



## **Jurnal Pertahanan**

Media Informasi tentang Kajian dan Strategi Pertahanan yang Mengedepankan *Identity*, *Nationalism* dan *Integrity*  
e-ISSN: 2549-9459

<http://jurnal.idu.ac.id/index.php/DefenseJournal>



### **EDUCATION AND RESEARCH AS COMPONENTS OF INDONESIA DEFENSE DIPLOMACY**

#### **I Wayan Midhio**

Total War Strategy Study Program, Defense Strategy Faculty, Indonesia Defense University  
Indonesia Peace and Security Center, Sentul, Bogor, Indonesia 16810  
[wayan.midhio@idu.ac.id](mailto:wayan.midhio@idu.ac.id)

#### **Juniawan Priyono**

Total War Strategy Study Program, Defense Strategy Faculty, Indonesia Defense University  
Indonesia Peace and Security Center, Sentul, Bogor, Indonesia 16810  
[juniawan.priyono@idu.ac.id](mailto:juniawan.priyono@idu.ac.id)

#### **Article Info**

##### **Article history:**

Received 2 March 2019

Revised 5 April 2019

Accepted 14 April 2019

##### **Keywords:**

ARF HDUCIM,

Defense diplomacy,

Education and research,

Military diplomacy

#### **Abstract**

Defense diplomacy seeks to build partnerships through the use of defense-related programs. The Government of Indonesia develops practical cooperation among regional and extra-regional defense establishments on areas of mutual concern in education and research. Indonesia assigns Indonesia Defense University (IDU) to provide professional graduate education in defense studies with strong practical and area emphasis, conduct relevant research in defense strategy and management, national security and defense technology. Heads of Defense Universities/Colleges/Institutions Meeting (HDUCIM) serves the exchange of information concerning curriculum, defense concepts, and state defense development; it is also possible to conduct cooperation on research. In promoting regional security, defense diplomacy through education and research could play an important role in posing the stability of interstate relations by illustrating the relations between Indonesia-Cambodia and Indonesia-Philippines.

DOI:

<http://dx.doi.org/10.33172/jp.v5i1.487>

© 2019 Published by Indonesia Defense University

## INTRODUCTION

Over decennium, a new form of defense interactions, which involve the peacetime cooperative utilization of military forces (Sachar, 2003; Samuel, 2009; Leahy, 2014; Cai, 2016) and related infrastructures to serve more extensive foreign policy objectives, has grown significantly (Cottey & Forster, 2004). Prior to move forward, it is essential to define defense diplomacy. Defense diplomacy seeks to build partnerships through the use of defense-related programs and does not seek to intimidate its partners into cooperation (Kron, 2015). Defense diplomacy has emerged as one of the most important tools of military statecraft amid this effort to move past the use of forces. Although the exact definition of defense diplomacy, sometimes labeled military diplomacy (Muthanna, 2011; Swistek, 2014; Krieger, Souma, & Nexon, 2015), remains uncertain, it is generally considered the nonviolent use of a state's defense apparatus to advance the strategic aims of a government through cooperation with other countries (Winger, 2014).

Numerous scholars have listed a number of pertinent activities that a government could strive for the country's defense diplomacy. Broadly understood, defense diplomacy turns the military establishment into an instrument of "soft power" (Nye, 2006) or persuasion to attain diverse diplomatic agenda (Hills, 2007). Some of the defense diplomacies that are able to be defined as Cottey and Foster (2007) inventoried, among others (1) bilateral and multilateral contacts between senior military and civilian defense officials; (2) appointment of defense attachés to foreign countries; (3) bilateral defense cooperation agreements; (4) training of foreign military and civilian defense personnel; (5) provision of expertise and advice on the democratic control of armed forces, defense management and military-technical areas; (6) contacts and exchanges between

military personnel and units, and ship visits; (7) placement of military or civilian personnel in partner countries defense ministries or armed forces; (8) deployment of training teams; (9) provision of military equipment and other material aid; and (10) bilateral or multilateral military exercise for training purposes. Even joint maritime operation and coordinated sea patrols were conducted by many countries as part of an extensive plan to tackle rising security challenges in maritime bordering the countries (Liss, 2007; Rosenberg & Chung, 2008).

Defense professionals and military personnel have encountered, consulted and interacted for decades (Sachar, 2003; Krieger et al., 2015). A practice of defense diplomacy, not surprisingly, reflects the occurring regional security architecture (Thayer, 2010). Looking at the range of actors, according to Thayer (Thayer, 2010), it includes both Track-1 (such as ministerial-level officials, parliament members, military and police officers) and Track-2 personnel (including think-tanks and civil society). Regarding of diplomatic engagement, defense diplomacy involves either dyadic interaction or multilateral exchange among defense professionals in a sub-regional or regionally focused framework (Capie, 2013; Gindarsah, 2016).

The Government of Indonesia published a latter Defense White Paper in 2015. Likewise a general practice, it is an instrument of defense diplomacy for conflict prevention and confidence building among countries. The strategic document is a critical reference for the regional defense policy community to grasp the future direction of a country's defense policy and military development.

Indonesia always supports peace, security, stability, and prosperity of the world through a non-aligned foreign policy with the principle of preserving purity as a nonaligned country. Indonesia does not show partiality to any block and takes the methods of dialogue in dealing with

international problems, and actively participates in maintaining world peace, in resolving international tensions (Ministry of Defense, 2015).

In organizing the national defense, the Indonesian nation upholds the principles of democracy that promote equality and togetherness. It is taken to resolve the problem through mutual agreement, as part of defense diplomacy, with the principle of expanding the similarities and minimizing differences in order to reduce conflict (Ministry of Defense, 2015).

Indonesia is committed to living together in peace and respecting the sovereignty of other countries. Indonesia believes that neighboring countries are friends who share a commitment to maintain security and stability in the region. Building a common ground is an important factor in international relations, both bilateral and multilateral. Indonesia applies the principle of peace as the priority; however, independence is of uttermost important. War is the last resort if diplomatic efforts are deadlocked and being waged to fight the other countries forces, which are threatening Indonesia's sovereignty, territorial integrity and the safety of the nation.

The Government of Indonesia relies on diplomacy as the first line of the country's defense. It has built a broader network of defense and military relationship toward many strategic partners. The Indonesian armed forces regularly organize personnel exchanges and joint training programmes (Gindarsah, 2016). It also develops practical cooperation and discusses various security issues among regional and extra-regional defense establishments on areas of mutual concern in education and research by using ASEAN-centred multilateral frameworks. The main issues in this article was presented in the 21<sup>st</sup> ARF HDUCIM at Manila, Philippines, September 17-21, 2017. This article discuss how education and research as components of defense

diplomacy in Indonesia.

## METHODS

Methods refer to systematically structured or codified ways to test theories (Spinz & Wolinsky-Nahmias, 2008). According to Creswell (Creswell, 2013), the researcher anticipates the type of data needed to respond to the research question. Researchers choose the qualitative approach for research questions requiring textural data. In these qualitative research, methods by using descriptive analytics based on secondary data analysis and through literature review.

As a set of activities, defense diplomacy carried out mainly by the representatives of the defense department, such as other state institutions, intended at pursuing the foreign policy interests of the state in the field of defense policy, and whose actions are established the use of negotiations and other diplomatic instruments. Adopted from Krieger et al. (Krieger et al., 2015), actors are being primarily the members of armed forces and civilian forces of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia, but occasionally also other public authorities having powers in the field of research and education of foreign defense policy. Foreign policy objectives pursued, which are directly linked to international cooperation in research and education of Indonesia's external defense and security issues. The nature of activities is not based on the use of military (armed) forces, but rather on defense diplomatic instruments and methods.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### The Education and Research Contribution to Defense Diplomacy

In the region of Southeast Asia, where the violence is not the part of problem-solving to state-to-state conflict for decades,

conflict of interests is dealt with a proper negotiation and other peaceful means (Severino, 2001; Vatikiotis, 2007). Similar shared history and culture in this corner of the world have been believed as the reason for accustoming Southeast Asian countries not to contest their military power. Therefore, a harmonious environment is successfully been maintained showing the rest of the world that Southeast Asia is the most peaceful land to live in (West, 2018).

Nevertheless, due to its apparent death, the discussions of defense and security issues were considered as a sensitive talk to be done in the regional forums. It can be obviously observed through the early idea of ASEAN's establishment as the economics and culture are the ones to receive more focus from Southeast Asian leaders (Rajaratnam, 1992; Flores & Abad, 1997; Nishimura, 2017). Even though politics and security cooperatives have been stated in various agreements signed, common security interests are put in the second priority of ASEAN for years.

The fact can be clearly understood by assessing the Southeast Asian country's development back to their early independence. A common interest for bolstering their economics whose strong relation to development had been ingrained in the mind of head of states. Besides, many assume ASEAN is neither a military alliance nor a regional security organization (Acharya, 1991; de Castro, 2000).

As things change, now Southeast Asian countries are able to use defense diplomacy to achieve two kinds of interests that were known to cross each other up, national development and national security. Looking at the current international political system that is globalized as ever, the countries should take advantage of every single opportunity available on the board of international politic's chess. According to Fearon (Fearon, 2002), the opportunities are won by those who play elegantly with their

available domestic source and national ability towards international politics.

That what makes Indonesia strongly believes that defense diplomacy is a comprehensive vehicle to each state to fight for their interests abroad. A lot can be achieved by states, and a peaceful situation is also maintained for a common benefit. In other words, the spirit of competition is there, but the soul of fair play is continuously growing at the same time.

A state should have such quality of human resources to materialize such a promising scenario (Human Development Report Office, 2016). That is where education and training institutions play their role. In this context, Indonesia assigns its Defense University to seed chosen future generation to learn important materials regarding national as well as regional security.

The Indonesia Defense University trains its students to be familiar with current international issues to come up with relevance ideas. Related up to date materials will be the source opening up student's mind to various world paradigms. Besides, competent instructors are chosen to guide the students throughout academic discussions in the classroom and other forums.

Theory and practical facts are bridged with different approaches to enable stakeholders in the governmental body processing potential public policy. In fact, students are also introduced by how the mechanism of decision-making process works. Hence, the idea proposed is not only theoretically well-built but also adaptably applicable. So the government could take the benefit from the university aside from its internal circle.

Partnerships with individual countries and/or with other multilateral organizations provide additional examples of learning and knowledge sharing. For example, experts and practitioners from both countries shared policies and practices by conducting joint research and seminar. The Indonesia Defense University (IDU) has

agreements (MoU) with several National Defense University (NDU), to promote active dialogue about academic standard and research topics of common interest, including quality of the teacher. The Visiting Professor Program promotes to improve the range of teaching and introduce new subject emphases within departments in each year.

Intense educational proceeds for all students, competencies, and expertise help to fuel innovation which critical for national defense and security (Cozzolino, 2014). Civic and global awareness are necessary to understand our nation's history and policy, as well as our relations with other countries (U.S. Department of Education, 2012). Furthermore, area expertise and foreign language skills are essential for national defense, security, and intelligence. Nelson Mandela said, "If you talk to a man in a language he understands, that goes to his head. If you talk to him in his own language, that goes to his heart." (Le Cordeur, 2017)

### **Promoting Regional Security under Defense Education and Research**

Education and research as components of defense diplomacy are important for building common beneficial and mutual relationships among countries (Sachar, 2003; Fitzpatrick, Fullerton, & Kendrick, 2013). The Government of Indonesia has strategic partnerships with key countries. Education and research play an important role in each of these strategic partnerships. The missions encompass expanding higher education partnerships, promoting equity in education and increasing international exchange.

The Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia supports diplomacy over its international activities. The Ministry helps to promote global stability and regional security by building relationships with policymakers and experts around the world. The Ministry also facilitates a world-class education at home and abroad and provides global

leadership issues. This soft diplomacy supports to state's defense, national security and, ultimately, our prosperity. The Ministry directs this goal by focusing on high-priority regions based on our needs and priorities. The Ministry takes part in a bilateral relationship with other countries and joining in multilateral organizations. Moreover, our government admits visitors who want to learn about Indonesian defense strategy and, conversely, share information about their countries.

International cooperation is developed as an instrument of defense diplomacy in implementing of national interests in the field of defense will be affected through concrete steps and mutual benefit. Correspondingly, the international cooperation in the field of defense is one of the bridges for implementing regional security and stability.

Certain related international relations issues have been well covered in areas such as global security, such as terrorism, cybersecurity, maritime competition and weapons of mass destruction, as well as threats to human security and the stability of states from environmental degradation, climate change, infectious diseases and the activities of non-state actors. Given the pervasive nature, topics and resources need an analytical framework for science defense diplomacy. It's was not merely case studies which can be applied to many situations and types of issues. We need a better understanding of the actors and organizations from the scientist's perspective that interested in global security issues and defense diplomacy (Deodato & Borkowska, 2014). Science defense diplomacy is an area that can bridge defense and security areas and the traditional diplomatic portion.

Defense diplomacy through education and research could play an important role in posing the stability of interstate relations by illustrating the relations between Indonesia-Cambodia defense diplomacy and Cambodia-Vietnam effort to improve

their military interaction. Indonesia and Cambodia have started conducting military or defense cooperation since the 1970s up until now. Forms of their defense cooperation can be attributed from a number of state visits of military training and education. Royal Cambodia Armed Forces have received various kinds of training and education from Indonesian Armed Forces (TNI), for example, Basic Paratrooper Course (SUSSAR PARA), Officer Advance Course, Commando Course, Infantry Unit Management Officer Training Course and education program for leaders at The National Resilience Institute (LEMHANNAS). The bond that has been constructed by education resulted in more comprehensive military and defense cooperation, for instance, last year both countries signed Memorandum of Understanding between two DoD, and they also have signed army to army talks, navy to navy talks and air force to air force talk as a new phase of bilateral defense diplomacy.

Another point would be explained by the case of Cambodia-Vietnam relations. Both parties historically have been involved in such dim conflict. The current bilateral defense engagement has shown the shift of their military relations to more constructive engagement. The shipping of Vietnam military to Cambodia National Defense University can be depicted as the effort of both states to build up more friendly relations despite such movement of anti-Vietnam that remains to exist in the midst of Cambodian society. The trend of engaging foreign military to study in the host country is crucial in maintaining trust or CBM apart from further step to introduce the culture, language and deepen solidarity. The effect might not be clear yet. But, somehow one cannot assume that if nothing to be done to maintain trust in term of military engagement, the dynamics of bilateral relations would be much better. Hence, the two examples above could reflect how defense diplomacy in term of

education or military student exchange could contribute to a peaceful relation.

The same context but bigger scale, HDUCIM have become the multilateral meeting at which diplomacy plays on another track level namely university or college. The participation of many states outside ASEAN could form a new meaning on how the stability must be maintained altogether. Through this meeting, HDUCIM serves as a forum to discuss the defense dynamic clearly such as exchange of information concerning university curriculum, defense concepts, state defense development and to a certain extent it is possible to conduct cooperation on research.

### **Indonesia Defense University (IDU)**

The IDU is expected to provide a world-class education for future Indonesian leaders with an increased focus on defense and security issues. IDU will include candidates student from non-military backgrounds drawing in elements of civil society and facilitating better democratic civil-military relations.

IDU is founded on three basic fundamentals—identity, nationalism, and integrity. These are the moral code to be embedded in the entire students and alumni. Integrity could have two meanings at an individual and national level. As an individual, integrity directs to steadfast adherence to a proper moral and ethical code. It's reflected in transparent honesty and complete harmony in what one thinks says and does. As a national characteristic, integrity refers to the consciousness of citizen. Today the world is more complex and unpredictable than ever before. In an interdependent world, it is often necessary to think and act globally to solve local problems. Indonesia stands ready to play a global role as a positive force for peace and prosperity. Indonesia has always maintained adherence to its free and active foreign policy. According to Yudhoyono (Yudhoyono, 2010), these are some of the broad range of elements that IDUs'

students must strive to comprehend better while maintaining their own individual integrity.

The strategy of IDU is fully integrated with agenda of the Ministry of Defense and designed to simultaneously gain two strategic goals—i.e., strengthen education and reinforce our defense policy to play a more significant role to advance the national interest through quality diplomatic performance. Three interrelated purposes—enhance global competencies, engage in defense diplomacy education and learn from other countries—will advance wider strategic goals. The activities supporting these objectives are undertaken and thus—as the fourth objective of the strategy—the success of the strategy depends on integration and coordination of their implementation.

IDU mission is to be a world-class defense university. To accomplish this mission, IDU will provide a master graduate program in defense and security studies with strong practical and area emphasis, conduct relevant research in defense strategy and management, national security and defense technology. IDU will also collaborate with NDUs' partners to form an education and research network.

IDU serves formal structures to promote a culture of learning by providing tools and resources to organizations throughout the faculty and program of study. The program of study responsibilities includes disseminating case studies, including them in training exercises and integrating them into interagency and community-wide planning. Drawing on diplomatic reporting, interviews with practitioners, roundtable discussions and open-source materials, IDU examines different approaches to defense diplomacy to capture lessons learned and best practices on relevance issues. IDUs' analyses intend to help prepare the Ministry of Defense for the challenges they will face as they advance national interests around the world.

The Indonesia Defense University is a premier institution of excellence offering subject-matter expertise in the area of strategic defense and security to civil and military officials through learning programmes, analytical focused research, renowned publications and general lecture by leading experts and distinguished leaders. The learning experience offers a blend of both theoretical and practical aspects of defense and security. All students are given opportunities to participate in international seminars and overseas study. Students from our Defense Management Study Program visited the Department of National Defense of the Philippines as part of their overseas research program on May 17, 2017. The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Plans and Programs (OASPP) provided lectures on the Philippine Defense Transformation Roadmap (PDTR) 2028 and the Defense System of Management as part of the research visit's focus on the security sector reform in the Philippines. An open forum provided an avenue for the students to ask questions on topics of defense reform, the AFP modernization and security challenges in the region.

In recent years, the development of security issues is not just a matter of military. Defense and security are expanding to other issues such as economy, environment, political, social and cultural as well (World Economic Forum, 2018). Basically, Defense University has the ability to initiate a particular joint institution for security studies research and other related matters. The joint research institution would analyze and identify potential threats that will endanger regional security and stability. Furthermore, it shall be an instrument to build confidence-building measures between its members. Throughout ASEAN Regional Forum HDUCIM, hopefully, the ties of cooperation between its members will be strengthened (Legarda, 2017). In the future, solid cooperation of the members is

expected to enable the establishment of Confidence Building Measure in the region.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

Defense diplomacy has become a necessary tool of a state's security and defense policy, a result of rising confidence and recognition among states of a multilateral approach to discuss defense issues at the regional and/or international levels. Defense diplomacy as science has various aspects and encompasses a broad range of subjects. Military officers, experts and attentive students in defense and security areas should benefit from science defense diplomacy which entails strong connections between skill and technical expertise and inherently international in nature. Defense diplomacy through education and research can contribute to the higher state diplomatic relations as mentioned above regarding the case of Indonesia-Cambodia and Indonesia-Philippines.

The existence of Defense University is an important instrument for defense diplomacy effort as the Defense University could be a medium in conducting the joint research, particularly in the context of defense. The joint research in the defense aspect is still lacking compared to the other aspects. The improvement in this area is crucial as the regional security in the Asia Pacific remains uncertain and volatile.

## REFERENCES

- Acharya, A. (1991). The Association of Southeast Asian Nations: Security community or defense community? *Pacific Affairs*, 62(2), 159–178.
- Cai, P. (2016). ASEAN's Defense Diplomacy and China's Military Diplomacy. *Asia Policy*. <https://doi.org/10.1353/asp.2016.0039>

- Capie, D. (2013). The bilateral-multilateral nexus in Asia's defense diplomacy. In *Bilateralism, multilateralism and Asia-Pacific security: Contending cooperation* (W. T. Tow, pp. 115–131). New York: Routledge.
- Cottey, A., & Forster, A. (2004). *Reshaping defense diplomacy: New roles for military cooperation and assistance* (365th ed.). Adelphi Paper.
- Cozzolino, M. (2014). *Global education, accountability, and 21st century skills: A case of curriculum innovation*. ProQuest Dissertations and Theses.
- Creswell, J. W. (2013). *Qualitative Inquiry & Research Design: Choosing Among Five Approaches*. Sage Publications. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-9299.00177>
- Deodato, E., & Borkowska, I. (2014). *Universities as actors and instruments in diplomacy. The academic soft power potential* (08 ed.). Poznan: Valdai Discussion Club.
- Fearon, J. D. (2002). DOMESTIC POLITICS, FOREIGN POLICY, AND THEORIES OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS. *Annual Review of Political Science*. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.polisci.1.1.289>
- Fitzpatrick, K. R., Fullerton, J., & Kendrick, A. (2013). Public Relations and Public Diplomacy: Conceptual and Practical Connections. *Public Relations Journal*.
- Flores, J. M., & Abad, J. (1997). *The founding of ASEAN*. In *ASEAN Secretariat* (30th ed.). Jakarta: ASEAN Secretariat.
- Gindarsah, I. (2016). Strategic hedging in Indonesia's defense diplomacy. *Defense and Security Analysis*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14751798.2016.1233695>



- Hills, A. (2007). Defence diplomacy and security sector reform. *Contemporary Security Policy*.  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/13523260008404244>
- Human Development Report Office. (2016). *Human Development Report 2016 Human Development for Everyone. United Nations Development Programme*.  
<https://doi.org/eISBN:978-92-1-060036-1>
- Krieger, M., Souma, S. L. C., & Nexon, D. (2015). US military diplomacy in practice. In *Diplomacy and the making of world politics* (O. J. Send, pp. 220–255). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Kron, N. D. (2015). Security diplomacy: Beyond defense. Retrieved from <https://jscholarship.library.jhu.edu/handle/1774.2/38039>
- Le Cordeur, M. (2017). Mandela and Afrikaans: From language of the oppressor to language of reconciliation. In *Nelson Mandela: Comparative perspectives of his significance for education* (C. Soudien, pp. 45–62). Rotterdam: Sense Publishers.
- Leahy, P. (2014). Military diplomacy. In *Defence diplomacy: Is the game worth the candle?* (A. Carr, pp. 15–17). Canberra: Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, ANU College of Asia and the Pacific, The Australian National University.
- Legarda, L. (2017). Defense diplomacy through education and research. In *Opening Ceremony of the 21st ASEAN Regional Forum Heads of Defense Universities*. Manila: Opening Ceremony of the 21st ASEAN Regional Forum Heads of Defense Universities/Colleges/Institutions Meeting.
- Liss, C. (2007). Southeast Asia's maritime security dilemma: State or market? *The Asia-Pacific Journal*, 5(6), 1–25. Retrieved from <https://apjff.org/-Carolin-Liss/2444/article.pdf>
- Ministry of Defense. (2015). *Indonesian Defence White Paper 2015*. Jakarta: Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia.
- Muthanna, K. A. (2011). Military Diplomacy. *Journal of Defence Studies*, 5(1), 1–15. Retrieved from [https://idsa.in/system/files/jds\\_5\\_1\\_ka\\_muthanna.pdf](https://idsa.in/system/files/jds_5_1_ka_muthanna.pdf)
- Nishimura, H. (2017). Snapshots of the ASEAN story: ASEAN's strategic policy needs and dialogue partners' contributions. *ASEAN@50, The ASEAN Journey: Reflections of ASEAN Leaders and Officials*, 1, 315–348. Retrieved from [www.eria.org/asean50-vol.1-42.nishimura.pdf](http://www.eria.org/asean50-vol.1-42.nishimura.pdf)
- Nye, J. S. (2006). Think again: Soft power. Retrieved August 12, 2017, from [http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2006/02/22/think\\_again\\_soft\\_power](http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2006/02/22/think_again_soft_power).
- Rajaratnam, S. (1992). ASEAN the way ahead. In *The ASEAN Reader*. Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies.
- Rosenberg, D., & Chung, C. (2008). Maritime security in the South China Sea: Coordinating coastal and user state priorities. *Ocean Development and International Law*.  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/00908320701641602>
- Sachar, B. S. (2003). Cooperation in military training as a tool of peacetime military diplomacy. *Strategic Analysis*.  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/09700160308450097>
- Samuel, C. (2009). Enhanced international cooperation through aided military training programmes: A study of the

- us experience, with specific reference to South Asia. *Strategic Analysis*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09700160802518676>
- Severino, R. C. (2001). *ASEAN: Building the peace in Southeast Asia*. New York.
- Spinz, D. F., & Wolinsky-Nahmias, Y. (2008). Introduction: Methodology in International Relations Research. In *Models, Numbers and Cases: Methods for Studying International Relations*.
- Swistek, G. (2014). The Nexus Between Public Diplomacy and Military Diplomacy in Foreign Affairs and Defense Policy. *Connections: The Quarterly Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.11610/connections.11.2.06>
- Thayer, C. A. (2010). *Southeast Asia: Patterns of security cooperation*. Canberra: The Australian Strategic Policy Institute.
- U.S. Department of Education. (2012). *Succeeding globally through international education and engagement*. United States: U.S. Department of Education International Strategy.
- Vatikiotis, M. (2007). Resolving Internal Conflicts in Southeast Asia: Domestic Challenges and Regional Perspectives. *Contemporary Southeast Asia*. <https://doi.org/10.1355/cs28-1b>
- West, J. (2018). *Asian century... on a knife-edge: A 360 degree analysis of Asia's recent economic development*. Singapore: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Winger, G. (2014). *The Velvet Gauntlet: A Theory of Defense Diplomacy*. *International Politics*.
- World Economic Forum. (2018). *The Global Risks Report 2018* (13th ed.).
- Yudhoyono, A. (2010). Indonesian defense university. Retrieved September 2, 2017, from <https://agusyudhoyono.wordpress.com/2010/01/24/indonesian-defense-university-idu/>