Indonesian navy ship, KRI Rencong and Malaysia navy ship, KDM Karambit in Karang Unarang area in March 2005. Malaysian Ship was also alleged to make maneuvers at Karang Unarang to provoke Indonesian navy ship at the area. Malaysian Air Force was also reported breaching Indonesian territory in Nyamuk River, Sebatik at time when Indonesia the TNI was preparing Presiden Megawati visitation at that area.⁷

Although peaceful settlement has publicly announced, the competition over Ambalat bloc is easy to flame. One of contentious issues on Ambalat related to energy resources that lied beneath it. It is estimated that Ambalat potentially contains 764 million barrels of oil and 1.4 trillion cubic feet of natural gas with the whole potential national revenue at around \$US 40 billion.⁸ Indonesian government has issued licenses to Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi (ENI) Ambalat Ltd, a company from Italia, an area of 1,990 km² and to Unocal Indonesia Venture Ltd., an area of 4,175 km². On the other hand, Malaysia based on 1979 map drew its sea boundary to include East Ambalat and issued license to Shell Company over bloc ND 6 and ND 7 in February 2005. It was a bit shocking since Shell has experienced exploration over Ambalat with Indonesia license but latter the concession was sold to ENI Ambalat ltd. The exploration on that bloc was stalled, although Malaysia proposed a joint exploration.⁹ The dispute over Ambalat has involved the two countries in the war-threshold situation. Both sides stationed military forces to the disputed area. Indonesia deployed three navy ships to the disputed area, while Malaysia also follow suit and reinforced its air force units in Sabah and Serawak. Not only in diplomatic level, Indonesian public responded the Ambalat issue emotionally, featured by anti-Malaysia protests, net-war (internet hacking into government websites of both countries), nationalist provocative, and the provocation to recall *Konfrontation* against Malaysia. Competition over Ambalat bloc led Indonesian Foreign Ministry initiated a meeting with its Malaysian counterpart at 22-23 March 2005 in Bali to cease the dispute. As a result, the two countries announced that they will settle the Ambalat bloc in peace through diplomatic channels.

The latest incident was the August 2010 incident that involved Malaysian-flagged vessels, Indonesian patrolling officials from the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries and Malaysian helicopters. An Indonesia patrol team suspected two vessels allegedly doing illegal fishing in Indonesia's exclusive economic zone. When the two vessels were arrested, Malaysian helicopters arrived demanding the two vessels to be released. Indonesian officials rejected the demand and brought the two vessels to Belawan Port and detained the fishermen. As retaliation, Malaysia police at the same day arrested three Indonesian maritime officers in Bintan waters off Riau Islands. Malaysian officials have reported that the incident took place in Kota Tinggi waters, off the southeastern coast of Johor state. There was also incident of fired shots in this arrest, although latter it acknowledged as warning shots.¹⁰

This incident has led to diplomatic tension between the two countries since both side demanded an apology for the unlawful arrests and territorial violation. From Indonesia perspective, Malaysian fishermen have violated Indonesian territory in the water near Riau, while Malaysia claimed that the incident was happened at southeast Johor water. Each country sent diplomatic note and protest demanding for apology for unlawful trespassing territory. Malaysia also protested the failure of Indonesian authorities to protect its embassy in Jakarta from attacks of vandalism since the incident incurred public rally in front of Malaysian Embassy in Jakarta.

Table 1
Indonesia-Malaysia Sea Border Issues

Year 1961	Indonesia Claimed the area of Sipadan and Ligitan and gave concession to Oil Company
1979	Malaysia Issued an Official Map based archipelagic country to include Sipadan and Ligitan Island to its territory
2000	Malaysia and Indonesia Brought Sipadan and Ligitan Dispute to the ICJ
21 February 2005	Five workers of Light house in Karang Unarang was arrested by Malaysian Police and forced to stop to work.
5 March 2005	Incident between KRI Rencong and KDM Kerambit in Karang Unarang area.
7 March 2005	Malaysian Air Policy allegedly breached Indonesian territory at around Sebatik
17 March 2005	Navy ships maneuver at Ambalat Zone
22-23 March 2005	Meeting between Indonesian Foreign Affairs team and its Malaysian Counterpart discussed maritime border at Sulawesi sea.
24 March 2005	Indonesia Defense Minister announced to add budget 5 trillion Rupiahs for Indonesian Navy and Air Force to strengthen defense posture in Ambalat Zone
8 April 2005	Incident between KRI Tedung Naga and KDM ship at 500 meter from Karang Unarang.
11 April 2005	Indonesia and Malaysia Government publicly declared to avoid open conflict over Ambalat and settle the dispute peacefully.
August 2010	Malaysia Fishermen arrest suspected for illegal fishing at Bintan water near Riau, at the same time Malaysian Police arrested three Indonesian officials for breaching southeast Johor water of Malaysia's sea territory

Sources: Media Indonesia, 21 June 2009, Jakarta Globe, 16 August 2010.

Another issue that stumple the relations between Indonesia and Malaysia are migrant workers. Industrialization in Malaysia during 1980s resulted in a stunning economic performances. It followed by the increasing standard of living and the wage of labor that became the pull factors of migrant workers from Indonesia, whether legal or illegal workers. Indonesian workers generally work at construction, plantation, as factory operator, and as domestic maids. Migrant workers from Indonesia and the Philippines constituted 23% of Malaysian workforce. Migrant workers from Indonesia are estimated around 2 million (for documented workers) and the usual estimate for undocumented workers are one million.¹¹

Contemporary situation of migrant workers contrasts with the first decade of Malaysian independence when Malaysian government welcomed Indonesian skilled migrant to fill education and health sectors. Today, for ordinary Malaysian who mostly interacted with Indonesian construction workers and house maids recognized the Indonesian migrant as workers of the 3-D sectors (dirty, dangerous and demeaning).¹² Moreover, for Malaysian citizen problems of crime committed by *the Indons* creates negative images and stereotyping towards Indonesian migrants. It is important to note that the primary sources of controversy between Indonesia and Malaysia on the issue of migrant workers is dominated by the thorny issue of domestic maids. From Indonesian perspective Malaysia has no legal framework to protect workers from discrimination and abuse, so that Indonesian workers, particularly who works at domestic maid sector will always find troubles.¹³ On migrant workers issue the structure of relationship changes from interdependence relations to asymmetrical relations, in which Malaysian is in superior position.

Malaysia started to employ securitization policy towards Indonesian illegal migrant worker following the riot in Negeri Sembilan and Cyberjaya in January 2002 that involving immigrant workers from Indonesia who worked at construction and textile industries. This became impetus of the enacted immigration law that regulated the implementation of whip punishment, jail, and repatriation of Indonesian illegal migrants. As a result almost 500 thousand illegal migrant workers from Indonesia were deported while the other 200 thousand were casted in border area. Prime Minister Mahathir Mohammad also announced “hire Indonesian Last” policy targeted to reduce the number of workers from Indonesia by a half, and limit them to plantation and domestic maid sector.¹⁴ As complement to these policies Malaysia government has also issued *Operasi Tegas* (Strict operation) which involves voluntary civilian people in operation called RELA (*Ikatan Relawan Malaysia*, Malaysian People’s Volunteer Corps). They used very negative term in doing operation such as: “flush out illegal migrants” or “hunts for illegal”.¹⁵ Those policies led to assaults toward more than 1.2 million illegal migrant.¹⁶

A series of physical abuse case against Indonesian workers led Indonesia to ban new recruitment Indonesian domestic workers for jobs in Malaysia. The moratorium was imposed in June 2009 as a protest towards Malaysian government which considered failed to provide protection for Indonesian workers, particularly

domestic maids. After two years negotiation Indonesia and Malaysia signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on May in Bandung. Indonesia then revoked its ban on sending migrant workers to Malaysia started on December 2011 amid criticism from many Indonesian NGOs which reckoned the MOU as not sufficiently equip safeguards that needed by the workers.¹⁷ Indeed, although the MOU has already been signed, the case of violence against Indonesian workers is still going on such as the shooting three migrant workers in February and June 2012.

Regarding the issue of migrant workers, the concept of *serumpun* that underpinned special relations between the two nations seems to loss its importance, particularly the relationship at individual level proven by Malaysians' image of Indonesian workers and how Malaysian (employers) perceived Indonesian migrant workers (employee) that some occasion led to physical abuses. Khalid and Yacob argue that the source of the problems is the self interpretation of Malaysian employers and Indonesian employee. They cautiously warns "as long as the situation remains, with Malaysians hiring Indonesian in low status work, there will be instances of conflict and the respective government will endeavor to use it to their own advantage, and the mass media will be very happy to sensationalize isolated evens as reflecting further breakdown of bilateral relations.¹⁸

The other classical issue that aggravates the relations between Indonesia and Malaysia is cultural claim. Indonesia has protested several times against Malaysia for using used to be claimed as Indonesian culture such as *Reog* dance and *Pendet* dance as part of Malaysian tourism promotion. Other cultural claim disputes are the claim over *Rasa Sayange* folk song, angklung musical instrument, and the latest is *Tor Tor* dance. Both countries claim that these cultures have been inherited from past and the cultures have been part of their daily life. This once again spurs anti-Malaysia campaign in Indonesia put the bilateral relations in ruction.

Table 2
Cultural claim Disputes between Indonesia and Malaysia

Year	Malaysia Cultural claim
1957	Terang Bulan song
2000	Gamelan from Jawa has been used commercially in Malaysia Injit-injit Semut song from Jambi
2005	Badik Tumbuk Lada from Riau, Deli and Siak
2006	Batik parang from Yogyakarta, angklung music instrument from West Java
2007	Wayang kulit (shadow puppet)often performed as Malaysian art Rendang has been claim Malaasyian food Old texts from Southeast Sulawesi, South Sulawes, West Sumatera,

	and Riau were brought to Malaysia to be published online Soleram song from Riau Indang Music from Sungai Garinggiang , West Sumatera was performed by Malaysian art team at the Asia Cultural Festival October 2007 Kuda lumping dance from East Java Jali-jali song was claimed as a song from Langkawi
2008	Reog Ponorogo Keris from Java dan Ulos textile from North Sumatera.
2009	Pendet dance was used as tourism advertising of Malaysia, <i>Tenun Ikat</i> Sambas sold in Malaysia with label made in Malaysia.
unknown	Piring dance from West Sumatera, Kakak Tua song from Mollucas and Anak Kambing Saya song from Nusa Tenggara.
2012	Tor-tor dance from Batak, North Sumatera

Source: Litbang Kompas, 31 August 2009

For relations that openly declared as ‘special’ based on kinship (*serumpun*) and other cultural affinities, the vulnerable relations between Indonesia and Malaysia is ironic. Regarding the negative trends of Indonesia and Malaysia relations, Hara argues that there has been an identity gap between Indonesia and Malaysia in understanding *serumpun* based-relations.¹⁹ Malaysia’s high economic performances has changed Malaysia identity and in turn alter the way Malaysia’s perspective on kinship relation while Indonesia still has the same perspective on kinship relations as it used to have. Malaysia sees itself in a dominant position nowadays towards Indonesia and set aside all historical background and affinities. Wardhani also affirms the changing perception of *serumpun* based-relations between the two countries in which *serumpun* concept is no longer sufficient to attach different interests of the two neighboring countries.²⁰ Meanwhile, Khalid and Yacob assert that the different pace of democratization in both countries produces complex situation in managing the relations between the two nations.²¹ Democratization in Indonesia has increased the role of non-state actors in influencing and shaping foreign policy agenda. As people to people relations between the two countries deteriorate related to the three issues mention above, the bilateral is getting harder to be managed.

Towards a Comprehensive Partnership

The unhealthy relations between the two countries that focused around mostly on negative set of issues should be managed constructively. Despite the fact that primordial characteristics it seems that they are not satisfactory any longer due to complexity of the problems. The two countries, therefore, should build a more rational approach to maintain, to improve, and to deepen the bilateral

relationship. This does not mean that *serumpun* unneeded. The *serumpun* based-relations, if it develops rationally, could be very beneficial to the two countries as a strategic culture to reach common interests.²²

In respond to the ongoing disputes the two governments tend to employ diplomatic appeals and set up the Eminent Persons Group (EPG) on July 2008. These approaches are partial solution and too soft to mend the ties of the two nations that already torn. The search for comprehensive solution, therefore, must begin from government level to reinvigorate trust among both sides. Even a step change will be hard to make without the changing of leadership gestures to provide common good that needed to jolt the relationship. To some extent, Indonesia and Malaysia leaders have done successfully to build strong bilateral relations in the past through convening an annual consultation between leaders Indonesia and Malaysia. The two countries' Joint Commission for Bilateral Cooperation also meets regularly. These diplomatic gestures, however, have not been strong enough to push aside negative public opinion in both countries.

There are at least three important steps that this paper proposed to produce a new kick-start, deeper phase of Indonesia and Malaysia relationship.

First, to build a long term vision of economic cooperation. Indonesia and Malaysia share firm economic ties and engage in bilateral cooperation on a range of issues, including joint military exercises. In the last decades, Indonesia experienced surplus from its trade relations with Malaysia. Indonesian Embassy in Malaysia reported that in the period of 2008-2009 alone the increase reached 57.30%, and total trend of bilateral trade increased 12.7% a year in 2005-2009. Conversely Malaysia's export to Indonesia in the same period has also increased 12.8% a year.²³ Indonesia now is the third largest Malaysia trading partner and in 12th rank of Malaysia's trade partner globally.²⁴ Malaysia is also the 11th of foreign investment realization in Indonesia with total investment in 2009 at around \$US 328,651.²⁵ In tourism sector, Malaysia tourist visited Indonesia in 2009 reached almost 2 million. It is not to mention how important of migrant workers to the economic benefit of the two countries.

The data above shows that Indonesia and Malaysia is increasingly important economic partner. The two governments should negotiate a more comprehensive economic partnership to boost up economic relations, especially to expand the role of private sectors and enlarge the coverage of commodities beyond existing products. It is also important to negotiate the enhancement of border trade cooperation, mainly in Kalimantan Island as part of border management policy. A negotiation of a long term economic relations, even in non-binding agreement, would provide a clear vision of where the economic relations is headed and to guide the effort to enhance people to people economic relationship.

Second, to build a more outward looking cooperation agenda that looks beyond cultural affinities and bilateral feuds. Although kinship based relations has been criticized as lost its significance as organizing principle to manage people-to-people relations, this cultural proximity could be employed as a collective and shared belief developing relations with other countries, to respond external threats,

and to engage in regional and global agenda. Indonesia and Malaysia holds leadership position in ASEAN and mostly have similar agenda in seeing the progress of ASEAN cooperation. Indonesia and Malaysia also have resembling views on how the security of East Asia should be managed since the two countries are members of East Asia Forum and supported the membership of the US in this organization. The two countries also share cautious attitudes towards the increasing China in the region. Most importantly, as Islamic countries that majority characterized by moderate adherent, Indonesia and Malaysia could go hand in hand and plays important role in bridging the gap between the Islamic world and the West.

Third, Indonesia and Malaysia should rethink public diplomacy. With mutual public perception in such poor condition, there is a strong need to reexamine the way both countries conduct public diplomacy. Indeed, to some extent politicians of both countries have employed the threaten relations for domestic political advantage that further entrenching the awful mutual perception. Politicizing bilateral relations for politicians' popularity, therefore, should be considerably addressed. Indonesia and Malaysia should search for agreement to a new approach of public diplomacy. Malaysia could take rather unorthodox steps to promote positive image of Indonesia (mainly Indonesian migrant workers) and Indonesia should also agree to do so. Malaysia should also need to start a fair law protection to Indonesian migrant labor and at the same time Indonesia should reinforce the law towards unlawful demonstrators. Both countries could also employ the EPG, the consultative meeting and the Joint Commission for Bilateral Cooperation as mechanism to review the commitment of both countries. These bodies could also be acted as bridging councils to guard a long-term and health bilateral relations. Lastly, the two governments must dissolve psychological and practical barriers that could hinder closer relations between the people of the two 'blood brother'.

End Note

- ¹ Kelana, Musafir, Abubakar Eby Hara, “Quo-vadis Kekerabatan Malaysia-Indonesia?”, *Jurnal Komunikasi Massa*, Vol. 2 No. 2 Januari, 2009, p. 97.
- ² Joseph Chinyon Liow, , *The Politics of Indonesia and Malaysia Relations: One Kin Two Nations*, Routledgen Curson, New York. 2005
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- ⁴ Kelana and Hara, *op cit*, p. 98
- ⁵ Rizal Sukma, “Sovereignty, Diplomacy and National Defense”, <<http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2010/09/07/insight-sovereignty-diplomacy-and-national-defense.html>>, accessed 15 June 2012.
- ⁶ Joseph Chinyon Liow, *op cit*.
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- ⁸ *Gatra*, 11-17 June 2009
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- ¹² Khadijah Md Khalid & Shakila Yacob, *ibid*, p. 13.
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- ¹⁵ *New Straits Times* 19 August 2004 *The Star* 30 January 2005
- ¹⁶ *The Star* 15 February 2005.
- ¹⁷ *Jakarta Post*, 1 June 2011, *Jakarta Globe* 1 December 2011.
- ¹⁸ Khadijah Md Khalid & Shakila Yacob, *op cit*, p. 14-15.
- ¹⁹ Abubakar Ebi Hara, “Hubungan Malaysia-Indonesia: Dari Saudara serumpun ke Smart Partnership? “Paper presented at International Seminar on Indonesia Malaysia Up date in Gadjah Mada University Yogyakarta, 27-29 Mei 2008. Also available at [www.Indo-Malay\Hubungan Malaysia dan Indonesia Dari Saudara Serumpun ke `Smart Partnership` _ Melayu Online.htm](http://www.Indo-Malay\Hubungan%20Malaysia%20dan%20Indonesia%20Dari%20Saudara%20Serumpun%20ke%20Smart%20Partnership%20_Melayu%20Online.htm).
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- ²¹ Khadijah Md Khalid & Shakila Yacob, *op cit*.
- ²² Kelana and Hara, *op cit*.
- ²³ KBRI Kuala Lumpur, “Hubungan Ekonomi Indonesia-Malaysia 2009”, <http://www.kbrikualalumpur.org/web/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=177&Itemid=163> accessed, 15 June 2012

²⁴ “Seminar on Malaysia-Indonesia Business Opportunities”, Jakarta, Indonesia, Wednesday 26 February, 2003 <http://www.miti.gov.my/cms/content.jsp?id=com.tms.article_121517aa-7f000010-40ff40ff-91235c7f>, accessed, 15 June 2012.

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Panel 55: Social and Society Issue 11

Ruang G

14.30-16.00	<p>Rosilawati Zainol & Nikmatul Adha Nordin (Universiti Malaya) Tourists' Accessibility Within Urban Heritage Sites</p>
	<p>Adhi Cahya Fahadayna & Fanny Angelia (Universitas Airlangga) The Problem of Religious Pluralism in Indonesia</p>
	<p>Norlida Ismail (Universiti Malaya) Issues on Dam Management System in Malaysia and Indonesia Region</p>
	<p>Saripah binti Osman & Fauza A.G. (Universiti Malaya) The Spatial Changes of Land Use in the Johor Bahru Metropolitan Region</p>

Panel 56: Inter-Nation Relations 9

Ruang H

14.30-16.00	<p>Sonny Sudiar (Universitas Mulawarman) Compliance Problem Within Sosek Malindo Cooperation Regime Between East Kalimantan and Sabah</p>
	<p>Aryanta Nugraha (University Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Yogyakarta) Indonesia and Malaysia Relations: Time for a Comprehensive Partnership</p>
	<p>Siska Indah Kurniawati (Universitas Airlangga) Gold Dinar as Medium of Exchange in Export-Import Partnership between Indonesia and Malaysia</p>
	<p>Hamedi Mohd Adnan (Universiti Malaya) Cooperative Publication between Malaysia- Indonesia</p>

**Closing Ceremony
(16.30-17.30)**

Aula Garuda Mukti, Rektorat Universitas Airlangga, Lantai 5	
16.30-17.30	Closing Ceremony