

The Enactment of State Defense Awareness with the Synergy Conception Among Military, Government, and Civil Society

Study in Adi Soemarmo Air Base,
Surakarta, Indonesia

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Abstract

The enactment of state defense awareness (*bela negara*) is a systematic and structured effort carried out by the state or non-state actors in mobilizing citizen patriotism in order to strengthen national defense. The endeavor is crucial mainly in countries with limited military infrastructure. This study analyzes the enactment of state defense awareness initiated by military agencies in the civil realm through the territorial defense empowerment. This study was conducted at the Adi Sumarmo Air Force Base, Surakarta, Indonesia. This research found that the Indonesian Air Force's defense program involving the civil was carried out not only actively, but also passively. Actively, the Indonesian Air Force Base carries out the obligation of socialization and training in state defense to civilians. On the other hand, government agencies, and civil society ask for assistance to the Indonesian Air Force Base to provide training in state defense in order to shape the character of personnel both for institutional interests and for carrying out citizenship demands. The implementation of the state defense agenda is part of



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the working agenda of the doctrine of territorial defense empowerment in Indonesia.

Keywords: state defense, territorial doctrine, military, air force

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Introduction

The enactment of state defense awareness (*bela negara*) is a systematic and structured effort carried out by the state or non-state actors in mobilizing citizen patriotism in order to strengthen national defense. Every government must encourage efforts to defend the country because strong defense aspects will support national development. At present, the perception of the defense aspect is still synonymous with military duties and functions. Even though the military is the leading institution carrying out defense duties, all components of the state have the same responsibility in carrying out defense functions. Defense instruments owned by military institutions, such as the number of personnel and the primary defense system tools (defense equipment), always have limitations, moreover, in developing countries whose defense budgets always do not meet the standards. This is the importance of building a strong citizen patriotism. Without patriotism, other defense instruments will not be of much use when facing defense threats from both inside and outside. Therefore, a conception is needed that can build synergy between various components of the state, especially among the government, military, and civil society^{1,2,3,4}

This article analyzes how the concept of state defense can be built between the three components: state, society and civil society. President Joko Widodo on August 21, 2015, signed Government Regulation Number 97 of 2015 concerning the 2015-2019 National Defense General Policy. In Article 3, it is explained that „This General Policy on National Defense is established as the basis for the Minister of Defense in establishing policies regarding the implementation of national defense and for ministries or institutions in determining policies by their respective duties, functions, and authorities related to the defense sector.“ In the attachment to the government regulation, it is stated that the state is organized in a universal defense system by combining non-military and military defense. That is, the nature of nationality involves all citizens, regions, and other national resources, as well as national facilities and infrastructure, prepared early by the government, and held in total, integrated, directed, and continued manners. In order to support

the universal defense system, the management of empowerment of defense areas is a must. Management of defense area empowerment is designed early to prepare the people as a reserve component and supporting component of national defense so that it can support the main components of national defense. Without the management of defense areas, the effort to realize the universal defense system will experience obstacles. By running a bela negara program, the potential for defense is dynamic and can respond to challenges or security threats at present and in the future^{5,6}.

Among military institutions, the Indonesian Air Force is also a part of national efforts to conduct bela negara. Law No. 34 of 2004 concerning the TNI explains that the Indonesian Air Force has tasks one of which is the empowerment of air defense areas that are very strategic to face the challenges of increasingly complex future tasks. Indonesia's current national defense system according to Law No. 3 of 2002 concerning National Defense and Law No. 34 of 2004 concerning the TNI has given new hope to the national defense system in Indonesia because substantially, the law mandates all components of the nation to participate in the process of realizing a strong national defense by placing the TNI as the main component, assisted by reserve components and supporting components. The Air Force is a component that in carrying out its duties is still facing various obstacles, such as the limitations of the primary weapons system tools, while the demands of the task to carry out air operations tend to increase. It needs attention because the development of the strategic environment has led to changes in the form of threats and the nature of war in the future. The task of the Air Force in the empowerment of air defense areas is carried out through the development of aerospace potential with the empowerment of human resources, natural resources, infrastructure, and national infrastructure of aerospace aspects, has not been able to make a real contribution to the national defense in the air dimension.

Air Base is the Air Force's regional command unit whose chief duties, among others is to carry out the empowerment of air defense areas in its territory to create the resilience of an area in the airspace. The implementation of the Universal Defense System (Sishanta) is carried out by the TNI AU through the implementation of air defense area empowerment implemented by Air Base Regional Command units through aerospace potential development activities. This guidance is directed at fostering Human Resources, Natural Resources, and social

conditions to be prepared to become a formidable space, tool and condition of the fight and to create a high love society. The TNI Guidebook on Empowerment of Defense Areas explains that the Implementation of Air Defense Empowerment is all efforts, works, and activities related to planning, coaching, developing directions and controls, and utilizing all national potentials in the region to become a strong regional force in supporting defense interests.

Adi Soemarmo Air Force Base, which implements the empowerment of air defense areas, needs to be continuously optimized, from the planning to the implementation. This is done as part of the preparation of the national defense development plan so that it needs to be regulated in national development facilitated by the local government. In order for the ability of Adi Soemarmo TNI AU Base to be optimal in empowering defense areas, what needs to be done is to elaborate on the concept of empowering air defense areas and conducting basic defense training for reserve components and supporting components as stated in the Law No. 34 of 2004 concerning TNI, Article 7 Paragraph 2.

Adi Soemarmo Air Force Base in carrying out the task of empowering the air defense areas still has many weaknesses, especially in training defense of the country, which has caused the suboptimal role of Adi Soemarmo Air Force Base in empowering defense areas. The condition of residents around the base currently shows the need for an increase in nationalism. The challenge faced by the Air Force Base is the younger generation in the Surakarta region who has apathetic nature towards the surrounding environment, giving rise to many potential threats of radicalism in the Surakarta area. However, Adi Soemarmo Air Force Base has carried out efforts to empower the defense area by carrying out guidance on aerospace potential, defense of the state and social communication towards the community. From these problems, there needs to be a real effort carried out by Adi Soemarmo Air Force Base as the spearhead of the Air Force in carrying out the empowerment of air defense areas in its territory. Therefore, Adi Soemarmo Air Force Base as the Air Force's regional command unit in supporting the fundamental task of the TNI AU needs to be examined for its role in empowering the air defense areas through increasing awareness of defense of the state.

*State Defense
Awareness with
the Synergy
Conception*

Literature Review

Security

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4/2018

Security is a special form of politics. All security issues are political problems. Security is a major issue of political disputes when certain political actors threaten or use force to get what they want from others⁴. The scope of the political problem is broad and coincides with the history of human interaction in the dimensions of space and time when force is used. Like politics, security is a phenomenon created by human will or action⁴.

In the classical conception, security is defined as an attempt to maintain the territorial integrity of the country from threats that arise from the outside. Conflicts between countries, especially in an effort to expand the empire of the colonies, make the definition of security only aimed at how the state strengthens itself to face military threats. In the traditional approach, the state becomes the subject and object of the pursuit of security interests. This group views that all political and international relations phenomena are about the state. In this traditional view, the state becomes the core in efforts to maintain state security⁷.

The Empowerment of air defense area

The selection of a territorial defense system by a country is basically based on the consideration that the country is relatively small and has a small population so that all citizens and resources are involved as a defense force. The state policy in involving citizens and components of state power during peacetime is aimed more at familiarizing all citizens in order to be disciplined, orderly, respectful, and especially love their homelands.

The readiness of citizens since the beginning in the country's mission will facilitate the state in organizing and controlling citizens and other national forces. If one day the country faces war because an enemy attacks it, then all citizens are ready to become members of military organizations and are ready to take up arms to fight the enemy.

Atwater et al⁸ defines regional defense as follows:

„The territorial defense is a system of defense in depth; it is governmentally-organized by definition of a state's own territory, conducted on its own territory. It is aimed at creating a situation, in which it is an invader, even though he may at least for a time gain the geographical possession of part or all of the territory, Constantly harassed and attacked from all

sides. It is a form of strategic strategy which has important organizational meaning, being liable to be involved substantial reliance on a citizen army, including local units of a type militia. Characteristically, a territorial defense system is based on weapons systems, strategies and methods of military organization which are better suited to their defensive role than management in major military actions abroad.”

To be able to realize conditions as in the definition, minimum attention is not enough; it requires comprehensive thinking, and it needs a Grand Strategy so that all aspects in the preparation of the defense in maintaining sovereignty, territorial integrity, and national safety can be realized.

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Military Operations Other than War (MOOTW)

MOOTW is generally divided based on the external role of the military by referring to operations carried out overseas, such as peace operations and internal military roles by referring to operations carried out domestically. Empirically, the internal role of the military has become a discourse and controversy in various countries because it is related to the issue of legitimacy, purpose, and nature of military power to the issue of interests and motivation of the government's stakeholders. In its implementation, governments of various countries often make regulations and approaches to justify the internal role of the military.

The focus of the MOOTW is to prevent war, resolve conflicts, seek peace, and support the civil administration in overcoming its domestic crisis. An alternative term for MOOTW is Peace Support Operation (PSO). The MOOTW includes peacekeeping and maintenance. MOOTW also involves monitoring arms trades/exchanges. The MOOTW does not involve the use or threat of violence but prioritizes the provision of humanitarian assistance and disaster management. In the MOOTW, military power synergizes with other institutions/organizations, especially those related to diplomacy, economics, government, and even politics and religion. The implementation of the MOOTW, as well as war operations, adheres to a principle to facilitate, accelerate, and protect the deployed personnel. The operations commander needs to understand the established principles and apply them in operations correctly. Some general principles in the implementation of MOOTWs are clarity of objectives, the unity of action, validity, tenacity, limits, and safety (US Headquarters Department of the Army, 1996).

Role

The theory of role, according to Sarwono⁹ is a theory which combines theory, orientation, and scientific discipline, apart from psychology; role theory starts from and is still used in sociology and anthropology. In these three fields, the term „role“ was obtained from the world of theater. In theater, an actor must play as a certain character, and in their position as a character, they are expected to behave in a certain way.

There are several role dimensions, as follows:

- a. Role as a policy. These adherents argue that the role is an appropriate and good policy to implement.
- b. Role as a strategy. Adherents of this understanding postulate that the role is a strategy to get support from the public.
- c. Role as a communication tool. The role is utilized as an instrument or tool to obtain input in the form of information in the decision making process. This perception is based on the idea that governance is designed to serve the community so that the views and preferences of the community are valuable inputs to realize responsive and responsible decisions.
- d. Role as a dispute resolution tool, the role is utilized as a way to reduce conflicts through efforts to achieve consensus from existing opinions. The assumption that underlies this perception is to exchange thoughts and views that can increase understanding and tolerance and reduce feelings of distrust and confusion.

Sociologist of science named⁹ helps to expand the use of role theory using an approach called „life-course“ which means that every society has certain behaviors in accordance with the age categories that apply in that society. Role theory describes the social interaction in terms of the actors who play according to what is determined by culture. In accordance with this theory, role expectations are shared understanding that leads us to behave in everyday life.

Total defense system

The national defense system is a total defense system that involves all citizens, territories, and other national resources, and these are prepared early by the government and held in a total, integrated, directed, and continuing manner to uphold the sovereignty of the state, territorial integrity, and safety of all nations from all threats. Therefore, the national defense functions to realize and maintain the entire territory

of the Republic of Indonesia as a unit of the defense. State defense is carried out by the government and prepared early through efforts to build and foster the capabilities and competitiveness of the state and nation and to overcome any threats. The national defense system in the face of military threats puts the Indonesian National Army as the main component supported by reserve components and supporting components. In the face of non-military threats, the placement of government institutions outside the defense sector as the main element that is adjusted to the shape and nature of the threat is supported by other elements of national strength. It is intended that the implementation of national defense is in accordance with the rules of international law related to the principle of differentiating treatment against combatants and non-combatants, as well as simplifying the organization of state defense efforts.

*State Defense
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the Synergy
Conception*

Research Method

The research methodology is a qualitative method. This study focuses on a case at Adi Soemarmo Air Force Base. Data collection was conducted by interviewing some informants, documenting studies on a number of relevant documents, and conducting field observations. Testing the validity of the results of this study was conducted using triangulation techniques by comparing the results of interviews, field observations, and documentation studies obtained during the data collection process.

Discussion

Based on the Kasau Regulations number Perkasau/89/X/2009 dated October 12, 2019, concerning the Principles of Air Force Base Procedures and Organizations of Adi Soemarmo, the base has the task of carrying out the education and operation of all units in his ranks and fostering aerospace interests and supporting air operations.

Military Operations Other Than War (MOOTW)

The TNI's (Indonesian National Army) main task in accordance with Law No. 34 of 2004 concerning the TNI, is to uphold the sovereignty of the state, maintain the territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, and protect all nations and the entire Indonesian blood from threats and disturbances to the integrity of the nation and state. The main task of the TNI is carried

out through military operations for war and Non-War Military Operations. Particularly, Non-War Military Operations are military operations carried out not in the context of war with other countries, but for other tasks which include:

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4/2018

1. Overcoming armed separatist movements
2. Overcoming armed rebellion
3. Overcoming acts of terrorism, carried out by international terrorists or collaborating with or by domestic terrorists
4. Securing border areas
5. Securing strategic vital national objects
6. Carrying out the tasks of world peace in accordance with foreign policy
7. Securing the safety of the President and Vice President and their families
8. Empowering defense areas and their supporting forces early in accordance with the Total Defense System
9. Assisting government tasks in the area
10. Assisting the National Police in the framework of Kamtibmas duties as regulated in the Law
11. Helping to secure state guests at the level of the Head of State and representatives of foreign governments in Indonesia
12. Helping to overcome the consequences of natural disasters, displacement, and the provision of humanitarian assistance
13. Helping to search and rescue in accidents
14. Assisting the government in securing shipping and aviation against hijacking, piracy, and smuggling.

Adi soemarmo air force base problem analysis in the empowerment of air defense areas

The main problem of Adi Soemarmo Air Force Base in empowering air defense areas in the Surakarta area and its surroundings is the lack of people's awareness of defending the country. This is indicated by the data and dissemination that has been carried out by the Air Base in the empowerment of air defense areas that tend to be participated by students from kindergarten, elementary school, junior high school, and some from private institutions participating in state defense training. Moreover, the implementation of the empowerment of the defense area at the Adi Soemarmo Air Force Base requires a clear legal tool because all this time its implementation still uses the guidebook for

the implementation of TNI Territorial Operations so that it has not been set forth in the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) owned by the Air Force ¹⁰. This shows that the implementation of air defense area empowerment at the Adi Soemarmo Air Force Base is less than optimal because the SOPs implemented by the existing regional command units need to be translated into greater depth so that the implementation of tasks in increasing public awareness in defending the country is not optimal.

In addition to the above problems, there are several obstacles in implementing air defense area empowerment at the Adi Soemarmo Air Force Base, especially in raising awareness of the Surakarta people to defend the country ¹¹, including the lack of facilities and infrastructure owned by Adi Soemarmo Airport. Facilities and infrastructure as support in carrying out activities are requirements that must be prioritized. But the current facilities and infrastructure are available at Adi Soemarmo Airport in support of potential aerospace development (binpotdirga) activities. Furthermore, there is a limited budget for binpotdirga. The task of empowering the air defense area by Adi Soemarmo Air Force Base is inadequate because, in addition to being the Indonesian Air Force's regional command unit, Adi Soemarmo Air Force Base also serves as an air force education institution so that the implementation of aerospace potential is less than optimal.

Another problem that causes the unoptimal empowerment of the air defense area at Adi Soemarmo Air Force Base is the management of human resources that carry out binpotdirga. In details, the above problems are caused by several factors, including the limited number of binpotdirga personnel. In the implementation of awareness-raising programs in defending the country, it is needed personnel who understand regional issues so that the provision of training materials and national character building and the basic introduction of state defense can work well. This is indicated by the borrowing of personnel from other work units so that it proves that the implementation of binpot tasks is still not optimal. In addition, binpotdirga personnel have limited skills in their fields. The implementation of duties in the field of the empowerment of air defense area requires personnel who are able and understand the activity so that education and training are needed to support the implementation of tasks in the binpotdirga zone ¹².

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The role of adi soemarmo air force base as a determinant of air defense areas empowerment policy

CEJISS
4/2018

It should be realized that the awareness of defending the country does not suddenly emerge, but it is dynamic which develops according to the changing times and the dynamics of life. For this reason, a strong strategic policy is needed in the development of state defense awareness, in order to prepare the minds of citizens who are ready to defend the State. Adi Soemarmo Air Force Base as the Air Force's regional command unit that carries out its duties as a superintendent of airspace defense command in the Surakarta area needs to take policy steps in an awareness-raising programme so that the implementation of regional command can run optimally, and the policy is acceptable by the Surakarta community.

In order to support the universal defense system, the role of the Adi Soemarmo Air Force Base is needed to intensify the country's defense spirit for the people in Surakarta. In carrying out this task, general policy is needed as a guideline to realize the role of Adi Soemarmo Air Force Base actively in strengthening the nation's character as the basic capital of character building and the spirit of defending the country. There are several steps that can be carried out by Adi Soemarmo Air Force Base, namely:

1. Carrying out dissemination to the public about components in the total defense system that involve the community as a reserve component;
2. Conducting training for all components in order to cultivate the state defense by using educational methods both formally and informally.

The pattern of fostering awareness of defending the country for the community can be implemented with an educational pattern that aims to increase awareness of defense of the state, so it is necessary to prepare a number of things as follows:

1. Preparing a comprehensive policy formulation to support character building and awareness of state defense for the community;
2. Improving coordination among air bases, local governments, and active community participation;
3. Improving socialization of awareness of defending the country through education, training, seminars, and mass media.

The role of adi soemarmo air force base as a strategic compiler in empowering air defense areas

In accordance with the Indonesian Air Force's Technical Guidelines Number Kep/693/XII/2013 dated 3 December 2013 concerning the empowerment of air defense areas, the role of the Adi Soemarmo Air Force Base as a strategist in empowering air defense areas in the Surakarta area needs to be guided by:

1. Ideological Aspect the need for ideas that are in accordance with the ideology of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution in carrying out the guidance of the values of patriotism, adherence to the law, customs and paying attention to local wisdom, and tolerance between religious communities as a unifying nation
2. Economic Aspect, increasing the economic capacity of the community related to aerospace, such as agriculture, plantations, and livestock so that home industries are realized in the community around the Air Force Regional Command Unit or the Air Base.
3. Technology Aspect, promoting and developing aerospace technology engineering, renewable energy source technology for the young generation and communities around the Air Base.

Referring to the above aspects, the strategies that must be implemented in the empowerment of air defense areas are as follows:

1. Carrying out coordination with the regional government in increasing awareness of defending the country for the community;
2. Coordinating with non-government/youth leaders and community leaders so that the community is enthusiastic about the state defense programme.
3. Creating community groups in an activity about regional defense in order to create dynamic conditions, attitudes, and behaviors imbued with love for the state;
4. Carrying out counseling on the defense of the country to the community in order to realize a society that loves the homeland and nation.

The role of adi soemarmo air force base as a communication tool in empowering the air defense area

Empowerment of air defense areas at Air Force Base Adi Soemarmo as a means of social communication between Indonesian Air Force Soldiers and the community needs to be maintained and continually improved so as to foster awareness and sensitivity to various aspects of

*State Defense
Awareness with
the Synergy
Conception*

geography, demography, and social conditions. Through social communication, either harmonious relationships or mutual communication can be established, and these two can facilitate coordination in various fields. Furthermore, the need for Adi Soemarmo Air Force Base to carry out various stages of implementation in improving communication with the community, including:

1. Assisting functional institutions in fostering public awareness in defending the country
2. Providing inputs to functional institutions in the framework of preparing and formulating regional defense forces
3. Fostering integration in preparing national defense plans and structures in the regions

The role of adi soemarmo air force base as a dispute settlement tool in empowering air defense areas

In accordance with the duties of the Indonesian Air Force mandated in Law No. 34 of 2004 concerning the TNI, the development of defense areas carried out by the Indonesian Air Force requires dissemination of Defense Areas and Social Conflict Prevention. The TNI's territorial role in preventing social conflict is to maintain peaceful conditions in society, develop a peaceful system of dispute resolution, reduce conflict, and build an early warning system.

Conflict potential is a latent condition that can be a case of conflict, while a conflict case is a conflict that has occurred and appeared in the form of concrete actions carried out by parties involved in the conflict. Therefore, the role of the Adi Soemarmo Air Force Base as an Air Force regional command unit in the Surakarta area must have the same mindset, action patterns, and attitudes about Empowerment of Defense Areas and Prevention of Social Conflict, and be able to apply it in its working area. The role of Adi Soemarmo Air Force Base in resolving disputes in the empowerment of defense areas includes:

1. Realizing law enforcement without causing discrimination in the community so that the existence of the Air Base is felt to be involved in resolving conflicts in its territory;
2. Implementing approaches, meetings, and discussions with various religious leaders, community leaders, and youth leaders to make conflict resolution campaign
3. Promoting engagement, commitment, and efforts to build strong communication and coordination among relevant stakeholders,

such as local government, police, academics, non-government institutions or civil society, including mass media.

Conclusion

The problem of empowering the air defense area at the Adi Soemarmo Air Force Base is currently not running optimally due to several constraints, including the SOP implemented by the existing regional command units that needs to be translated into greater depth so that the implementation of the task is not at a maximum, the current facilities, and infrastructure available at Adi Soemarmo Air Force Base in supporting binpotdirga activities related to aerospace sports activities that are still limited. The binpotdirga budget related to the task of empowering air defense areas at the Adi Soemarmo Air Force Base is not enough because, in addition to being the Indonesian Air Force's regional command unit, it is also the Indonesian Air Force's educational institution so that the implementation of tasks in aerospace potential development is not optimal. It also limits the activities, and the number of binpotdirga personnel is also limited. This is indicated by the existence of personnel borrowing from other work units; thus, proving that the implementation of binpotdirga tasks is still not optimal and binpotdirga personnel have not been equipped with the required skills so as to influence the implementation of tasks in the field of air defense area empowerment.

The results of this study prove that the role of Adi Soemarmo Air Force Base in empowering air defense areas through increased awareness of defense of the state in the Surakarta region is not optimal according to several dimensions of role theory. Therefore, as a step to optimize this role, the following are recommended:

1. Making more technical regulations at the Air Force level in the form of Technical Guidelines for the empowerment of air defense areas so that it becomes a reference for the Air Force regional command unit.
2. The need for a budget that can support the implementation of the task of empowering air defense areas so that the TNI AU regional command unit or Air Base is more optimal in carrying out tasks.
3. The need to increase the number of human resources to carry out the binpotdirga organization and the capacity of personnel through education and training to obtain professional human resources in the territorial field.

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4. The need for increased coordination between the Indonesian Air Force's regional command unit and local governments, community leaders, religious leaders, traditional leaders, youth organizations, and civil society, so that character building programs and awareness of defense of the country are more increasing.

Notes

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