



CIVIL AVIATION SAFETY AND SECURITY DURING CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

This article purported to explore air transportation and 2017 Christmas celebration. It consists of five parts. Part one deals with preparation of security for Christmas celebration includes threat's anticipation, sweeping action by a certain party, safeguarding Christmas celebration in Jakarta, Christmas safety guaranteed, aviation safety and security. Part two deals air transportation of Christmas celebration. Part three deals with civil aviation act of 2009; air transport regulations; air transportation of 2017 Christmas. Part four deals with standards in health and safety; holiday travelers; national tourist's destination such as urban and local destination, extra flight in Ngurah Rai International Airport, travel to Bali Island. Part five deals with economic aspects and traditional culture.

Key words: air transport, civil aviation, safety, security, Indonesia.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Joint Ministerial Decree set some Indonesian public holidays. In the joint Ministerial Decree, Indonesia introduce the concept of joint holiday (*cuti bersama*), to promote domestic tourism and also to prolong holiday weekends, mostly on a Monday or Friday (Martono, Marina & Wardana, 2016). Thus, if a public holiday falls on a Thursday, the joint holiday 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, workers are not obligated to work on public holidays, however, if they work are required to be done on public holidays, the employers are subject to pay overtime payments to the workers (Djajaputra, Handayani, & Martono, 2017). The popular holidays relating to religious such as Eid al fitri, Eid al Adha, Isra Mi'raj, Birthday of the Prophet Muhammad for Moslem, Ascension Day of Jesus Christ, for Christian, Bali Hindu New Year for Hindu Religion, Chinese New Year for Chinese, whilst national holiday such as Independent day, Labor Day, all above-mentioned holidays are celebrated to

the home by them. In relation to Christmas celebration of 2017, mostly they celebrate to the home land with their friend and families (Djajaputra, Handayani, & Martono, 2017).

This research is library research uses the normative juridical type with normative legal research methods, including reviewing and analyzing the legal material and legal issues related to air transportation of 2017 Christmas celebration. In this research, the result will be achieved in the form of prescriptions about what have to be done to resolve the issue. The sources of legal materials used in this research consist of 1st, 2nd and 3rd law material. The 1st law materials which are authoritative legal materials, meaning that such legal materials have the authority, namely legislation, official records. Such legislations used as the 1st legal materials are ICAO Doc.7300/8 (Dempsey 2005), the constitutional of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945, Act No.13 of 2003 Concerning Manpower/Labor Law, Act No.1 Year 2009 Concerning Civil Aviation, including its implementation regulations, whilst the 2nd law materials are over all publications regarding the law and regulation which are not official documents but related to the subject matter. Such publication concerning the laws and regulations includes text books, theses, journals, law dissertation. The 3rd law materials used in the research are legal dictionaries, comments on the court decision, also the opinions of legal experts published by journals, magazines or others.

2. AVIATION SAFETY AND SECURITY OF CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION

This part deals with preparation of security for Christmas celebration including threat's anticipation, sweeping action by a certain party, safeguarding Christmas celebration in Jakarta, Christmas safety guaranteed, aviation safety and security. On 24 December 2017, the Jakarta Police are safeguarding Christmas celebrations by deploying police officers as well as members of the bomb squad (Gegana) in all churches across Jakarta during Christmas Eve. According to Sr. Comr. Argo Yuwono, police spokes-person, Gegana will ensure each police precinct secure all churches. The security measures were to anticipate potential issues, including the possibility of terror attacks. The security of each church would depend on the local police headquarters. The Church services are not the same, some on Saturday, some on Saturday night or Sunday night but Gagana keeps a record of everything. There are several Churches that needed special attention due to large congregations, such as Jakarta Cathedral in Central Jakarta. In addition to deploying personnel, police will also install security equipment such as metal detectors at the entrances of some of the churches. In this connection National Police Chief Gen.Tito Karnavian and Indonesian Military (TNI) Commander Air Chief Marshall Hadi Tjahjanto are scheduled to monitor the security measures directly (Septiari, 2017). Indonesia has become a member of the ICAO, since 27 April 1950. Taking into consideration that Indonesia is a member of ICAO, Indonesia issued the CAA of 2009 (Dempsey, 2005; Dempsey, 2002; Dempsey, 2004). It regulates aviation safety such as aircraft production, aircraft operation, aircraft maintenance and safety during aircraft in flight (Djajaputra, Handayani, & Martono, 2017). With regards to aviation security, it regulated in Part XIV from Article 323 to 356 of the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) of 2009 (CAA, 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 area (Gunawan Djajaputra, Handayani, & Martono, 2017; Abeyratne, 2014).

3. AIR TRANSPORTATION OF CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION

The aim and objective of the Civil Aviation Act of 2009 (the CAA of 2009) is to promote the development of Indonesian air transportation and to ensure Indonesia's air transportation

sector can support national economic development and it is viable to compete and survive nationally, regionally and internationally (Henderson, 2009; Carnis & Yuliawati, 2013). It regulates a host of matters related to aviation, ranging from sovereignty in airspace, aircraft production, operation and airworthiness of aircraft, aviation safety and security, aircraft procurement, aviation insurance, aircraft accident investigation, and licensing of aviation professionals. The CAA of 2009 also regulates scheduled and non-scheduled air transport, aircraft ownership and aircraft leasing, liability of air carriers, air navigation facilities, airport authorities, and most pertinent to the current discussion, the tariffs that can be charged for the provisions of air transport services and charges related to the use of aviation facilities (Djajaputra, Handayani, & Martono, 2017; Nusraningrum & Waluyaningsih, 2013).

With regards to air transportation, the CAA provides among others type of air transport; commercial air transportation includes scheduled as well non-scheduled air transport; pioneer air transportation; air transportation permit for scheduled as well as non-scheduled; obligation of air transportation permit holders; flight network and routes; tariffs; air transportation supporting activities, air transportation services such as for disabled, old, children and/or sick passenger; dangerous goods; carrier liability includes mandatory transportation, carrier liability towards passengers and/or cargo shippers, transportation documents for passengers and cargo, amount of indemnity, period of claims, law suit, statement of possible death of passengers of lost aircraft, mandatory insurance, liability of intermodal, other carrier and third party, multi-moda transportation.

4. AIRPORTS SERVICES

After the terror attacks on 11 September 2001, the United States of America (USA) established Transportation Security Administration (TSA). One of the function of TSA is to screen passengers as well as aircrew in the airports (Mead, 2003). In this connection, during Christmas celebration, on 16, 24, 25 and 31 December 2017 travelers were projected to be 2.25 million passengers. The TSA called it one of the busiest travel weeks in its 16-year history of federal screening within the period of Christmas celebration.

According to Dewandono Prasetyo Nugroho, Branch Communication Manager of Soekarno-Hatta International Airport (SHIA), all facilities, operating equipment, security, service and human resources are in excellent condition and ready to provide services to all airport service users. BCMSHIA is ready to face various possibilities during the Christmas holiday season at Soekarno-Hatta International Airport (SHIA) and predicts the Christmas and New Year 2018 holidays there will be a rise in the number of passengers by 5.8% and the plane's movement by 3.5% compared to 2016. During the Christmas and New Year holiday season from 18 December 2017 to 8 January 2018, SHIA will be packed with about 4.2 million passengers. If averaged per day there will be 190.000 passengers who come and go from SHIA.

According to Agus Santoso, the Director General of Air Communications (DGAC) of Ministry of Communications (MOC), on 24 December 2017, passengers increase significantly in SHIA. The number rose by 15% to 221,652 as compared to the corresponding period of 192,373 last year. Travelers are mostly heading to the major destinations, such as NRIA and Hasanuddin International Airport (HIA) in Makassar, whilst tourists departing for NRIA in Denpasar rose by 29% without detailing the exact figures. This is surprising, it means that they are not deterred by the current situation relating to the erupting of MA in Bali. Agus Santoso added that the MOT had prepared extra flights to anticipate more spikes in passenger numbers (www.thejakartapost.com/news/2017). While in Ngurah Rai International Airport, Bali, the peak of Christmas and New Year 2018 holiday is predicted to occur on 22 December

2017 with a total passenger of 213,000 people and has been prepared 1,219 extra flight schedules by airlines. As for the areas that become favorite destinations are Ngurah Rai International Airport (NRIA) in Denpasar, Kualanamu International Airport (KIA) in Medan, Juanda International Airport (JIA) in Surabaya, Adi Sucipto International Airport (ASIA) in Yogyakarta and Adi Sumarno International Airport (ASIA) in Solo, for that reason, PT Angkasa Pura II has coordinated with the relevant security officers and conduct raids to clean the airport from illegal practices. If there is criminal violation, it will certainly be processed by law.

5. GLOBAL AND NATIONAL TOURISM

Christmas and new year are national holiday in nature. Most of Indonesian citizen euphoria holiday especially to the tourist destination as urban tourism such as Ancol beach, Ragunan Zoo Garden, Monas, Indonesian Miniature Indah in Jakarta; Botanical Garden, Safari Zoo Garden in Bogor; Lembang and Traffic Park in Bandung, Kuta Coast in Bali; Losari in Makasar; Borobudur Temple in Magelang; Malioboro Road and Fruit Garden in Yogyakarta; Tawangmangu in Solo; Carita and Tanjung Lesung in Banten, West Java) (Djajaputra, Handayani, & Martono, 2017).

Some of exodus passengers, especially non- Christians passengers, take the advantage of week-end holidays. In this event, at least there are ten of tourist attraction such as Borobudur temple, the diving sites, surfing, national parks, volcanoes, tourism of nature, urban and traditional culinary (Ricardianto, Djajaputra and Martono, 2017). With regards to urban tourism, non-Christians passenger take the advantage to act some activities.

Some visit Ancol Dreamland in Jakarta as well as Trans Studio Makassar and Bandung. Another popular tourist activity is golfing, a favorite sport among the upper-class Indonesian and foreigners. Some notable golf courses in Jakarta are the Cengkareng Golf Club, located in the airport complex and Pondok Indah Golf and Country Club. Bali has may shopping centers, for instance, the Kuta shopping center and the Galeria Nusa Dua. Nightlife of Indonesia is also popular among foreigners, especially in the big cities like Jakarta, Bandung, Surabaya, Manado, Denpasar and Medan as well. Another domestic tourist's attraction among other are Telukawur, Emmpu Rancak beach and Bandengan beach in Jepara regency; Karang Jahe beach, Caruban beach in Rembang regency. These domestic tourist's attraction are beautiful beach and interesting place to visit, it is a beautiful of white sand as well as a beautiful fun traveling in Jepara regency and eating seafood in nature. Caruban beach is worth a visit during holiday season (www.gemza.my.id/2015). In addition to, local tourists attraction are around Bandungan area in Semarang; Dieng plateau located in Central Java; Magelang suitable for vacation; charming beaches in Gunung Kidul, Yogyakarta; pinus tree forest in Yogyakarta; tourist attractions in the Wonogiri regency; the beautiful of the Indrayanti beach in Yogyakarta; popular tourist attractions in Tegal especially Slawi regency; and the most beautiful caves tour in Gunung Kidul Yogyakarta (www.gemza.my.id/2015).

6. ECONOMIC AND CULTURE ASPECT OF CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION

This part deals with economic and traditional culture aspects. In Indonesia, it is also interesting to point out that exodus tradition given rise to an enormous boost in the money circulation across the archipelago as millions of people travel to the rural areas to spend some days with their families and friends. It is estimated that these people carry trillions of rupiah (hundreds of millions of US dollars) with them to the rural regions 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 inflation rate within Christmas celebration of 2017 (Djajaputra, Handayani, & Martono, 2017).

Christmas celebration mostly called long week-end in the end of the year 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 Christmas celebration which start on 23 December 2017 to 26 December 2017 and usually celebrated at people's place of origin, implying that Indonesian cities become more-or-less deserted for one week. The peak of the exodus usually occurs three or four days ahead of Christmas celebration around 23 December 2017 this year and is always accompanied by severe traffic jams due to the country's lack of quality and quantity of infrastructure. Transport companies have to work over hours in the period to accommodate the sudden jump in passengers. The MOT, Budi Karya Sumadi, predicted millions of peoples Indonesian will mudik for Christmas celebration, mostly traveling from cities on Java to the villages in Central and East Java. Usually the government also provides additional transport such as air transportation, land transportation and railway transportation as well. Not only Christians community of Indonesia will return to their places of origin, but also people adhering to other religion traditionally use this public holiday to visit their parents or make a short holiday (Djajaputra, Handayani, & Martono, 2017).

7. CONCLUSIONS

This article purported to explore air transportation and 2017 Christmas celebration. It consists of five parts. Part one deals with preparation of security for Christmas celebration includes threat's anticipation, sweeping action by a certain party, safeguarding Christmas celebration in Jakarta, Christmas safety guaranteed, aviation safety and security. Part two deals air transportation of Christmas celebration. Part three deals with civil aviation act of 2009; air transport regulations; air transportation of 2017 Christmas. Part four deals with standards in health and safety; holiday travelers; national tourist's destination such as urban and local destination, extra flight in Ngurah Rai International Airport, travel to Bali Island. Part five deals with economic aspects and traditional culture. The results of this study show that there are some efforts to maintain 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 area during Christmas celebration in Indonesia.

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