



**PAHMI 12**

# **STRENGTHENING THE IDENTITY, ENRICHING REGIONAL COMMONALITY**

**PROGRAM AND ABSTRACTS BOOK**

**OF THE 12<sup>TH</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MALAYSIA - INDONESIA RELATIONS (PAHMI 12)**

**HISTORICAL AND CONTEMPORARY PERSPECTIVE OF MALAYSIA-INDONESIA RELATIONS**

**MALAYSIA AND INDONESIA IN ASEAN REGIONALIZATION**

**ECONOMY, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, LABOUR, TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT**

**DISASTER, SECURITY, LAW AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**

**MIGRATION, DIASPORA, CULTURAL RELATIONS, COMMONALITY AND SHARED HERITAGE**

**COMPARATIVE EDUCATION, LITERATURE, RELIGION, AND PHILOSOPHY**

**MEDIA, INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY**

**FACULTY OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES,  
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## **PEDRA BRANCA: RESOLVING SOUTHEAST ASIA'S MARITIME JIGSAW PUZZLE**

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In 2008, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) had awarded Pedra Branca, also known as Batu Puteh, a rock located in the South China Sea to Singapore (Tan 2013). Middle Rocks, located 1 kilometer away from Pedra Branca were placed under Malaysian sovereignty (M. H. bin M. Rusli, Mohamad, and Bautista 2014). The ICJ however, did not make any clear decision on South Ledge (M. H. M. Rusli 2018a). The world court rejected Singapore's contention that Pedra Branca, Middle Rocks and South Ledge, collectively should be with Singapore. Recently, the Malaysian government has decided to withdraw its application for revision on Pedra Branca (Ali 2018). What's next for Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia in unraveling one of Southeast Asia's most intricate maritime jigsaw puzzle?

### **PARALLEL 1B**

#### **HISTORY & CONTEMPORARY PERSPECTIVE OF MALAYSIA AND INDONESIA AND ITS RELATION**

#### **TRACING THE ANCIENT HISTORY OF THE NORTH COAST OF CENTRAL JAVA THROUGH ARCHEOLOGICAL HERITAGE STUDIES FROM BATANG DISTRICT IN CENTRAL JAVA**

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Studies on the territory of the northern part of Central Java has not been widely revealed, especially from the time of ancient Javanese. Studies in Central Java, during the ancient Javanese, often only aimed at the center of the ancient Javanese power residing in rural areas, namely the Ancient Mataram Kingdom which ruled in the IX – X century AD. By archaeological remains which are found in the North Shore region of Central Java, it can be presumed that the North coastal area of Central Java is one of the entrances where the ancient Mataram kingdom. The first person who showed an interest in heritage in the northern region of Java is Th. St. Raffles, in his book History of Java in 1817. Raffles reported some archaeological remains in the form of Jaladwara Pekalongan and Kendal in the form of memorial. Likewise, during the subsequent study conducted by archaeologists in Batang and surrounding areas. Archaeological remains found in the North Coast region, including from the territory of Batang indicate an older age than the archaeological remains were found in remote areas during the time of the ancient Mataram. The existence of archaeological remains in an amount not less than the North coast of Central Java can also be assumed that the people in the North Shore area of Central Java at the time had a fairly prosperous life with a considerable population. Their distribution site with the remains of a statue, the ruins of temples and other relics dating from centuries VII-VIII AD, then a search of ancient history on the North Coast of Central Java through the study of archaeological remains from Batang, expected to be the subject of study for the early history of Hindu Buddha in Central Java. Based on data from archaeological remains of Batang, researchers are trying to uncover the existence of ancient history the north coast of

Central Java, which is based on the assumption that, Batang as one of the areas in the north coast of Java and access the influence of Hindu Buddha in Central Java by sea.

*Keywords: The remains of Archaeological, Central Java North Coast*

## **THE MIGRATION OF MINANGKABAU'S FAMILY IN MALAYSIA: A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE**

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This paper aims to discuss how the Minangkabau's Family build the relationship with Malaysia's society through the migration. Traditionally, migration was a part of the cultural identity of the Minangkabau's family. They have a long history of migration. The way to migrate learned from generation to generation. Today, the spread of Minangkabau society can be reached on the continent of the world, especially on Malaysia. Malaysia was a destination for the migration because of the cultural and spatial reason. That is the way, the Minangkabau's family can be found in various regions. The influences of the process, the Minangkabau society became an open society, extroverted, and easy to make a communication with others in society. It means that this focus of this paper is on the way of the Minangkabau's family produces the migration through the pattern rather than on the process. In this case, the pattern of the Minangkabau's family was studied as a way for the family to maintain their identity. Historical method is used in this paper.

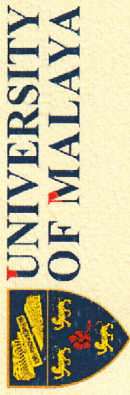
*Keynote: history, cultural, migration, Minangkabau, Indonesia, Malaysia*

## **COOPERATION OF SARAWAK AND KALIMANTAN TO OVERCOME THE COMMUNIST THREAT, 1963-1981**

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Sarawak in Malaysia and Kalimantan in Indonesia are two twin regions in Borneo Island that are interdependent in various aspects. The political development around the year of 1963 until 1981 witnessed the need for cooperation in restoring the safety of Sarawak due to communist threats between both regions. Among the factors which caused the occurrence of the threat is due to the desire of Sarawak communist leader and the supreme commander of Indonesia to create a communist government in each region. Therefore, this working paper will try to display the role played by the Sarawak government with the cooperation from the federal government and the Indonesia government to end the communist violence in Sarawak at once weaken the influence of Communist Party of Indonesia (PKI). Other than that, several factors which encourage the growing of the communist movement in Sarawak will be examined and a post-mortem will be carried out. Besides that, various efforts are done by both parties in stabilizing state security either in the aspects of military cooperation, psychology as well as through a series of negotiations. The exposure from this working paper is expected to be an eye-opener for the younger generation at once to realize the need for experience and maturity in politics to solve communist threats and to restore peace as has been proven through the cooperation of the government of both regions.

*Key words: Sarawak, Kalimantan, Communist, Cooperation, Role*



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