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A Critical Analysis of Air Transport Related To Ied-UI-Fitr Celebration of 2017 in Indonesia

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Abstract: *The purpose of this article is to analysis of air transport related to Ied-ul-Fitr Celebration of 2017 in Indonesia. It consisting of three parts namely part one, part two and part three respectively. Part one regarding general review such as country-by country namely Algeria, Bangladesh, Brunei Darusalam, Malaysia, Middle East and Indonesia; instruction of the President, extra flight, sky-train and discount for extra flight; aviation safety namely checking aircraft, aviation safety, global aircraft accident, violation of safety and air balloon; aviation security in Bali, joke about bomb; public security namely national, regional and global level; terrorism including anti-terrorism team of 88, police patrol; phenomena of Ied-ul-Fitr such as bonus, bazaar, shopping, mudik, money changers, urban tourism and a unique of culinary; air transport tariff policy namely passenger tariffs for scheduled and non-scheduled airlines; business activities including inflation rates and circulation of money; economic aspects and social environmental; part two analysis of aviation safety including free balloon, aircraft checking, global accident, violation of aviation safety; aviation security including national, regional and global level; phenomena of Ied-ul-Fitr such urban tourism, ticketing; business aspects and economic aspects; and part three consisting of conclusion and recommendation.*

Keywords: *aviation safety, security, terrorism and urban tourism*

I. INTRODUCTION

The government issued the Joint Decree (SKB), Number 684 of 2016, Number 302 of 2016, and Number SKB / 02 / MENPAN-RB // 11/2016, concerning national holidays. Such SKB has been approved by several ministers, namely Minister of Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic Reform (MOARBR) Asman Abnur, Minister of Religious Affairs (MORA) Lukman Hakim Saifuddin, and Minister of Labor (MOL) Hanif Dhakiri on 21 November 2016. This SKB revises the SKB signed by the three ministers on 14 April 2016. Such SKB determined 16 national holidays and 6 days of leave together.

Here are the details of the national holiday in 2017 namely January 1, New Year ; January 28, Chinese New Year 2568 Kongzili ; March 28, Nyepi New Year's Day Saka 1939; April 14, Death of Jesus Christ ; April 24, Isra Miraj Prophet Muhammad SAW; May 1, International Labor Day; May 11, Vesak Day 2561; May 25, Ascension Isa Al Masih; June 1st, Birthday of Pancasila; **25-26 June, Ied-ul-Fitr 1438 Hijri Day** (*emphasize added*); August 17, independence Day of the Republic of Indonesia (ROI) ; September 1, Idul Adha 1438 Hijri Day; September 21st, Islamic New Year 1439 Hijri; December 1, Maulid Prophet Muhammad SAW and December 25th, Christmas Day. Based on the National holidays and leave together become an alternative for one who want to enjoy the holiday with extra time.⁴

The SKB provides leave together become an alternative for one who want to enjoy the holiday with extra time, thus become an alternative program encourages the employers to give the employees Friday off so that the employees have a four-day weekend. According to Act No.13 of 2003,⁵ workers are not obligated to work on public holidays, however, if they work are required to be done on public holidays, the employers are

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⁴.<https://kumparan.com/rini-friastuti/ada-16-libur-nasional-dan-6-hari-cuti-bersama-di-tahun-2017>

⁵.Act *Concerning Manpower/ Labor Law*, Act. No.13 of 2003.

subject to pay overtime payments to the workers.⁶ In relation to Ied-ul-Fitr, mostly they celebrate to the home land together with their friend and families and some people for the urban's tourism. In the framework of Ied-ul-Fitr and urban tourism estimated occurs on 23 June to 30 June 2017.

Last year, during the travel within Ied-ul-Fitr is accompanied by severe traffic jam due to countries lack of quality and quantity of infrastructure, especially in Toll Gate (TG) Brebes Timur (locally called Brexit), Central of Java, Indonesia. In this period, national transportation companies have to work over hours to accommodate the sudden jump in passengers' number. The highest passenger carriage out is air transport passengers. Taking into account that Indonesians have a higher purchasing power and a different appreciation of time,⁷ and improvements that have been made and have led to a better standards of airport services and higher flight discipline, mostly an Indonesian people will use air transportation to travel back to their homeland.

II. GENERAL REVIEW

1. Ramadan 2017 : Country by Country

In most of the world, Ramadan is expected to begin on May 26 and end on June 24, with both dates depending on lunar sightings. Eid-ul-Fitr is expected to be observed June 25, though the exact dates will vary by country. Across the global which celebrate the holiday, there will be delays processing permits, slots, and other operational requirements involving the Civil Aviation Authorities (CAA)'s and Airport Authorities (AA) as well. Foreign nationals and their employers can expect immigration processing delays over the coming weeks in the Middle East, North Africa, Turkey and parts of Asia during the observance of the month of Ramadan and Eid-ul-Fitr. Many government's offices worldwide reduce their hours and/or close during Ramadan and Eid-ul-Fitr. Herewith description of Ramadan in Algeria, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia and Indonesia as follows.⁸

a. Algeria

In Algeria, the month of Ramadan begin on 26 May or 27 May 2017 and end on 24 June or 25 June 2017, depending on lunar sightings. While public offices are not officially closed during Ramadan, most government offices open at 10:00 a.m. and close at 3:30 p.m. Government offices also likely be closed on Ied-ul-Fitr. Processing delays can be expected.⁹

b. Bangladesh

In Bangladesh, the month of Ramadan begin on 26 May 2017, whilst the government offices operate with reduced workforce during this month and until 29 June 2017, they closed from June on 23 through 27 of 2017 in observation of Eid-ul-Fitr. Processing delays of permit applications should be expected throughout the month of Ramadan.¹⁰

b. Brunei Darussalam

In Brunei Darussalam, the month of Ramadan begin on 26 May 2017. Government offices operate on reduced business hours throughout the month of Ramadan. These offices closes for the Hari Raya Eid-ul-Fitr holiday, which take place on 26 June 2017 through on 28 June of 2017. Processing delays throughout the month of Ramadan and may continue for up to two weeks after Ramadan ends.

c. Malaysia

In Malaysia, the month of Ramadan begin on 26 May 2017. Government operate with reduced hours throughout the month of Ramadan. Government offices closes for Hari Raya Eid-ul-Fitr on June 26 and 27, 2017. Processing delays are expected throughout the month of Ramadan and may continue for up to three weeks after Ramadan ends.

d. Middle East/North Africa (Bahrain, Kuwait, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates):

In Middle East (North Africa) such as Bahrain, Kuwait, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates), the month of Ramadan begin on 27 May 2017 and end on 24 June 2017. Government offices across the Middle East reduces working hours during Ramadan, which may affect processing times for all permit applications. Foreign nationals and employers are advised to check with the

⁶The Joint Ministerial Decree *Concerning Public Holiday on 14 April 2016*

⁷Jonan said in a statement released on Saturday 02/07/16

⁸[18 MAY, 2017 / DECLAN SELLECK / 0 COMMENTS](#)

⁹[Ramadan 2017 – country by country AY, 2017 / DECLAN SELLECK / 0 COMMENTS](#)

¹⁰[Ramadan 2017 – country by country 18 MAY, 2017 / DECLAN SELLECK / 0 COMMENTS](#)

relevant office for exact hours of operation. Processing delays could continue in the weeks following Ramadan due to application backlogs that accumulate during the closures.

e. Indonesia

In Indonesia, the month of Ramadan begin on 25 May 2017, ending with Hari Raya Eid-ul-Fitr which fall on 25 June 2017. Most government offices and consular posts reduce their business days by one to two hours throughout the month of Ramadan, and closures occur several days before and after the Eid-ul-Fitr holiday due to staffing shortages. Processing delays throughout the month of Ramadan. In this regard, the Muhammadiyah, Indonesia's second largest Islamic organization, has declared 24 May 2017 as the start of this year's fasting month, whilst the government has delayed making its decision on the matter, pending the appearance of the new moon next month, which will be monitored in a number of regions.¹¹

III. PREPARATION OF IED-UL-FITR

a. Instruction of the President

On 3 April, 2017 Joko Widodo, the President of the ROI, instructed his Cabinet ministers to make their best preparations in each ministry ahead of the festival of Ied-ul-Fitr, which falls on June 25th by ensuring supplies of essential goods, infrastructure preparedness, safety and security on air, land and sea transportation etc. Although Ied-ul-Fitr celebration is still two-and-half months away, it would be better for all of us to pay attention to Ied-ul-Fitr preparations to improve the public services from year to year.

The government added June 27 as a public holiday on account of Ied-ul-Fitr falling on Sunday. Usually, Ied-ul-Fitr a two-day holiday. Previously, the Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform Ministry (ABRM), the Manpower Ministry (MP) and the Religious Affairs Ministry, (RAM) decided the Ied-ul-Fitr holiday would last three days, from June 25 to 27. In this connection, the Agriculture Ministry also prepared 1,500 cattle to cater a jump in beef demand ahead of the Muslim festival, whilst the Ministry of Communications (MOC) estimates that the number of air passengers increases 7 to 9% during the holiday. The President Jokowi, hopes the earlier preparations can ensure our Muslim brothers and sisters are able to observe the fasting month of Ramadan.¹²

b. Extra Flights Related to Ied-ul-Fitr of 2017

The number of airline passengers expected to increase surrounding the Islamic holiday of Ied-ul-Fitr, some airlines have requested a permit to provide extra flights for the annual exodus. National flag carrier Garuda Indonesia, low-cost carriers Indonesia AirAsia and Lion Air, Sriwijaya Air and its subsidiary NAM Air have together requested extra flights to serve travelers in the days before and after Ied-ul-Fitr. With increased frequency, the airlines would provide an additional 10 percent in passenger capacity, increasing total loads to 55,000 passengers per day for 16 days during the holiday to cater to surging demand.¹³

c. Adisucipto Airport

Garuda Indonesia and Sriwijaya Air have secured permits for extra flights to and from Adisucipto Airport in Yogyakarta during the Ied-ul-Fitr holiday. PT Angkasa Pura I (PAP I) could not give the permit to other airlines due the Adisucipto has very limited time slots. It is completely full. During the Ied-ul-Fitr, the airport will only serve extra flight to and from Soekarno-Hatta. In this regards to passengers, ticket booking service Traveloka, estimated 2.7 million passengers depart from Soekarno-Hatta to Adisucipto Airport, during Ied-ul-Fitr holidays. Garuda Indonesia's extra flight will depart 10.50 pm from Soekarno-Hatta and at 11.40 pm from Adisucipto Airport, whilst Sriwijaya Air's extra flight will depart at 18.15 pm from Soekarno-Hatta and at 18.45 pm from Adisucipto. The flight will be available from 24 June to 17 July 2017.¹⁴

d. Hasanuddin and Sepinggan Airports

There are two airlines such as Garuda Indonesia and Sriwijaya Air have received extra flight license in the Sultan Hasanuddin Airport facing the Ramadan and Ied-ul-Fitr of 2017. Sriwijaya Air adds an extra flight with flight number SJ521 from Sultan Hasanuddin Airport to Juanda Airport in East Java, using Boeing 738 start from 17 June to 9 July 2017, meanwhile Garuda Indonesia open an extra flight schedule from Haluoleo

¹¹ Farida Susanty., *Odd-even traffic policy for annual exodus to be decided before Ramadhan* The Jakarta Post April 21, 2017

¹² *Jokowi asks ministers to ensure food, security, transportation for Idul Fitri*
<http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2017/04/03/jokowi-instructs-ministers-to-ensure-food-security-transportation-for-idul-fitri.html> ,News Desk ,The Jakarta Post 3 April 2017.

¹³ *Airlines to add 62 extra flights for Idul Fitri exodus.*

¹⁴ <http://www.jakartaglobe.beritasatu.com/business/garuda-sriwijaya-get-rare-extra-flight-jakarta-yogyakarta-route-idul-fitri-holiday/>

Airport in Kendari. Such flight schedule is on 22, 23 June and on 1, 2 July 2017.¹⁵ There are also flight to and from Sepingan Airport on 19, 23 and 3 July 2017. The schedule could still increase taking into account that generally, airlines will re-added extra flight on H-10 Lebaran.¹⁶

e. Sky-train Operated

On 29 May, 2017, A train set consisting of two sky-train cars has been installed by PAP II on the railway area of Terminal 3 Soekarno-Hatta Airport. The purpose of Skytrain is to accommodate passengers sift from one terminal to another. Two carriages are placed separately with a wrapper of tarpaulins, nets, and plastic that still covers all parts of the sky-train. It is an unmanned train that works so passengers can move from one terminal to another terminal within the airport area. One sky-train car has a length of about five to six meters, with a width of approximately two meters. Unlike the sky-train in several other international airports, the first sky-train for Soekarno-Hatta Airport uses wheels instead of rails.¹⁷

f. Discount For Extra Flight

In the event of the Ied-ul-Fitr exodus, PT Angkasa Pura II (PAP II) offered incentives to airlines that provide an extra flights departing from Soekarno-Hatta Airport. PAPII offered to scrap its landing fee and give a 50% discount on extension tariffs during operational hours for airlines willing to cooperate, particularly those operating narrow-body planes like the Boeing 737-800 NG or the Airbus A320. The purpose of the incentive is to help the smooth transportation of those who want to celebrate Ied-ul-Fitri in their hometowns and to anticipate the large influx of passengers during the peak season.

The incentive is also part a wider effort to optimize the performance of airports operating under PAP II's management. Adding the incentives might be expanded to encourage airlines to open more flights to tourist destinations. Muhammad Awaludin hopes the incentives would encourage airlines to add flights or open new routes to support the government's effort to boost the tourism industry. Previously, PAP II had also given incentives to airlines that open international flights and help boost tourist arrivals.¹⁸

IV. AVIATION SAFETY

a. Regulation of Aviation Safety

The aims and objective of the ICAO are to develop the principle and technique of international air navigation and to foster the planning and development of international air transport so as to insure the safe and orderly growth of international civil aviation throughout the world.¹⁹ Taking into consideration that Indonesia is a member of ICAO.²⁰ Indonesia issued the CAA of 2009²¹. It regulates aviation safety such as an aircraft production, aircraft operation, aircraft maintenance and safety during aircraft in flight.

Any aircraft, any engine, and any airplane propeller to be produced and eligible for utilization must have a conceptual design and have an approval letter from the MOC after its airworthiness standard has been examined and test. The examination and testing must fulfill airworthiness standard requirements stipulated under provisions of the law and regulations. In addition, every person conducting any activity on conceptual design of an aircraft, aircraft engine, and airplane propeller shall be obligated to obtain an approval letter. In order to produce any aircraft, aircraft engine and airplane propeller to be made based on the conceptual design must possess a type certificate. The type certificate shall be given by the MOC after the applicant completes demonstration of compliance with the certification basis such as an examination on conformity to initial airworthiness standard and has passed the type certification test. Any aircraft, aircraft engine, and airplane propeller designed and produced abroad and imported into Indonesia, must obtain a type certificate validation from the MOC. Further provision on the system and procedure of obtaining approval letter on conceptual design, design activities and change to aircraft design, type certificate, and type certificate validation shall be regulated under a MOC's Regulation. Every Indonesian legal entity conducting production and/or assembling activities of aircrafts, aircraft engines, and airplane propellers, must possess certificate of production.

¹⁵ RAKYATKU.COM, MAKASSAR.

¹⁶ <https://translate.google.co.id/translate?hl=en&sl=id&u=http://travel.rakyatku.com/read/50115/2017/05/25/garuda-dan-sriwijaya-air-siapkan-extra-flight&prev=search>

¹⁷ Andri Donal Putera., *This Appearance of "Sky-train", Unmanned Train at Soekarno-Hatta Airport* Kompas.com, 29 May 2017.

¹⁸ *News Desk., Incentive offered to airlines opening extra flights during Idul Fitri*

<http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2017/05/31/incentive-offered-to-airlines-opening-extra-flights-during-idul-fitri.html>

¹⁹ . Art.44(a)

²⁰ . Indonesia is member of the ICAO, since 27 April 195; See Dempsey P.S. (2005), Vol. XXX-Part I, Ann. Air & Sp.L.at 52.

²¹ Act Concerning Civil Aviation, Act No.1 Year 2009. State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No.1 Year 2009, Supplement State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No.4956

In order to obtain production certificate, the Indonesian legal entity must meet requirements such as possession of type certificate or production license for manufacture based on an agreement with other party(s); production facilities and equipment; organizational structure having at least production and quality control divisions; competent production and quality control personnel; quality control warranty system; and product examination and production testing system. The certificate of production shall be given after examination and testing is administered with a result of meeting the airworthiness standard. Certification process of aircraft, engines, and airplane propellers shall be implemented by a public service management institution.

Anybody operating an aircraft for air transportation activity shall be obliged to possess a certificate. Such certificate consisting of air operator certificate (AOC), extended to an Indonesian legal entity operating a civil aircraft for commercial transportation purpose; or aircraft operating certificate, extended to an Indonesian individual or legal entity operating civil aircraft for non-commercial air transportation. The certificate shall be given by the MOC upon passing examination and testing, and the applicant demonstrates his/her capability to operate the aircraft.

In order to obtain an AOC an operator has to own a commercial air transportation business permit; own and possess aircraft in accordance with the business permit owned; own and/or possess competent aircraft personnel in a total number of adequate ratio to operate and to maintain aircrafts; own an organizational structure of minimum divisions of operation, maintenance, safety, and quality control assurance; own competent management personnel in an adequate number; own and/or possess aircraft operational facilities; own and/or possess adequate spare-part supplies; own a company operation manual and a company maintenance manual; own a standard operating procedure; own a standard aircraft maintenance procedure; own educational facilities and a company training manual; own a company quality assurance manual for keeping up continuous operating and technical performance; and own a safety management system manual. In addition, in order to obtain an AOC an operator has to own a non-commercial air transportation activity permit; owning and possessing aircraft(s) in accordance with the activity permit owned; owning and/or possessing aircraft operational personnel and aircraft maintenance personnel; owning standard aircraft operating manual; and owning standard aircraft maintenance manual. Anybody violating the provisions shall be imposed with administrative sanctions such as warning; freezing of certificate; and/or revocation of certificate.

Anybody operating aircraft shall be obligated to perform maintenance on the aircraft including the aircraft engines, airplane propellers, and the components for keeping up the competency and continues airworthiness. In order to perform maintenance of aircraft, aircraft engines, airplane propellers and the components, one must issue a maintenance program and shall be approved by the MOC. The maintenance of aircraft, aircraft engines, airplane propellers and the components may only be conducted by an air transportation company already owning air operator certificate; a legal entity organization of aircraft maintenance already owning approved maintenance organization certificate; or a maintenance expert personnel already possessing an aircraft maintenance engineer license.

The aircraft maintenance certificate shall be granted by the MOC upon passing an examination and testing. In order to obtain an approved aircraft maintenance organization certificate it must meet the requirements such as owning or possessing maintenance facilities and sustainable supporting equipment; owning or possessing competent personnel holder(s) of maintenance engineer certificate in accordance with their scope of works; owning company maintenance and inspection manuals; owning up-to-date maintenance manuals issued by the manufacturer in accord with the type of aircraft being operated; owning quality assurance manuals to ensure and maintain sustainable performance of aircraft, engine, propeller and component maintenance; owning or possessing spare-parts to maintain competence and continues airworthiness; and owning manuals of safety management system. The aircraft maintenance organization certificate may be given to aircraft maintenance organization abroad upon possession of aircraft maintenance organization certificate issued by aviation authority from the country concerned. Anybody violating the provisions shall be imposed with administrative sanctions, such as freezing of certificate; and/or revocation of certificate.

Each Indonesian or foreign civil aircraft arriving or departing from Indonesia may land or take-off from the airport(s) pre-determined for that purpose. The provision shall not be valid during emergency circumstances. Anybody shall be prohibited from operating and/or flying an aircraft that may endanger aircraft safety, endanger the safety of aircraft passengers, crews, and cargo, endanger the safety of third party, disturb public security and order; and/or damage other people's property(ies). Anybody violating the provisions shall be imposed with administrative sanctions, such as warning; freezing of certificate; and/or revocation of certificate.

b. Checking of Aircraft

For the purpose to implement the instruction of President, the Director General of Air Communications (DGAC), the MOC, enforced the checking of 533 aircraft to guarantee flight safety. Such aircraft readied for the Ied-ul-Fitr celebration of 2017, with the peak of the exodus expected in late June 2017. All aircraft operated 10 days before and 15 days after the celebration days. With regard to passengers, the MOC estimates a 9.2%

increase in air passengers during 2017 year's exodus to 5.5 million from the 4.9 recorded last year (2016). Among hundreds of airports in the country, 35 (thirty five) big airports mainly cater to domestic passengers and there are 7 (seven) international airport requested to extend its operational hours to anticipate delays and extra-flights if ticket sales increased.²²

The number of people traveling by plane was expected to increase by 9.75%, during this year's seasonal exodus before and after the Ied-ul-Fitr, from last year. The figure is estimated to surge to 5.5 million passengers this year from 4.9 million passengers last year, taking into account that it is a tradition for many Indonesian Muslims, who will start fasting on Saturday, to celebrate Ied-ul-Fitr Idul in their hometowns, with many of them traveling from urban areas. The exodus typically brings along with it traffic jams on roads from Jakarta to cities in West, Central and East Java, days ahead of the celebration.²³

c. Global Aircraft Accidents.

Within month of Idulfritri of 2017, there are at least four of global aircraft accident such as Myanmar Airforce, Summit Air flight 409, Air Cargo Carrier and A & C Big Sky Aviation. On 5 May 2017, type of aircraft Short 300-200, Registration N3344Ac, cn.SH-3029 operated by Air Cargo Carriers, routes Louisville to Charleston, crashed in Charles West Virginia, carrying 2 passengers, and fatalities 2 peoples. The cargo aircraft was destroyed when it crashed while attempting to land on runway 05 Charleston Yeager Airport. After touching down hard, the aircraft when off the left side of the runway and fell into a wooded ravine and on 15 May 2017, type of aircraft Learjet 35A-452, registration N452DA, cn.35A-452, operated by A & C Big Sky Aviation, routes Philadelphia, PA-Caristadt, NJ, crashed in Caristadt, New Jersey, carrying two fatalities. While on approach to Teteboro Airport, the aircraft impacted the ground, 3,200 feet short of runway 01, crashing into industrial buildings and catching fire. Both pilots were killed. On 27 May 2017, type of aircraft Let L-4410VP-E20, registration 9N-AKY cn: 2917, operated by Summit Air Flight 409, route Kathmandu-Tenzing, crashed in tensing, Nepal, carrying 3 fatalities. The cargo aircraft crashed short of the runway threshold while attempting to land at Lukla-Tenzing Airport, coming to rest on a steep wooden area close to the airport perimeter fence. Both the pilot and copilot were killed. On 7 June 2017, type of aircraft Shaanxi Y-88F-200W, registration 5829 cn:?, operated by Myanmar Air Force, route Myeik-Yangon, crashed in Off Dawel, Myanmar, carrying 122 fatalities. The transport aircraft carrying military personnel and their families, left Myeik for a return trip to Yangon. The aircraft crashed about 20 miles west of Dawei in the Andaman Sea. There were 108 passengers and a crew of 14 aboard.

d. Violation of Aviation Safety

The National Narcotics Agency (BNN) arrested a foreign pilot, identified by his initials, RS (30), for alleged drug possession and use on the popular holiday island of Lombok in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB). BNN conducted a routine drug inspection on flight crews at Lombok International Airport and had found out that RS (30) had been consuming illegal narcotics. In addition, RS was also in possession of drugs after searching through his luggage. BNN NTB found hash wrapped in plastic and placed inside a tin box. RS was a suspect and taken to Jakarta for questioning. BNN did not reveal what airline RS works for, his nationality, or whether or not he was going to fly a plane with drugs in his system. In this connection, the management of Lion Air group intend to establish termination of employment for pilot who use narcotics and illegal drug. This assertion was conveyed after the arrest of a Lion Air pilot initial RS(30) an Indian citizen, by the National Narcotics Board of West Nusatenggara Province in Lombok.²⁴

RS wouldn't be the first airline crew caught by BNN for illegal narcotics consumption. In 2015, BNN arrested a pilot and two flight attendants who worked for budget airline Lion Air at a "drug party" in South Tangerang, and, between 2012-2015, three Lion Air pilots were arrested for drug use. Though not narcotics-related, the most recent pilot scandal in Indonesia involved a visibly intoxicated pilot for Citilink almost flying a plane. In Indonesia, possession of illegal narcotics is punishable by the death penalty in Indonesia. The country had executed foreign nationals in the past for drug possession and trafficking, such as the Bali Nine drug smugglers, despite outcry from the global community.²⁵

²².News Desk, *532 aircraft prepared for Idul Fitri exodus*, <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2017/05/08/532-aircraft-prepared-for-idul-fitr-exodus.html> The Jakarta Post, 8 May 2017.

²³.Farida Susanty., *Govt sees 9.75% increase in air passengers in seasonal exodus* <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2017/05/26/govt-sees-9-75-increase-in-air-passengers-in-seasonal-exodus.html> The Jakarta Post, 26 May 2017.

²⁴. Maria Clara Wresti., *Lion Air will fire foreign pilot taking drug*; See also Daily Kompas Dated 23 June 2017 at 18.

²⁵.Coconuts Jakarta ., *Foreign pilot arrested with hash during drug inspection at Lombok airport*. 22 June 2017.

e. Air Balloon

On 25 June 2017, an Indonesia's Air-Nav issued NOTAM No. A2115 for flights across Central Java, following the tradition of balloon release at some of these locations that could endanger the safety flights. Such NOTAM valid for one month since it was issued on June 25, 2017. The pilot is alert to this condition. In Wonosobo and several cities in Central Java, there is a tradition of flying a traditional air balloon during Ied-ul-Fitr. The main ingredients of the raw materials such as oil paper used for wrapping pekat, yarn and glue starch glue as a glue. The size of the balloon is very large, it can be reached a height of 20 meters and width of 8 meters. Balloons are flown by burning wood and straw on a small chimney called 'garangan'. The release of traditional air balloon endangering the safety of flight taking into consideration that the balloon can fly freely without control and can even reach 100NM radius more than the release point with a height above 24,000 feet above sea level. There are a lot of balloons that go up to a height of 28,000 feet, in the area of Wonosobo, Cilacap, Kebumen, Purworejo, Central Java.²⁶

V. REGULATION OF AVIATION SECURITY

With regard to aviation security provided in the CAA of 2009. It regulates, among others, national aviation security, aviation supervision, eradication of unlawful acts, aviation security facilities, security during aircraft in flight, security during aircraft in the airports, and security in the restricted areas as follows:

The MOC shall establish a national aviation security committee which have the duties to coordinate the implementation of state aviation security program. Such program at least contain aviation security regulations, aviation security targets, aviation security personnel, division of responsibilities on aviation security, protection of airport, aircraft and flight air navigation facilities, control and guarantee security of human and goods on aircraft, eradication of unlawful acts, adjustment of security system towards security threat level and aviation security supervision as well.

Every airport authority shall be responsible for monitoring and controlling of airport security program. In order to carry out the responsibility airport authority shall establish an airport security committee, which have the duties to coordinate the implementation of airport security program. In addition, every air transportation business entity shall be obligated to develop, implement, evaluate, and enhance an air transportation security program with the national aviation security program as the guideline. Such security program shall be legalized by the MOC. In addition, air transportation business entity shall also be responsible for financing air transportation security.

In addition, the MOC shall be responsible for supervision of national aviation security. Such supervision of aviation security is a continuous monitoring activities aiming to ensure compliance to aviation security regulation implemented by the aviation services providers covering activities such as audit, inspection, survey, and test. In addition, the MOC shall take corrective and law enforcement actions on the results of monitoring. Airport authorities, airport business entities, and air transportation business entities shall be obligated to implement internal monitoring and shall report the findings to the MOC.

Any person shall be prohibited to do any acts of unlawful interference endangering aviation and air transportation safety such as taking unauthorized control of an aircraft during flight or on the ground, taking hostage(s) inside an aircraft or at an airport, entering an aircraft, restricted security area, or aeronautical facility area without any authorization, carrying a weapon, dangerous goods and equipment, or a bomb into an aircraft or airport without permit, and giving false information that endangering aviation safety. In addition, airport authorities, air transportation business entities shall be obligated to eradicate unlawful acts. Such eradication of unlawful acts shall be formulated as a contingency plan type. In the case there is an unlawful act the MOC shall coordinate and delegate a task and command for eradication of the unlawful act to the institution responsible for and in charge of security sector.

The MOC shall stipulate aviation security facilities used for realization of aviation security. Such provision of aviation security facilities shall be undertaken in accordance with the needs by considering effectiveness of equipment, airport classification and level of threat and disturbance. In addition, airport business entities and air transportation business entities using aviation security facilities shall be obligated to provide, operate, maintain, and modernize in accordance with stipulated standard, maintain accuracy of its performance by calibrating, and obtain complete certification of equipment. Any airport business entity and air transportation business entity violating the provisions shall be imposed with administrative sanctions, in the forms of warning, freezing of permit or certificate, and/or revocation of permit or certificate.

Any person during flight on an aircraft shall be prohibited to conduct behavior that may endanger aviation safety and security, violating in-flight procedures, taking or damaging aircraft equipment that may threaten safety, conducting a-social behavior, disturbing peacefulness, and/or operating electronic devises that may disturb flight air navigation. The pilot in command concerned shall have the authority to take action for

²⁶. Aimav Publish Notam., *Air Balloons Danger Flight*, See also Daily Kompas dated 27 June 2017 at 13.

purpose of ensuring safety, order, and security during flight. It shall be prohibited during in-flight to place any passenger with disability to act on an emergency at seats near emergency exits of the aircraft. Anybody violating the provisions shall be imposed with administrative sanctions, such as warning; freezing of certificate; and/or revocation of certificate.

Air transportation business entities shall be responsible for aircraft operational security at the airport(s). Such responsibility at least includes aircraft security examination prior to operation, examination on passengers' cabin luggage left behind in the aircraft, examination on all personnel entering the aircraft, and examination on equipment, goods, food, and beverages entering the aircraft. In addition, air transportation business entities also responsible to the security while aircraft in flight. Such responsibility shall at least include taking action necessary to guarantee aviation security, informing the pilot in command if there is any air marshal in the aircraft flight, informing the pilot in command of existence of any dangerous goods in the aircraft. Placement of security personnel on board of any foreign regular commercial aircraft from and to the territory of the ROI may only be done based on bilateral agreement.

Anybody, vehicle, cargo and post entering restricted security area shall be obligated to possess entrance permit into the restricted areas, or airplane tickets for passengers and security check shall be enforced. The security check shall be conducted by competent personnel in aviation security field. Passengers, aircrews, baggage, cargo, and post to-be transported shall have to pass the examination and fulfill aviation security requirements. Specific passengers and cargo may be given special treatment with regards to security examination. Any diplomatic pouch shall not be examined, except upon request by the agencies in charge of international relationship (foreign affairs) and national defense.

Any airplane passenger carrying any weapon shall be obligated to hand-over the weapon to the air transportation business entity transporting the passenger concerned. The air transportation business entity shall be responsible for the weapon received until the time it is returned to the owner at destination airport. Airport business entity shall be obligated to provide or appoint an area at the airport territory as an isolated parking area for aircrafts experiencing security disturbance or threat. Further provisions regarding the mechanism and procedures of airport operational security shall be stipulated under a MOC Regulation.

a. Aviation Security in Bali

Bali is a favorite destination for many Indonesians to spend the Ied-ul-Fitr holiday every year. For that reason, the security team will consist of members of the Airport Authority, National Police, Air Force, Navy and the National Search and Rescue Agency (Basarnas). The Navy and Basarnas are not usually involved in such operations, however, in this connection, members of the Navy and Basarnas will safeguard the waters surrounding the airport, while those from the Airport Authority, National Police and Air Force will patrol terminals and parking areas and the Army will secure several other sites on the island. The aims and objective of such a joint team is to prevent any type of threat to airport operations. A joint team of 1,500 officials will be deployed to secure the Ngurah Rai International Airport in Denpasar, Bali, during the Ied-ul-Fitr holiday²⁷

b. The Joke About a Bomb

Garuda Indonesia delayed a flight departing for Jakarta from Sultan Hasanuddin in Makassar, after a passenger claimed he was carrying a bomb. Garuda Indonesia Flight number GA 611 was scheduled to take off at 6:20 a.m. local time, but due to the bomb joke, authorities delayed its departure until 12:20 p.m. The aircraft was delayed because it had to be searched and cleared of any possible explosives. All of the total of 209 passengers and their belongings, as well as cargo, were taken out and re-checked. It took six hours to clear the aircraft. During the investigation, Hisyam Ihsan, 52, the passenger, made the joke about a bomb because he was disappointed at finding that all the overhead luggage compartments in the passenger cabin were full, leaving him no space for his carry-on baggage and spontaneously commented that his luggage contained bombs. A member of the cabin crew, who heard Hisyam's comment, straightaway reported it to the pilot, who in turn reported it to the aviation security authorities in Sultan Hasanuddin Airport.²⁸

Based on existing aviation standard operating procedures, all the passengers and the whole aircraft had to be searched and cleared, even though Hisyam, claimed his bomb comment was just a joke. As a result of the delay, 19 of the 209 passengers cancelled their tickets and took other flights. Meanwhile, Hisyam had to undergo questioning by airport authority investigators for several hours. He signed a letter promising he would never again make any bomb jokes.²⁹

²⁷ *Security Stepped Up at Bali Airport During Idul Fitri Holiday.*

²⁸ Andi Hajramumi. *Garuda flight delayed for six hours over bomb joke*. The Jakarta Post. 3 March 2017.

²⁹ *Ibid.*

VI. PUBLIC SECURITY

With regard to public security, the Jakarta Police have heightened security in Gambir, Senen stations, which serve middle and long distance journeys from Jakarta to other cities in central and eastern Java, ahead of Ied-ul-Fitr. The police have deployed four units of K9, or golden retrievers, to secure those stations. According to Suprpto, PT Kereta Api Indonesia (KAI) spokesman, K9 will be prepared at stations where the passengers depart to take middle and long travel from Jakarta to several regions such as West Java, Central Java and East Java. In addition, hundreds of police and military officers will guard 107 stations as part of Operation Region (DAOP) I, including Cikampek, Sukabumi and Merak stations. The security officers will consist of 20 garrisons, 134 Jakarta police officers, 56 West Java police officers and 56 Banten police officers.³⁰The Jakarta Post, 29 May 2017. The National Police also provides police officers to secure across the country and provinces such as Bandung and JABODETABEK (Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang and Bekasi city), especially in the national level as follows.

a. National Security Level

The Indonesia's anti-terrorism unit raided the home of a suspected suicide bomber as authorities linked attacks that killed three police officers at a Jakarta bus station a day earlier to the Islamic State militant group. Six police officers and six civilians were also wounded in the twin blasts set off five minutes apart by two attackers in the Kampung Melayu area of the Indonesian capital late on 24 May 2017. In addition, there is terrorist captured by the National Police in Bima.³¹ In this connection, Indonesian people must continue to keep calm (and) keep cool, taking into account that Muslims are preparing to enter the month of Ramadan for fasting. Authorities in the world's biggest Muslim-majority nation are increasingly worried about a surge in radicalism, driven in part by a new generation of militants inspired by Islamic State.³²

According to Sidney Jones, Jakarta-based security expert, it is highly likely it was done by pro-ISIS people, referring to ISIS, whilst Awi Setyono, National Police spokesman, that there was a link to ISIS, but were still studying whether it's an international network. Earlier, Awi Setyono told reporters that police were investigating whether the attackers had direct orders from Syria or elsewhere.³³

In connection with attacked in Kampung Malayu, police found books of Islamic teachings and bayonets in a raid on the Bandung city home of a 30-year-old seller of herbal medicines who is suspected of carrying out attack. In addition, investigators at the blast site found a receipt for a pressure cooker bought in Bandung. A similar type of bomb was used in Bandung in February by a lone attacker, killed by police, who was suspected of links to a radical network sympathetic to Islamic State.³⁴

b. Regional Security Level

The threat of terrorism happened in Marawi, the Southern Philippines, thousands of civilians have fled their homes after Islamist militants took over large parts of Marawi city, leading to a declaration of martial law. Authorities believe about 400 Indonesians have joined ISIS and could pose a more lethal threat if they come home. The attack had targeted officers, using pressure cookers packed with explosives. To counter the Marawi attacked, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines launch joint air patrols this month at their shared boundaries in the Sulu Sea, in addition to existing maritime patrols. Authorities in the region have urged greater cooperation to counter the fallout from a raging battle with ISIS in the southern Philippines, the biggest warning yet that the ultra-radical group is building a base in Southeast Asia. The open borders are being exploited by terrorist groups to facilitate personnel and material.³⁵

The Marawi is home to 600 million people and includes Indonesia, which has the world's highest number of Muslims. Indonesia and Malaysia, also Muslim-majority, have said thousands of their citizens are sympathizers of ISIS and hundreds are believed to have traveled to Syria to join the extremist group. A dozens of fighters from Indonesia and Malaysia have crossed from their countries to Mindanao in the southern Philippines, they easily passing through waters that have often been lawless and plagued by pirates.³⁶

c. Global Security Level

The threat of terrorism does not limit to national security, but also global in nature such as attacked happened in happened in Manchester, maybe the cells here were triggered by the bombs and that lifted their

³⁰.News Desk, *Police heighten security of Jakarta train stations ahead of Idul Fitri*. The Jakarta Post, 29 May 2017.

³¹.MetroTV-running message dated 20 June 2017.

³². By Agustinus Beo Da Costa and Gayatri Suroyo . *Indonesian police launch raid as Jakarta attacks linked to Islamic State*.

³³.*Ibid.*.

³⁴.*Ibid.*.

³⁵.By Kanupriya Kapoor and Fathin Ungku ASEAN Step up Cooperation as Islamic State threat mounts, | SINGAPORE

³⁶.*Ibid.*.

passion to start bombing again. The suicide bombing in Manchester killed 22 people in a crowded concert hall in the British city of Manchester. In the global security, there are a lot of terrorist attacked such in the Republic of Iran, Afghanistan, Irak, Suriah, Egypt New Castle, the USA etc., whilst in the regional in nature attacked happened in Marawi, the Philippines.

VII. TERRORISM

On 29 May 2017, after the suicide bombings at Kampung Melayu terminal on 24 May 2017, the police have heightened security in Gambir and Senen stations, which serve middle and long distance journeys from Jakarta to other cities in central and eastern Java, ahead of Ied-ul-Fitr. They have deployed four units of K9, or golden retrievers, to secure those stations. The K9 will be prepared at stations where the passengers depart to take middle and long travel from Jakarta to several regions such as West Java, Central Java and East Java. Besides K9, hundreds of police and military officers guard 107 stations as part of Operation Region (DAOP) I, including Cikampek, Sukabumi and Merak stations. The security officers will consist of 20 garrisons, 134 Jakarta police officers, 56 West Java police officers and 56 Banten police officers.³⁷ There are several terrorists suspected in Indonesia such in Surabaya, Malang, Temanggung, Central Java, Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB). In addition, the police of provincial North Sumatra, attacked by ISIS militant.³⁸

a. Anti-Terrorism Team of 88

On 23 June 2017, the Special Anti-Terrorism Team of 88 National arrested 41 suspected terrorists. A total of 36 of them are designated as suspects. From the investigation, one of the suspects planned a car bombing that will be blown up by the end of 2017. A car bombing that will be blown up by the of 2017 is high explosive, contain of *tracetone triperoxide* (TATP) known "Mother of Satan." Similar a car bomb has been done in Sari Club Bar Paddy's in Legin Kuta, Bali, killed 182 people and 309 injury.³⁹ In the north Sumatra Provincial ISIS militant attacked before the prayer on June 2017, following the Gen. Police Tito Karniawan, instructed Anti-Terrorist Team 88 to secure the Ied-ul-Fitr across the country.⁴⁰

b. Police Patrols

On 7 June, Jakarta Police have prepared 102 Ied-ul-Fitr exodus security points in the city. Each of the points would be beefed up with 204 police personnel. The police checks the trajectory and security. The motorbikers usually pass the regular roads toward the eastern part of the city of Kampung Melayu – Cawang – Bekasi, in the direction leading to West Java. There would be both two and four wheel vehicle patrols along the Ied-ul-Fitr exodus trajectory. The vacationers could use the facilities at the check point posts starting from five days before Ied-ul-Fitr, which is expected to fall on June 25.⁴¹

VIII. PHENOMENA OF IED-UL-FITR'S CELEBRATION OF 2017

There are several phenomena's related to Ied-ul-Fitr, namely mandated salary bonus, bazaar's activities, shopping, *mudik*, Ied-ul-Fitr's money changer, urban tourism, returning waves of Ied-ul-Fitri, homecoming a unique tradition of *Samin Porridge* (culinary) as follows.

a. Ied-ul-Fitr Bonus

In Indonesia Ied-ul-Fitr has a legally mandated salary bonus for all employees, enforced by Indonesia's Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration since 1950s. The mandated amount of this salary bonus differs by region. For example, within the **Jakarta** region it must not be less than one month's full salary paid in advance of Ied-ul-Fitr, in addition to the employee's regular salary. Thus, Ied-ul-Fitr is also a paid holiday. Breaching or withholding salary bonus is a very serious labor law infraction and punished severely, regardless of employer status or position.⁴²

b. Ied-ul-Fitr Bazaar

Within framework of Ied-ul-Fitr, in Jakarta as well as in Semarang there are bazaar offering food and clothes for *lebaran* holiday. Other than shopping for typical food and *kue kering* (cookies) for Ied-ul-Fitr, Indonesians usually will buy and wear new clothes and footwear. Shopping malls and bazaars are filled with people to get things for Ied-ul-Fitr such as clothes, footwear, even food to serve days ahead of Ied-ul-Fitr,

³⁷. News Desk., *Jakarta train stations ahead of Idul Fitri*, The Jakarta Post, on 29 May 2017); See also www.thejakartapost.com/.../2017/.../police-heighten-security-of-jakarta-train-stations

³⁸ Metro TV, running message date 25 June 2017

³⁹ *Densus Team 88 Police Foil Car Bombing Plan*, Daily Kompas dated 23 January 2017 at 5.

⁴⁰ MetroTV, running message date 25 June 2017.

⁴¹ News Desk. *Police prepare 102 security points ahead of Idul Fitri exodus*. The Jakarta Post, 7 June 2017

⁴² *Lebaran*, From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.

which creates a distinctive festive atmosphere throughout the country, along with traffic mayhem around shopping malls and marketplaces.⁴³

c. Ied-ul-Fitr Shopping

In addition, Ied-ul-Fitr also creates special occasions for shopping that often generate seasonal retail business. As a result retail businesses to attracts shoppers with special Ied-ul-Fitr discounts, Ied-ul-Fitr-themed decorations, and playing joyous Ied-ul-Fitr- themed or Islamic musics in their stores. The festive shopping feel is quite similar with Christmas for Christians, however the things bought, is rather for oneself, not as a gift. Many banks, government and private offices are closed for the duration of the Ied-ul-Fitr festivities.⁴⁴

d. Ied-ul-Fitr Mudik

One of the largest temporary human migrations globally is the prevailing custom of the Ied-ul-Fitr where workers, particularly unskilled laborers such as maids and construction workers, return to their home town or city to celebrate with their families and to ask forgiveness from parents, in-laws, and other elders. This is known in Indonesia as *mudik*. It is an annual tradition that people in big cities or elsewhere, travel to their hometowns or other cities to visit relatives, to ask forgiveness, or just to celebrate with the whole family.⁴⁵

The government of the ROI such as state-owned enterprises provides additional *mudik gratis* transportation to handle the massive surge of travelers in several days prior and after the Ied-ul-Fitr. In previous year there are million people travels to their hometowns during Ied-ul-Fitr's holiday, brought and spend the total sum of money around IDR 90 trillion rupiah (around US\$9 billion) from main urban centers to rural areas, pulsing economic opportunities and business from the city to the villages. The numbers of Indonesians that took *mudik* travel is quite tremendous, the numbers is slightly equal with the whole population of Malaysia hit the road altogether, causing massive traffic jams and a sudden rise of demand and volume of intercity transportations.⁴⁶

The impact is indeed tremendous as millions of cars and motorcycles jam the roads and highways, causing kilometers of traffic jams and traffic road accidents each year. The annual massive congestion occurs along Java's Northern Coast Road. Additionally, the wealthier classes often go to local hotels or overseas to accommodate the absence of their domestic servants, drivers and even security guards. Singaporean, Malaysian and Indonesian hotels have been particularly successful marketing lucrative Ied-ul-Fitr "escape package."⁴⁷

e. Ied-ul-Fitr's Money Changers

Younger families usually visit their older neighbors or relatives to wish and greet them a Happy Ied also to ask for forgiveness. During these visits, it is a custom for older, to give money, small amount of moneys for children's of their own, relatives' as well as neighbors'. Ied-ul-Fitr is a very joyous day for children as adults give them money in colorful envelopes. To cater those such custom, Indonesian Banks and Bank Indonesia open some money changer counters to change larger to smaller denominations several days prior to Ied-ul-Fitr. The denominations may vary from 1,000, 2,000, 5,000 to 10,000 rupiah. The sudden rise of demands on transportation, and the pulsing and distribution of newly printed small denomination bank notes from the central bank, has caused Indonesian economy a seasonal inflation annually.⁴⁸

f. Urban Tourism

Ied-ul-Fitri celebration mostly called long weekend is an annual traditional culture of Indonesia in nature. In that time, the exodus of Indonesian workers from the cities back to their hometowns ahead of Ied-ul-Fitr celebration and they celebrated at people's place of origin, implying that Indonesian cities become more-or-less deserted for one week. The peak of the exodus occurs three to four days ahead of Ied-ul-Fitr and is accompanied by severe traffic jams due to the country's lack of quality and quantity of infrastructure.

Not only the Moslem community of Indonesia return to their places of origin, but also people adhering to other religions traditionally use this public holiday to visit their parents or make a short holiday as urban tourism and stay at the home stay residence. In this connection, the 44th former of the USA's Barrack Obama takes the vacation in Bali and proceed to Yogyakarta.⁴⁹ There are several home-stay available in another city such as Jakarta, Bandung, Yogyakarta, Solo, Bali, Samarinda, Balikpapan, Palembang and any other city such as Medan, Lombok, Manado, Makassar etc. The price of home-stay affordable by the exodus peoples. There is

⁴³ *Ibid.*

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*

⁴⁹ Daily Kompas dated 27 June 2017 at 16.

nice swimming pool and awesome breakfast. The urban tourism also create a job for the local people taking into account that they lease bicycle, gifts, car rentals, tourist guide, restaurants and any other local business activity.

The last phenomenon related to the Ied-ul-Fitr celebrations is that the number of people who return back to the cities after the Ied-ul-Fitr celebrations is bigger compared to the number of people that had left the cities prior to Ied-ul-Fitr. This phenomenon is particularly seen in Jakarta. It is common that an additional family member joins the journey back to the city in an attempt to find employment there to live in the city. As such, urbanization shows a little peak after the Ied-ul-Fitr celebrations. However, most of these newcomers have not completed senior high school. Lacking high skills this group is bound to work in the informal sector such as street vendors.⁵⁰

Several days after Ied-ul-Fitr usually marked with returning waves of Ied-ul-Fitr home-coming. People returning to cities of their workplaces from their hometowns, and just like the Ied-ul-Fitr it create massive temporary migrations that requires large amount of transportation for travelers that often resulted in gridlock traffic.⁵¹

g. A unique Tradition of Culinary

Within the framework of Ied-ul-Fitr celebration, there is a unique tradition of “Samin Porridge” in Solo. Residents living around the Darussalam Mosque (DM) in Jayengan, Solo, Central Java, have a unique tradition of eating “*Samin Porridge*” during Ramadhan. Every day of the holy month, the mosque’s Ramadhan committee cooks “*Samin Porridge*” to be distributed free of charge to residents of nearby areas. The icon is first-come, first-served: Mosque committee members distribute the porridge to hundreds of residents who come from nearby neighborhoods.

The “*Samin Porridge*” is taken from ghee, clarified butter used in Arabic cuisines locally is known “*Samin Porridge*”. The name “*Samin Porridge*” is also called “*Banjar Porridge*” due to comes from Banjar city in South Kalimantan. Many years ago, a community from Banjar city who moved to Solo, to make a living as precious stone sellers would gather in Jayengan, Solo, to celebrate their traditions, including eating “*Samin Porridge*” to break their fast. According to Rosyidi Muchdlor, head of Darussalam Mosque Committee (DMC), a community from Banjar city came to Solo around the early 1900s, trading precious stones in groups and eventually they stayed in Solo. The “*Samin Porridge*” consists of coconut oil, various vegetables and spices, milk, ghee and slices of beef. The DMC’s spends Rp 3 million (US\$225) from donations to make around 1,000 portions of “*Samin Porridge*” from 50 kilograms of rice. Residents from various areas arrive at the mosque at 4 p.m. carrying their own plates and food containers, ready to devour the porridge once the fast-breaking time comes. Other a unique Tradition during Ied-ul-Fitr are umpak-umpan in Palembang, Grebek in Yogyakarta.⁵²

2. Air Transport Tariff Policy

The term “tariff” in this article means refer to payments related to the carriage of passengers. Tariff could therefore concern matters ticketing for passengers “tariff especially schedule and non-scheduled domestic tariff.”⁵³ It consist of tariffs for scheduled air transportation of passengers. Basically, tariff policies are neo-liberal in nature since the tariffs consist of economy and non-economy tariffs. Economy tariffs are regulated by the MOC to protect consumers, whilst non-economy tariffs are determined by airline companies based on market forces.

a. Passenger Tariffs for Scheduled Airlines

The tariffs set by the MOC have an upper limit which takes into account factors such as the need to protect consumers and prevent unfair competition. On the whole, Indonesia’s aviation regulations protect consumers by indirectly specifying a lower limit for the determination of tariffs, and at the same time the tariff regulations also prevent under pricing practices by air service providers.⁵⁴ There are a lot of complaints regarding delay, cancellation, aircraft accident, and finally the consumer victimized as a result of rigid competition.⁵⁵

At first glance, however, it appears that this determination of tariff does not adequately factor in the commercial side of the air service industry, especially for those offering premium services. In determining tariffs, the MOC considers the interest of aviation safety and security, as well as the needs of the public and

⁵⁰ R.M.A van der Schaar, *Islam & Indonesian Culture: Impact of Idul Fitri on the Economy*, the Managing Director of Indonesia Investments.

⁵¹ *Lebaran*, From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.

⁵² Daily Kompas date 27 June 2007 at 2.

⁵³ Article 39

⁵⁴ Article 36

⁵⁵ Article 37

airlines' operation.⁵⁶ MOC Decree Number 26 of 2010,⁵⁷ clarifies how passenger tariffs for economy are determined and that they are based on the distance flown, tax, mandatory accident insurance and surcharges. The distance tariff is the amount of tariff per flight route per trip, for each passenger, and is a calculation based on the basic tariff multiplied by the distance.

This formula also factors in the nation's purchasing power or affordability of the tariff. The distance tariff consisting of a basic average fee plus a reasonable profit and a value-added tax. Mandatory passenger accident insurance is required by laws, whilst surcharges are imposed based on additional costs that the air transportation company has to pay to operate the business. The provision stipulates that the distance tariff may be adjusted due to factors such as the fluctuation of fuel prices. Costs that the air transportation company must bear due to lack of passengers on returning flights, outbound or inbound, are also included in the calculation of the tariff.

With regard to the fluctuation of fuel prices, the MOC issued the increase the amount of surcharges consistent with the value of American dollars.⁵⁸ Tariffs ceiling for domestic economy passengers are stipulated by the MOC to prevent the imposition of high tariffs by airline companies and protect consumers from misleading advertising. The tariff for scheduled economy passengers is disseminated either by the MOC or by the airlines themselves through print and electronic media and/or presented to consumers wherever airplane tickets are sold.

Domestic airlines are prohibited from selling economy tickets above the tariff ceiling provided by the MOC, and any airline violating this prohibition will receive sanctions in the form of a warning and/or flight route permit revocation. In addition, domestic passenger tariffs for economy consist of tariffs based on whether the aircraft used is a jet-powered or propeller powered aircraft. Indonesia's DGAC proposes the maximum tariff after coordinating with national air carrier associations and consumer associations. The tariff is also reflective of the class service provided. Airlines providing full service may charge 100% of the maximum tariff, whereas airline providing medium service may charge 90% of the maximum tariff, and airlines providing no-frills service may charge only 85% of the maximum tariff.

b. Passenger's Tariff for Non-Scheduled Airlines.

With regard to non-scheduled airlines, the tariff is set based on market mechanisms. The tariffs for domestic non-scheduled airlines are determined based on the agreement between the user(s) and the provider(s) of transportation services while the tariffs for international scheduled passenger air transportation are determined based on bilateral agreements.

IX. BUSINESS ACTIVITIES RELATED TO IED-UL-FITR

As usual, during the Ramadan month business activities in Indonesia start to slow and this slowdown reach its "peak" during the Ied-ul-Fitr holiday celebration, a national holiday, when some million Indonesians who live and work in the bigger cities return to their places of origin for a couple of days known *mudik*. Last year's Ied-ul-Fitr, some million workers and professionals returned from the bigger cities back to their hometowns in the rural areas to spend a couple of days with their families.

This year approximately million people are expected to return home for the Ied-ul-Fitr celebrations. This modest increase year-on-year can be attributed to Indonesia's economic slowdown that may have somewhat put the brakes on the process of urbanization in the country, while weaker purchasing power could be a reason for some people not to return home this year, even though workers are supported by the pay out of the "13th-month salary." In this regard, the government of the ROI subsidizes public transportation for preventing severe traffic congestion on the roads around the bigger cities. Most Indonesians use land transportation to travel from the cities to the village. About million of Indonesians are expected to return by car for this year's Ied-ul-Fitr, while some people are estimated to use a motorcycle. The government of the ROI always advises its citizens to take trains or *mudik gratis* instead of motorcycles provided, among others, by PT Kereta Api Indonesia (PT KAI).

The *mudik* tradition of Indonesia is quite unique and in fact not only the Indonesians that adhere to Islam will return back home for Ied-ul-Fitr but also the non-Muslims return to their places of origin. As such, *mudik* is an example of national culture that transcends Islamic culture. For non-Muslim the *mudik* is a way to pay respect to their parents or families. There are three matters related to the *mudik* that have an impact on the economy namely inflation, money circulation and urbanization as follows.

⁵⁶ Article 126

⁵⁷ Ministerial Decree Concerning the Calculation Mechanism and Determination of Ceiling Passengers for Economy Tariff Class of Air Transportation Domestic Services, Ministerial Decree No.26 (14 April 2010)[Decree Concerning the Calculation]

⁵⁸ Ministerial Regulation Concerning the Amount of Surcharges of Domestic Scheduled Transportation Tariffs, Ministerial Regulation No.PM 2 of 2014 (16 February 2014)

a. Inflation Rates During Ramadhan.

In Indonesia there occur two traditional inflation peaks each year. Firstly, the June-August period and, secondly, the December-January period. Both these peaks occur because consumption tends to increase. In the June-August period Indonesians start to spend more on items such as food, clothes and shoes during the Ramadan and Ied-ul-Fitr, while in August preparations are made for the new school year. Usually, weak government policies or weak monitoring add inflationary pressures during this period. For example, in an effort to boost domestic production of beef, the government limits imports of beef. However, usually beef prices have already surged significantly before the government decides to add beef imports as domestic beef supplies become insufficient. In Indonesia inflation remains a sensitive issue. Southeast Asia's largest economy - where millions of people live just above the poverty line - a relatively small inflationary shock can push many of these people into full poverty.

On 1 July 2016, Statistics Indonesia (SI) announced that Indonesia's June 2016, inflation was recorded at 0.66% (m/m), primarily due to higher food prices such as fish, chicken meat, eggs, sugar, potatoes, carrots, rice, spinach, and apples as well as higher air transportation tariffs. This result is actually positive and shows that prices are under control. The monthly inflation pace of 0.66% this June was indeed higher than last year's 0.54% (m/m). However, the reason is that the Ied-ul-Fitr comes earlier in 2016 (first week of July) compared to last year (in mid-July).

b. Circulation of Money in the Rural Regions

The money circulation in the rural areas of Indonesia gets an enormous boost as the millions of Indonesian workers and professionals who return back to their places of origin for a couple of days carry trillions of rupiah (hundreds of millions of US dollars) with them. Rural retailers and restaurants can expect to make good money during the Ied-ul-Fitr. Those who come from the cities will give some money to their parents and other family members. As such, these funds also enter the local rural economy.

X. ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF IED-UL-FITR 2017.

Indonesian have also collective leave should be taken on some days, mostly a Monday or Friday, before or after a national holiday in order to create a long week-end. This policy is intended to promote domestic tourism and the growth of economy in the region. Everyone can also take advantage of the fact that many hotels in tourist areas, especially in Bali, offer special rates to holders or expatriate residents during these long weekends for greater capes from city life.

Just prior to Ied-ul-Fitr celebration, mass exodus from Jakarta of millions of people occurs as residents return to their villages to celebrate with their family and friends or take an easy in other country as urban tourist. It is also interesting to point out that exodus tradition given rise to an enormous boost, taking into account the ROI circulate several trillion rupiah across the archipelago as millions of peoples travel to the rural areas to spend some days with their families and friend. It is estimated that these people carry trillions of with them to the rural regions, or urban will increase a temporary economic activities such as regional transportation, tourism, hotels, restaurant, souvenir, animal product, gift, consumption on food products, clothes, bags, shoes and increase a temporary region economic and finally increase the prosperity of the people in the region, however, in line with the increasing economic activities, there are possible inflation rate within Ied-ul-Fitr celebration of 2017.

XI. SOCIAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

Jakarta and other cities such as Bandung are a shopper's paradise as many beautiful and unique items can be found in Jakarta and Bandung. Last year, the numerous bazaars organized groups within the expatriate community provide the best opportunities for finding those special items. Each year the women's group put on major craft bazaars in the months leading up to Ied-ul-Fitr just in time for holiday shopping. The second "bazaar season" occurs in May and June before the summer holidays when most expatriate return to their home countries. Though the bazaar is organized by one national group, they are all open to expatriates of all nationalities.

Walking around the bazaar is like attending a UN session, with tens of languages spoken amongst the shoppers. The price is a relatively inexpensive. Many different types of goods are for sale at the bazaar, such as clothing, shoes and handbags, jewelry, cushions and cushion covers, housewares, pottery, picture frames, greeting cards, toys, and food items. Some of the products imported from other countries such as the United States of America,⁵⁹ but the majority are local products and includes many varieties of handicrafts such batik clothes, woven cloths, woodcarvings and basket ware. Because you are often purchasing direct form the

⁵⁹. Daily Kompas dated 29 December 2016, at 15.

manufacturer or their personal rep, prices are usually much cheaper than in Jakarta's upscale (yet complete) handicraft centers.

Vendors at the bazaars may be individuals, companies or charitable foundations selling products made by disable or disadvantaged people. The best thing about shopping at the bazaars organized by the expatriate women's associations is that not only can shop in a safe and pleasant environment with a wonderful choice of products, but you will have the knowledge that part of the money you spend goes to help social welfare projects in the local community, as the bazaars are some of the major fundraising activities for the organizing expatriate women's group.

Many of the women's groups and other community groups also sell their publications cards and calendars at the bazaars, so it's a one-stop shop to get many of the excellent printed resources from community group as well. In addition, there are midnight sale such as small handbags, shoes, jewelry, women accessories, clothing, branded perfumes etc. The price is relatively cheap due to the seller gives discount up to 50% regular prices. They come over from Kalimantan, Sumatra, Bali, Surabaya, and also from India as well. They travel by domestic as well as international air transport and spend their money up to IDR 7.000.000,00 (seven million). In this connection, Elsi Adianti, Public Relation of Senayan City, told that the program given rise the growth visitors from 80.000 visitors to 100.000 – 120.000 visitors a day.⁶⁰

XII. ANALYSIS OF AIR TRANSPORT RELATED TO IED-ul-FITR CELEBRATION OF 2017

1. Aviation Safety Within Framework of Ied-ul-Fitr

The aims and objective of the ICAO are to develop the principle and technique of international air navigation and to foster the planning and development of international air transport so as to insure the safe and orderly growth of international civil aviation throughout the world. For the purpose to implement such aims and objective Indonesia issued the CAA of 2009 which regulates aviation safety such as aircraft production, aircraft operation, aircraft maintenance and safety during aircraft in flight.

a. Free Balloon

For the purpose of aviation safety, Central Java routes classified as black star, mean those routes endangering flight operation due to traditionally to release air balloon. A balloon is a lighter-than-air aircraft that is not engine driven, and that sustains flight through the use of either gas buoyancy or an airborne heater. One may only use those gasses that are approved for use in the balloon. Some balloons are approved for lifting gasses such as hydrogen or "city gas". In the interest of aviation safety, operators' manual and/or the balloon type certificate data sheet to determine the gasses approved for use in the balloon. In Indonesia, air balloon is classified as an aircraft that is any device able to fly in the atmosphere because lifting power of air reaction. For that reason, anybody flying or operating air balloon is intentionally endangering the safety of aircraft, passengers and goods, and/or citizens or damaging properties of other people shall be condemned with imprisonment for a maximum 2(two) years and a fined of a maximum amount of IDR 500,000,000.00 (five hundred million rupiah).⁶¹

b. Aircraft Checking

For the purpose to implement the instruction of President, the Director General of Air Communications (DGAC), the MOC, enforced the checking of 533 aircraft to guarantee flight safety. Such aircraft readied for the Ied-ul-Fitr celebration of 2017, with the peak of the exodus expected in late June 2017. All aircraft operated 10 days before and 15 days after the celebration days. With regard to passengers, the MOC estimates a 9.2% increase in air passengers during 2017 year's exodus to 5.5 million from the 4.9 recorded last year (2016). Among hundreds of airports in the country, 35 (thirty five) big airports mainly cater to domestic passengers and there are 7 (seven) international airport requested to extend its operational hours to anticipate delays and extra-flights if ticket sales increased.⁶²

The number of people traveling by plane was expected to increase by 9.75%, during this year's seasonal exodus before and after the Ied-ul-Fitr, from last year. The figure is estimated to surge to 5.5 million passengers this year from 4.9 million passengers last year, taking into account that it is a tradition for many Indonesian Muslims, who will start fasting on Saturday, to celebrate Ied-ul-Fitr Idul in their hometowns, with

⁶⁰ Daily Kompas dated 29 December 2016, at 15

⁶¹ Article 411

⁶² News Desk, *532 aircraft prepared for Ied-ul-Fitr exodus*, <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2017/05/08/532-aircraft-prepared-for-idul-fitri-exodus.html>
The Jakarta Post, 8 May 2017.

many of them traveling from urban areas. The exodus typically brings along with it traffic jams on roads from Jakarta to cities in West, Central and East Java, days ahead of the celebration.⁶³

c. Global Aircraft Accidents

With regard to aviation safety, there are at least four aircraft accident in the global in nature such as in Charles West Virginia; Caristadt, New Jersey; Tensing, Nepal; and Myanmar. As far as related to aviation safety, taking into account that the DAGC enforced the checking of 533 aircraft to guarantee flight safety, no incident as well accident occurs in Indonesia.

d. Violation of Aviation Safety

The National Narcotics Agency (BNN) conducted a routine drug inspection on flight crews at Lombok Airport and had found out that RS (30) had been consuming illegal narcotics. In addition, RS(30) was also in possession of drugs after searching through his luggage. BNN NTB found hash wrapped in plastic and placed inside a tin box. (BNN) arrested RS (30), for alleged drug possession and use on the popular holiday island of Lombok in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB). RS was a suspect and taken to Jakarta for questioning. BNN did not reveal what airline RS works for, his nationality, or whether or not he was going to fly a plane with drugs in his system.

RS wouldn't be the first airline crew caught by BNN for illegal narcotics consumption. In 2015, BNN arrested a pilot and two flight attendants who worked for budget airline Lion Air at a "drug party" in South Tangerang, and, between 2012-2015, three Lion Air pilots were arrested for drug use. Though not narcotics-related, the most recent pilot scandal in Indonesia involved a visibly intoxicated pilot for Citilink almost flying a plane. In Indonesia, possession of illegal narcotics is punishable by the death penalty in Indonesia. The country had executed foreign nationals in the past for drug possession and trafficking, such as the Bali Nine drug smugglers, despite outcry from the global community.⁶⁴

2. Aviation Security During Ied-ul-Fitr

With reference to the effort of the national police officers, air force, navy, airport authority, anti-terrorism team of densus 88, provincial police, Basarnas and any other units of security within the Ied-ul-Fitr celebration of 2017, as far as related to air transportation, no criminal acts, unlawful interference, hijacking, terrorism or any other violation, except criminal acts related to public order such terrorism in global, regional and national level as follows:

a. National Security Level

Before Ied-ul-Fitr, the police have heightened security in all railway's station, provided hundred of police and military officers to guard, it is of consist of 20 garrisons in co-operation with 134 Jakarta officers, 56 West Java polices officer, 56 Banten police officer and anti-terrorism team of 88 National polices to secure the Ied-ul-Fitr celebration, against terrorism attacked. The result of such effort is 41 suspected terrorism was arrested. A total of 36 out of 42 suspected are designated as suspected and one of them has planned a car bombing that will be blown up by end of 2017. A car bombing that will be blown up by the of 2017 is high explosive, contain of treacetone triperoxide (TATP) known "Mother of Satan." Such a car similar to bomb that has been done in Sari Club Bar Paddy's in Legin Kuta, Bali, killed 182 people and 309 injury. In addition, there are several terrorists suspected in Indonesia such in Surabaya, Malang, Temanggung, Central Java, Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB). In addition, the police of provincial North Sumatra, attacked by ISIS militant.

With regard to public security, there are several suicide bomber attacked in Indonesia such as in Kampung Melayu, Bandung, Noth Sumtra Province, Surabaya, Malang, NTT and any other places. There were suicide bomber attacked that killed three police officers at a Jakarta bus station in Kampung Melayu, East Jakarta District. Six police officers and six civilians were also wounded in the twin blasts set off five minutes apart by two attackers in the Kampung Melayu, Jakarta. In Bandung city home of a 30-year-old seller of herbal medicines who is suspected of carrying out attack. The police found books of Islamic teachings is evidence that the suspected of links to a radical network sympathetic to Islamic State and in North Sumatra Province, attacked before prayer begin on 25 June 2017.

b. Regional Security Level

On 23 May 2017, following the clash, President Rodrigo Duterte declared martial law in Mindanao. As per the 1987 Constitution, the state of martial law will initially last for 60 days. As of 10 June 2017, the

⁶³ Farida Susanty., *Govt sees 9.75% increase in air passengers in seasonal exodus*
<http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2017/05/26/govt-sees-9-75-increase-in-air-passengers-in-seasonal-exodus.html>
The Jakarta Post, 26 May 2017.

⁶⁴ Coconuts Jakarta ., *Foreign pilot arrested with hash during drug inspection at Lombok airport*. 22 June 2017.

casualties reported are 138 militants killed (8 foreigners), 9 militants captured, 58 government forces killed (10 by friendly fire), 100+ government forces wounded, 30–38 civilians killed. The international reactions from China, Russia and the USA. They expressed support for the security efforts of the Philippine Government, with Russian President Vladimir Putin also expressing condolence to the victims of the crisis.

Malaysia began to tighten its border with the Philippines shortly after the President announced martial law, while the United Kingdom warned its citizens to avoid traveling to western Mindanao. Malaysian Prime Minister Najib Razak also announced that his government would offer support to Philippine forces. In addition, Malaysia, the Philippines and Indonesia will launch joint patrols in waters off the Mindanao region to counter threats from Islamic State group militants. Joint sea patrols in the waters bordering the three nations would kick off on June 19, 2017.

The President of the Catholic Bishops' Conference of the Philippines (CBCP), asked for prayers after Maute militants took a priest and some parishioners hostage in Marawi. In addition, CBCP also asked the government forces to "make the safety of the hostages a primordial consideration" while ensuring that the law is upheld, whilst the Philippine Center for Islam and Democracy condemned the acts of the militant groups saying that their acts were contrary to the teachings of Islam. The Muslim group noted that the incident occurred at the time when Muslims were preparing for Ramadan, which according to them made the acts of the militants more heinous.

c. Global Security Level

With regards to global security, actually this item does not have direct relation to air transport related to Ied-ul-Fitr of 2017, however, there are indirect relation to the topic, taking into account that global security could not be separated with national security, for that reason, it is worthwhile to note here. The recently, terrorism developed significantly, especially Muslim countries such as Afghanistan, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran, Malaysia, Suriah, Qatar, Turkey and non-Muslim countries such the Philippines and the United Kingdom (UK). In UK, the attacked happened in Manchester and in the Philippines at Marawi, but the suspect identified as a Muslim peoples. The impact of global security, the non-Muslim's state such as the United States of America (USA) join to assist the Philippines's battle with ISI militants.

3. Phenomena of Ied-ul-Fitr in Indonesia

Phenomena of Ied-ul-Fitr in Indonesia is unique festival. There are several obligation such as a legally mandated salary bonus for all employees with administrative sanction for violation of mandatory salary bonus, several business activities such as bazaar in any other places to offer food and clothes, shopping for typical food and *kue kering* (cookies), footwear. Shopping malls and bazaars, with people to get things for Ied-ul-Fitr such as clothes, footwear, even food to serve days ahead of Ied-ul-Fitr, which creates a distinctive festive atmosphere throughout the country, along with traffic mayhem around shopping malls and marketplaces, creates special occasions for shopping that often generate seasonal retail business. The festive shopping feel is quite similar with Christmas for Christians, however the things bought (usually fashion apparels), is rather for oneself, not as a gift.

The most phenomenal is human migration. In the Ied-ul-Fitr is the largest temporary human migrations globally is the prevailing custom of the Ied-ul-Fitr where workers, particularly unskilled laborers such as maids and construction workers, return to their home town or city to celebrate with their families and to ask forgiveness from parents, in-laws, and other elders. It is an annual tradition that people in big cities or elsewhere, travel to their hometowns or other cities to visit relatives, to ask forgiveness, or just to celebrate with the whole family. In this regards, the government provides additional transportation to handle the massive surge of travelers in several days prior and after the Ied-ul-Fitr. There are million people travels to their hometowns during Ied-ul-Fitr, holiday, brought and spend the total sum of money around 90 trillion rupiah (around US\$9 billion) from main urban centers to rural areas, pulsing economic opportunities and business from the city to the villages.

It is worthwhile to note here the role of bank. During the younger families visits, it is a custom for older, to give money, small amount of moneys for children's of their own, relatives' as well as neighbors' Ied-ul-Fitr is a very joyous day for children as adults give them money in colorful envelopes. To cater for this custom, Indonesian Banks and [Bank Indonesia](#) usually open some money changer counters to change larger to smaller denominations several days prior to Ied-ul-Fitr. The denominations may vary from 1,000, 2,000, 5,000 to 10,000 rupiah.

4. Urban Tourism

The biggest movement of domestic tourists is during the annual Ied-ul-Fitr. During this period, which is a two-week holiday after the month of fasting during Ramadan, many city-dwelling Muslim Indonesians visit relatives in their home towns. According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), at least there are the ten most

popular tourist such as Bali, West Java, Central Java, East Java, Jakarta, North Sumatra, Lampung, South Sulawesi, South Sumatra, Banten, West Sumatra and several tourist attraction such as Borobudur temple, ancient temple, the diving sites, surfing, national parks, volcanoes, tourism of nature, cultural, urban and traditional culinary. This makes tourism Indonesia's third most important non-oil-gas source of foreign revenue, after timber and textile products.

Usually, after the Ied-ul-Fitr celebrations, the number of people who return back to the cities is bigger compared to the number of people that had left the cities prior to Ied-ul-Fitr. This is particularly seen in Jakarta. It is common that an additional family member joins the journey back to the city in an attempt to find employment there to live in the city. As such, urbanization shows a little peak after the Ied-ul-Fitr celebrations. However, most of these newcomers have not completed senior high school. Lacking high skills this group is bound to work in the informal sector such as street vendors.

5. Ticketing

With regards to tariff, during the periods of demand for travel increases significantly and almost domestic scheduled airlines provide extra flights to cater to these demands. In addition, most of airlines increase the ticket's price compare with normal ticket, but the price will not be higher than the price set up by the MOC, taking into account that the MOC rigidly controls the implementation of tariff regulations. Scheduled airlines are obliged to charge lower than maximum limit determined by the MOC, disseminate the tariff through print and electronic media and/or by presenting the set price on every airplane ticket. Any airline violating these provisions will receive administrative. Within last three years since 2015, no scheduled airline has violated the upper limit on tariffs as set by the MOC, meaning that all scheduled airline complies voluntarily with such regulations.

6. Business Aspects Related to Ied-ul-Fitr

As usual, during the Ramadan month business activities in Indonesia start to slow and slowdown will reach its "peak" during the Ied-ul-Fitr celebration, a national holiday, when some of million Indonesians who live and work in the bigger cities will return to their places of origin for a couple of days known mudik. They returned from the bigger cities back to their hometowns in the rural areas to spend a couple of days with their families. This modest increase year-on-year can be attributed to Indonesia's economic slowdown that may have somewhat put the brakes on the process of urbanization in the country, while weaker purchasing power could be a reason for some people not to return home this year, even though workers are supported by the pay out of the "13th-month salary" while the Indonesian government subsidizes public transportation for preventing severe traffic congestion on the roads around the bigger cities.

The mudik tradition of Indonesia is quite unique and in fact not only the Indonesians that adhere to Islam will return back home for Ied-ul-Fitr but also the non-Muslims will return to their places of origin. As such, mudik is an example of national culture that transcends Islamic culture. For non-Muslim the mudik is a way to pay respect to their parents or families. There are three matters related to the mudik that have an impact on the economy namely inflation, money circulation and urbanization as follows.

a. Inflation Rates During Ramadhan.

In Indonesia there are occur two traditional inflation peaks each year. Firstly, the June-August period and, secondly, the December-January period. Both these peaks occur because consumption tends to increase. In the June-August period Indonesians start to spend more on items such as food, clothes and shoes during the Ramadan and Ied-ul-Fitr period, while in August preparations are made for the new school year. Usually, weak government policies or weak monitoring add inflationary pressures during this period. For example, in an effort to boost domestic production of beef, the government limits imports of beef. However, usually beef prices have already surged significantly before the government decides to add beef imports as domestic beef supplies become insufficient. In Indonesia inflation remains a sensitive issue. Southeast Asia's largest, a relatively small inflationary shock can push many of these people into full poverty.

b. Money Circulation in the Rural Regions

The money circulation in the rural areas of Indonesia gets an enormous boost as the millions of Indonesian workers and professionals who return back to their places of origin for a couple of days carry trillions of rupiah. Rural retailers and restaurants can expect to make good money during the Ied-ul-Fitr. Those who come from the cities will give some money to their parents and other family members. As such, these funds also enter the local rural economy.

7. Economic Aspects of Ied-ul-Fitr

The mass exodus from Jakarta of millions of people within framework of Ied-ul-Fitr and collective leave on some days, traditionally they spend hundreds of millions of US dollars with them to the rural regions, or urban. They spend the money for buying souvenir, animal product, gift, consumption on food products, clothes, bags, shoes, payment of home-staying, hotels, restaurant, local transportation, motorcycle's leasing, tourists guide. Such activities will increase a temporary regional economic and finally increase the prosperity of the people in the region, even though, in line with the increasing economic activities, there are possible inflation rate within Ied-ul-Fitr celebration of 2017.

XIII. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

1. Conclusions

a. Aviation Safety

Based on the efforts of the MOC together with any other stake-holders, as related to aviation safety, the result of aviation during Ied-ul-Fitr celebration could be called a success with any incident and/or accident, however, there is a small event of violation related to safety such as foreign pilot arrested by BNN due consuming narcotics.

b. Aviation and Public Security

With regards to aviation security, no occurrence of acts, unlawful interference, hijacking and/or any terrorists related to air transportation during Ied-ul-Fitr celebration of 2017, but there is small event regarding hoax bombing, it is joke but it is endangering of flight. No direct related between air transportation and public security, but there is indirect related to air transport, taking into account that is related to security. During the month of fasting, there are at least 41 suspected terrorism attacker were arrested in national, regional and global terrorist.

c. Others

During celebration of Ied-ul-Fitr, there are interested event to note here such as urban tourism, circulation of money, business activities, economic aspects, social environmental activities etc. It is worthwhile to note here that new technology installed Soekarno-Hatta International Airport to accommodate the movement of passengers.

2. Recommendation

In this connections, the authors express our mind and thank to all stake-holder who are involving to celebration of Ied-ul-Fitr and recommend that next year shall enhance the effort to prevent and suppressed the terrorism in Indonesia.

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