

The Role of the Yogyakarta Community Early Warning Forum in Supporting the National Defense

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Abstract

This study aims to explain the role of the Yogyakarta City Government in forming the Community Early Warning Forum (*Forum Kewaspadaan Dini Masyarakat* or FKDM) in supporting the national defense. The city of Yogyakarta currently has various problems that, if not detected early on, will threaten Indonesia. To anticipate existing threats, the Yogyakarta City Government established the FKDM. The formation of FKDM in Yogyakarta is by the policies, strategies, and development of national defense capabilities listed in the Defense White Paper. So, FKDM plays an important role in supporting national defense and preventing threats. This study uses a qualitative method. The results of the study found that Yogyakarta City's FKDM has played a role in supporting national defense, namely by carrying out early vigilance even though in carrying out its role Yogyakarta City's FKDM has not been maximized because of its capabilities and capacity. Members of FKDM and classification of threats in a report format that is not by the non-military threats listed in the national defense posture book. Because Yogyakarta City FKDM has not been optimal in carrying out its role, it is necessary to classify the types of threats according to the national defense posture book; retraining members of Yogyakarta City FKDM as well as sub-district FKDM and village FKDM in Yogyakarta City regarding the forms of threats; to maximize the use of the *Lapak Deni* application, it is necessary to consider age when recruiting FKDM members; as well as the need for additional personnel from the teaching staff by the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 46 of 2019 concerning Amendments to Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 2 of 2018 concerning Early Alertness in the Regions, article 16 paragraph (3).

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INTRODUCTION

The development of science and technology has an impact on the threats faced by a country. The dynamic development of the environment and strategic context also constantly brings changes to the spectrum of complex threats that have implications for national defense. Likewise, Indonesia is still and continues to experience various threats. Threat complexity is classified into multidimensional patterns and types of threats in the form of military, non-military, and hybrid threats, which can be categorized as real and not real (Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia, 2015a). The city of Yogyakarta as a center of economic, educational, and tourism activities makes it a very dense city, with an area of 32.5 km² with a population of 376,324 people in 2021, and a population density of 11,579 people/km² (Central Bureau of Statistics for the City of Yogyakarta, 2023). This situation is very vulnerable to various threats, especially in the non-military field, namely threats from ideological, political, economic, and socio-cultural aspects, public safety, science and technology, and laws and regulations (Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia, 2015b). This vulnerable situation is the impact of the global situation so every country has the responsibility to build its defense system to deal with real threats that are physical to psychological (Larosa, 2017). In line with Larosa's research results, the results of Isnaini & Pratama (2020) confirm that in national defense efforts, psychological intervention is needed to overcome social problems and other problems caused by human relations. According to the Chairman of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) of the City of Yogyakarta, the main urban problems include social, health, education, environment, economic growth, regional spatial planning, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) networks, and the public services and permits (Dewiherna, 2021).

The city of Yogyakarta is known as a student city, so many students come from various regions with their respective customs and culture. As a place to live for students, apart from boarding houses there are student dormitories from each region. The number of student dormitories in the city of Yogyakarta is 112 (Yogyakarta City Government, 2020). Aside from being a student city, Yogyakarta City is also known as a cultural city that is thick with Javanese culture and its people uphold Javanese customs in their daily behavior in the form of manners, *unggah-ungguh*, values, norms, for example from language. Most of the people of Yogyakarta City use Javanese as their everyday language which is known to be polite, smooth, and low-pitched and has levels depending on who the other person is talking to. Meanwhile, overseas students who choose to study in the city of Yogyakarta have socio-cultural characteristics that are different from the socio-cultural conditions in the city of Yogyakarta. The cultural differences that exist between overseas students and residents of the city of Yogyakarta can certainly cause psychological reactions in the form of cultural shock which is usually followed by the emergence of unpleasant things caused by socio-cultural differences (Devinta, 2016).

Apart from Culture Shock, cases of intolerance that are still occurring in the city of Yogyakarta also need to be watched out for. Intolerance is the beginning of the formation of radicalism, then extremism, and finally in the form of terrorism. Intolerance

is the seed of radicalism and terrorism. Even though there were no terrorism cases in Yogyakarta City, there were several suspected terrorist suspects who were arrested in Yogyakarta City, namely 6 suspects. In 2019, Yogyakarta is one of the 10 cities with the lowest tolerance score or is included in the red zone (Bhayangkara, 2023). One of the intolerance cases that occurred in the city of Yogyakarta was the cutting of the cross on the tomb of Albertus Slamet Sugihardi in the Purbayan Village, Kota Gede because the final resting place was mostly filled with Muslim bodies. Even though previously there was an agreement that non-Muslims could be buried there with the condition that there should be no religious symbols. In addition, at the beginning of March 2020, there was also a rejection of Gus Muwafiq's recitation to commemorate NU's 94th Birthday at the Kauman Mosque (Subarkah, 2020).

In addition, street crimes committed by students that have not been resolved are still a joint task for the government and the people of the City of Yogyakarta. According to information from the Regional Police Yogyakarta (2022), the number of street crime cases (*klitih*) and their perpetrators in DIY have increased during the 2020-2021 period. In 2020, the Yogyakarta Regional Police recorded 52 cases of street crimes (*klitih*) with 91 perpetrators being prosecuted. In 2021 this number will increase to 58 cases with 102 perpetrators being prosecuted (Pahlevi, 2022).

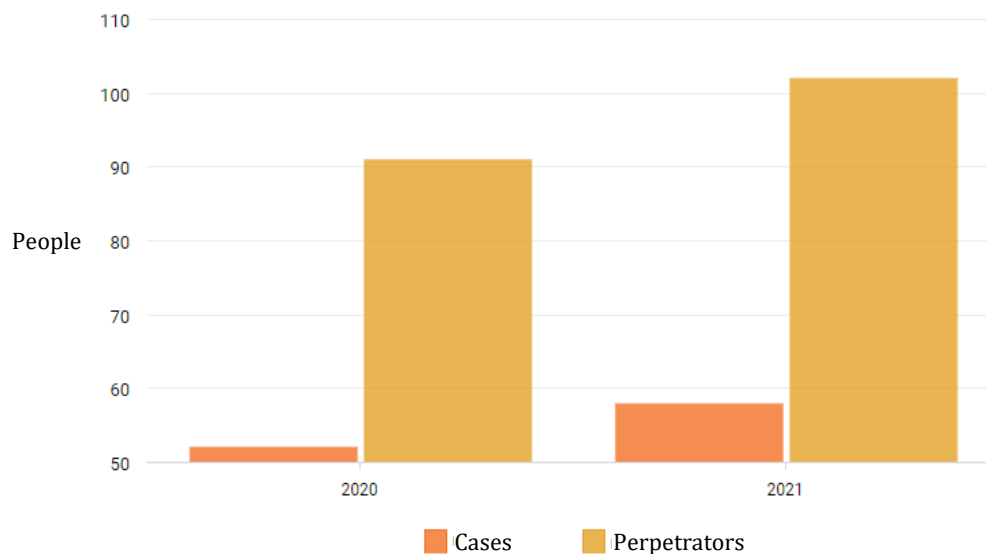


Figure 1. Number of Street Crime Cases (*klitih*) and their perpetrators in the Special Region of Yogyakarta (2020-2021) (Pahlevi, 2022)

Even though the street crimes that occur sometimes do not only occur in the city of Yogyakarta, the names of cities and provinces that are often considered the same by the general public can trigger the notion that the city of Yogyakarta is no longer safe so that it can lead to decreased interest in tourism, even parents' confidence to send their children to school in the city. Yogyakarta is declining. This of course will have an impact on decreasing the income of the people of the City of Yogyakarta due to the reduced number of Indonesians attending school or traveling in the City of Yogyakarta.

In addition to the problems of the plurality of Yogyakarta City residents, cases of intolerance, and street crimes, the City of Yogyakarta also experiences problems related to waste. So far, the people of Yogyakarta City dispose of their garbage at the Piyungan Integrated Waste Disposal Site (TPST or *Tempat Pengolahan Sampah Terpadu*), Bantul Regency. In May 2022, the City of Yogyakarta experienced a waste emergency due to residents blocking the Piyungan TPST. This has made the Yogyakarta City Government determined to carry out a waste revolution by no longer disposing of inorganic waste to the Piyungan TPST starting in 2023 as an effort to extend the technical life of the landfill site (TPA or *Tempat Pembuangan Akhir*). This government policy must be monitored so that it does not trigger new conflicts that can later become a threat to the security of the people of Yogyakarta City, for example by littering or throwing garbage in open spaces. The new policy is to sort waste and recycle organic waste. Of course, the new policy requires assistance from the Yogyakarta City government so that it can be properly implemented.

If problems in the city of Yogyakarta are not detected early on, it will endanger security, national safety, sovereignty, territorial integrity of the State of Indonesia, and national interests. Currently, the defense of the Indonesian State uses a universal people's security defense system that involves all citizens, territories, and other national resources and is prepared early by the government and implemented in a total, integrated, directed, and sustainable manner to uphold state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and security. The entire nation from all threats Law Number 3 of 2002 Concerning National Defense involves all citizens according to their roles and functions.

Agustina & Mulyadi (2020) state that the community's role in terms of security, peace, and order can be expanded through the Community Early Warning Forum or FKDM (*Forum Kewaspadaan Dini Masyarakat*). The forum was formed as an effort to answer the need to accelerate the development of a culture of alertness in society. To anticipate threats in the non-military field in the City of Yogyakarta in the fields of ideology, politics, economy, socio-culture, as well as science and technology, the Yogyakarta City Government established the FKDM with the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 46 of 2019 concerning Amendments to the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 2 2018 concerning Early Precautions in the Regions. FKDM has the task of capturing, accommodating, coordinating, and communicating data and information from the public regarding potential Threats, Challenges, and Obstacles to Disturbances (ATHG or *Ancaman, Tantangan, Hambatan, dan Gangguan*), as well as providing information reports and recommendations as material for the team's consideration district/city local government early warning (Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 46 of 2019 Concerning Amendments to Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 2 of 2018 Concerning Early Vigilance in the Regions).

FKDM is a sub-sector within the structure of the National Unity and Politics Agency. Hakim & Dewanti (2020) explained that in carrying out its main duties the National and Political Unity Agency (*Badan Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik* or Bakesbangpol) has the function of formulating technical policies in the field of national

unity and politics, providing support for the administration of regional government in the field of national unity, politics, and economic, social, cultural as well as conflict management, guidance and execution of tasks in the field of national unity, political and economic resilience, socio-culture, and conflict management, organizes secretariat, carries out other tasks assigned by the mayor by his duties and functions.

The formation of FKDM in the City of Yogyakarta is with the Indonesian defense system, namely the universal people's security defense system which involves all citizens. In addition, the formation of FKDM is also one of the policies, strategies, and development of state defense capabilities listed in the Defense White Paper, namely strengthening the capacity of the state defense intelligence and counterintelligence agencies, including developing information exchange between ministries or agencies to improve early detection and early warning capabilities (Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia, 2015a).

The research results of Setiabudhi, Artha, & Putra (2018) explain that the insecurity in the State of Indonesia is very broad and deep so everyone must be committed to overcoming the existing vulnerabilities so as not to endanger the unity and integrity of the nation. This commitment can be seen from how big the role of FKDM is in the early detection and prevention of threats so that they can be anticipated and neutralized to support national defense. However, based on the National Violence Monitoring System-The Habibie Center (NVMS-THC) team at the Habibie Training Center, shows that the existence of FKDM at the local level is still unable to manage information regarding potential conflicts between communities. The Head of the National and Political Unity Agency of Central Lombok stated that the regional FKDM was not optimal because there was no early warning information system, and some people even complained that they did not know how to follow up on potential conflict information received by FKDM members simultaneously. If not, efforts to prevent violence will not run optimally (The Habibi Center, 2014). Based on the description above, this study will explain the role of FKDM Yogyakarta City in supporting the national defense.

METHODS

This study used qualitative research methods. This type of research is qualitative phenomenological research because the researcher raises phenomena that exist in the city of Yogyakarta related to the role of FKDM in the city of Yogyakarta. Phenomenological qualitative research according to Giorgi and Moustakas explained by Creswell (2016) is a research design that arises from philosophy and psychology in which researchers explain life experiences about certain events as described by informants. Data collection was carried out through interviews and literature studies. Primary data used by researchers were obtained from interviews with informants using in-depth interview techniques and secondary data was obtained through a literature study. This research was conducted at FKDM Yogyakarta City.

Research subjects must be planned before researchers collect research location data. As explained by Arikunto (2011), research subjects are subjects that are the goal of

a research study. The research subjects were determined based on their position or position in FKDM Yogyakarta City. Informants were selected based on their knowledge of the role of FKDM Kota Yogyakarta in supporting the national defense. The informants in this study were the heads of Yogyakarta City FKDM and Yogyakarta City FKDM members. While the object of research is the substance or material that is researched or solved using role theory according to Horton & Hunt (2006) and the role of FKDM based on the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 46 of 2019 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 2 of 2018 concerning Early Vigilance in the area.

The data analysis technique used by researchers is a data analysis technique according to Miles & Huberman (2014) which consists of three elements of activities carried out together, namely data reduction, data presentation, and concluding. The discussion of research results that will be used by researchers is based on role theory according to Horton & Hunt (2006), and the duties of FKDM are based on the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 46 of 2019 concerning Amendments to Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 2 of 2018 concerning Early Vigilance in the Regions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

FKDM Duties According to the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 46 of 2019 Concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 2 of 2018 Concerning Early Precautions in the Regions

According to the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 46 of 2019 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 2 of 2018 concerning Early Vigilance in the Regions article 1 paragraph (4), Early Vigilance of Regional Governments is a team formed by the Regional Head to assist the implementation of the Head's duties. Regions in carrying out Early Precautions for Local Government. The Community Early Alertness Forum, hereinafter abbreviated as FKDM, is a forum for community elements formed to maintain public awareness from an early age (Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 46 of 2019 Concerning Amendments to Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 2 of 2018 Concerning Early Vigilance in the Regions).

Early vigilance is a series of efforts or actions to ward off all potential threats, challenges, obstacles, and disturbances by increasing early detection and prevention. Threats, challenges, obstacles, and disturbances, hereinafter abbreviated as ATHG, are any efforts, work, activities, and actions, both from within and outside the country, which are assessed and/or proven to endanger the safety of the nation, sovereignty, territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and national interest in various aspects both from the aspect of ideology, politics, economy, socio-culture, as well as defense and security. The duties of FKDM in regency or city areas are guided by the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia

Number 46 of 2019 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 2 of 2018 concerning Early Precautions in the Regions Article 17 paragraph (2):

1. Capture, accommodate, coordinate, and communicate data and information from the public regarding ATHG potential; and
2. Provide information reports and recommendations for consideration for Local Government Early Warning Teams in district/city areas (Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 46 of 2019 Concerning Amendments to Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 2 of 2018 Concerning Early Vigilance in the Regions).

The Task of FKDM Yogyakarta City

Based on the results of the data obtained, the following tasks have been carried out by the Yogyakarta City Government FKDM:

1. Capture, accommodate, coordinate, and communicate data and information from the public regarding potential ATHG.

Members of the Yogyakarta City FKDM consisting of retirees from the Yogyakarta City National Unity and Politics Agency, community leaders, youth leaders, and also retired TNI officers. But there are no academics or educational figures who are members of the Yogyakarta City FKDM as stated in the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 46 of 2019 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 2 of 2018 concerning Early Alertness in the Regions, article 16 paragraph (3) namely FKDM membership as referred to in paragraph (1) consists of representatives of community organizations, educators, youth leaders, traditional leaders, religious leaders, or other community elements.

Yogyakarta City FKDM members collect data and information about ATHG in Yogyakarta City through their network. The network includes sub-district FKDM, mass organizations, apparatus, community leaders, and the surrounding community. Information and data obtained by Yogyakarta City FKDM members were then reported to the Yogyakarta City FKDM Chair via WhatsApp chat, either through the WhatsApp group or private chat.

In 2019, Yogyakarta City FKDM also conducted conflict data collection in each sub-district assisted by sub-district FKDM members in conducting data collection and processing at Yogyakarta City FKDM. Since 2021, the City of Yogyakarta FKDM has created a reporting system in the form of a website and an application that can be downloaded from an application store called *Lapak Deni*. *Lapak Deni* comes from the word Report Mr. Early Detection or Report Sir Early Detection. *Lapak Deni* has been socialized to sub-district FKDMs as a Yogyakarta City FKDM network for data collection and information in 2021. However, so far, the use of the reporting system has not been maximized because many sub-district FKDM members and village FKDM members still find it difficult to use the reporting system. The difficulties experienced by FKDM members were partly due to the age factor of the FKDM members who were

no longer young, so typing reports using their mobile phones required more energy and a lot of time.

In addition, FKDM members who lack capacity so they don't know the types of threats also have difficulty classifying threats in the city of Yogyakarta. Even though socialization has been carried out regarding reporting and Deni Stalls, there has been no source who explained the forms of this threat. The threat indicators used in Deni's Stalls are ideological, educational, social, cultural, economic, and others. Deni's stall has no indicators regarding radicalism and terrorism. These indicators are inconsistent with the non-military threats listed in the national defense posture book, namely ideology, politics, economy, socio-culture, public safety, science and technology, and legislation.

2. Provide information reports and recommendations as material for consideration by the Local Government Early Warning Team in the district/city area.

Yogyakarta City FKDM provides information reports on ATHG (in the fields of ideology, education, social, culture, economy, and others) in Yogyakarta City along with recommendations for consideration by the Yogyakarta City Government Early Alert Team to the Yogyakarta City Political and National Unity Agency once a month. However, for ATHG that are urgent to be handled immediately, usually, the FKDM through the Yogyakarta City FKDM chairperson immediately reports to the Head of the Yogyakarta City National Unity and Political Agency via WhatsApp chat so that they can be followed up immediately.

So far, the Chairperson of the Yogyakarta City FKDM has worked on compiling reports which are then typed by the Yogyakarta City FKDM staff in the format provided by the Yogyakarta City Political and National Unity Agency. However, the report format provided is not detailed because it does not contain a threat classification column according to non-military threats listed in the national defense posture book.

The Role of FKDM Yogyakarta City in the Context of Supporting National Resilience

Horton & Hunt (2006) explains that role is the behavior expected of someone who has status. Status or position can be interpreted as the rank or position of a person in a group or the position of a group against other groups. Everyone may have several statuses and are expected to fill roles according to those statuses. In a sense, status, and role are two aspects of the same phenomenon. Status is a set of rights and obligations, while roles are a game of a set of obligations and rights (Horton & Hunt, 2006). The role is the dynamic aspect of the position. If a person carries out his rights and obligations according to his position, then he plays a role (Soekanto & Sulistyowati, 2013). It can be concluded that a role is an attitude or behavior that is expected by many people or a group of people towards someone with a certain position status. A person can be said to play a role if he carries out his rights and obligations according to his position.

The Indonesian National Defense is structured in a universal people's defense system to achieve national goals. The defense of the universal people is the defense that

involves all citizens in their functions and roles (Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia, 2015a). Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia (2015b) also explained that current threats in the form of military, non-military, and hybrid threats can be categorized as real threats and not yet real threats. These threats include terrorism and radicalism, separatism and armed rebellion, natural disasters, border violations, robbery and theft of natural resources, disease outbreaks, cyber-attacks and espionage, drug trafficking, and abuse, as well as open conflict or conventional war. Domestic conditions are also inseparable from the influence of the strategic environment which is triggered by ideological, political, economic, sociocultural, and security factors. This development is a challenge that affects the implementation of national defense in Indonesia.

The national defense in dealing with military threats places the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) as the Main Component (*Komponen Utama* or Komput) which is strengthened by the Reserve Component (*Komponen Cadangan* or Komcad) and the Supporting Component (*Komponen Pendukung* or Komduk). In dealing with non-military threats, place ministries or agencies outside the defense sector as the main element assisted by other elements of national power including local governments. Meanwhile, in dealing with hybrid threats, Indonesia applies a military defense pattern that is supported by non-military defense which is formulated into supporting components according to the nature and escalation that emerges (Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia, 2015a). The main elements of non-military defense are carried out by ministries or agencies as the leading sector in the management and implementation of non-military defense by the nature and form of the threats faced. The main elements are arranged in the form of strength, ability, and title (Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia, 2015a). The development of the capabilities of the main elements of Ministries/Agencies in the field of non-military defense is directed at early warning capabilities, state defense capabilities, diplomacy capabilities, science and technology capabilities, economic capabilities, social capabilities, moral capabilities, and supporting capabilities. implementation of national defense (Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia, 2015a).

Indicators of early vigilance capability in dealing with non-military threats in which early vigilance capabilities are developed to support optimal synergy in the implementation of military defense and non-military defense, realizing sensitivity, preparedness, and anticipation of every citizen in facing potential threats. Synergy in the implementation of military defense and military defense is necessary because according to Kusumaningtyas, Sulistiyanto, Pudjiatmoko, & Ali (2019), synergy can be said to be successful if the results or impacts of these synergies produce a greater impact than what is produced. carried out alone.

The role of FKDM Yogyakarta City in the context of supporting national defense is to provide early warning to anticipate various possible forms and nature of potential and real threats to the safety and existence of the nation and state as well as opportunities that exist for national defense. Yogyakarta City FKDM has carried out its duties to capture, accommodate, coordinate, and communicate data and information

from the public regarding the potential of ATHG; and provide an information report and recommendations for consideration by the Local Government Early Warning Team in the City of Yogyakarta. On the other hand, early vigilance is carried out to anticipate various ideological, political, economic, social, and cultural threats that could threaten the sovereignty and integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and the safety of the nation. This is evidenced by the existence of reports accompanied by recommendations given by the Yogyakarta City FKDM to the Local Government Early Warning Team in Yogyakarta City every month. In addition, in 2019, Yogyakarta City FKDM conducted data collection on potential conflicts in Yogyakarta City, the results and recommendations of which were reported to the Local Government Early Warning Team in Yogyakarta City. FKDM Kota Yogyakarta has also succeeded in forming an FKDM team down to the sub-district level.

CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND LIMITATIONS

The conclusion from the results of this study explains that Yogyakarta City FKDM has played a role in supporting national defense, namely by carrying out early vigilance even though in carrying out its role Yogyakarta City FKDM has not been maximized because of its capabilities and capacity. members of FKDM and classification of threats in a report format that is not by the non-military threats listed in the national defense posture book. Because FKDM Kota Yogyakarta is not yet optimal in carrying out its role, it is necessary to have:

1. It is necessary to classify the types of threats according to the national defense posture book.
2. There needs to be re-training for members of Yogyakarta City FKDM as well as sub-district FKDM and village FKDM in Yogyakarta City regarding forms of threats.
3. To maximize the use of the *Lapak Deni* application, the recruitment of FKDM members has to consider age requirements.
4. It is necessary to have additional personnel from the teaching staff by the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 46 of 2019 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 2 of 2018 concerning Early Alertness in the Regions, article 16 paragraph (3).

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