

The Role of Indonesian Diplomacy in Managing Conflict between the Myanmar Government and the Rohingya Muslim Ethnic



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ABSTRACT. The Rohingya population after Myanmar's independence has experienced a continuous decline this is due to several actions ranging from deportation to killings, until now only a few Rohingya Muslims remain in Rakhine. Basically, the conflict between the Rohingya and Rakhine is more about race than religion. The United Nations (UN) said that the Rohingya are the most oppressed ethnic group in the world. The purposes of this research are beside to analyze the role of Indonesian diplomacy in overcoming the conflict between the Rohingya Muslim Ethnic and the Myanmar Government, it also analyzes the Indonesian government effort on Rohingya case in the perspective International Law. The diplomatic strategy carried out by Indonesia in the issue of the Rohingya ethnic conflict with the Myanmar government, namely the submission of a humanitarian proposition and the proposed equation 4 + 1 for the Rohingya community in the future. Then, Indonesia also used the OIC as the largest international Islamic organization to pressure and urge Myanmar to immediately resolve the violence against the Rohingya. Lastly, diplomacy in the form of providing strategic assistance to the Rohingya ethnicity and participation of the Indonesian people in voicing the resolution of the conflict in Myanmar with the mass media.

KEYWORDS. Muslim, Rohingya, Conflict Myanmar, Diplomacy

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Introduction

The Rohingya are the native Muslim population of Rakhine State, which is a mixture of Bengali, Persian, Mongolian, Turkish, Malay and Arab. Being a minority in Rakhine State. The Rohingya population after Myanmar's independence experienced a continuous decline this happened because of several actions ranging from deportation to killings, until now only a few Rohingya Muslims remained in Rakhine. because the Rohingya population is trapped in northern Rakhine. Basically, the conflict between the Rohingya and Rakhine is more about race than religion¹. The bloody conflict between the Myanmar Government (military forces) and the Rohingya Muslim Ethnic is one of the many forms of tragedy that is deadly and heart breaking. Even the United Nations says that the Rohingya are the most oppressed ethnic

¹ Rara Zulfa, "Diplomasi Indonesia dalam Penanganan Konflik Rohingya," *JOM Fisip* Vol 5, No. 2 (2018) p. 2.

group in the world². The Myanmar government affirms Rohingya citizenship through a policy announced in the 1982 Citizenship Act, in that law, Rohingya are not included in the indigenous peoples recognized by the Myanmar government. According to the law, the Rohingya do not have documents that can prove their citizenship in Myanmar³. Since 1982 after the citizenship law was promulgated which stated that the Rohingya minority were denied citizenship. The Myanmar government officially discriminates against the existence of this minority ethnic religious group. The Myanmar government does not recognize the existence of the Rohingya ethnic group, making it difficult for the existence of the Rohingya ethnic group to obtain the rights of citizens. It is difficult for Rohingya people to get the right to housing and the right to receive services in Myanmar. For example, Rohingya do not have ID cards and find it difficult to find decent jobs. Due to the high poverty rate, it is difficult to obtain education and health services.

The suffering of the Rohingya Muslim tribe inevitably has an impact on the security situation in Southeast Asia. The dangerous journey from Myanmar to neighbouring countries is a new problem for the countries visited. Bangladesh, Malaysia, Thailand, and Indonesia are the countries closest to Myanmar, and Rohingya refugees are sure to come in. The existence of Rohingya refugees will definitely be a dilemma for Southeast Asian countries, especially those who stop by. On the one hand, accepting refugees is one of human nature, but on the other hand the existence of refugees will be a new problem in their country. This situation is a humanitarian crisis for the Rohingya people so difficult to resolve that the conflict has not been resolved until now.

As one of the countries that became the destination of Rohingya refugees, Indonesia also felt the impact of the conflict. The number of refugees who come to Indonesia from year to year is increasing, peaking in 2015. If this number of refugees is not handled immediately, it will threaten Indonesia's national stability. This prompted the Indonesian government to make many efforts to deal with the Rohingya conflict. Indonesia carries out

² Rio Sundari, Rendi Prayuda, and Dian Venita Sary, "Upaya Diplomasi Pemerintah Indonesia dalam Mediasi Konflik Kemanusiaan di Myanmar," *Jurnal Niara* . Vol 14, No. 1 (2021). p. 178.

³ Syarifatul Ula, "Peran Aktor Non-Negara dalam Hubungan Internasional: Studi Kasus Human Rights Watch dalam Krisis Kemanusiaan di Myanmar," *Journal of International Relations*. Vol 3, No. 3 (2017). p 19. See also Slamet Supriadi, "International Refugees Protection in the Context of Human Rights". *Law Research Review Quarterly* 7, No. 4 (2021): 417-32. <https://doi.org/10.15294/lrrq.v7i4.48185>.

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various types of efforts, including providing assistance to conflict victims and conducting bilateral diplomacy. The Myanmar government has also made multilateral diplomacy efforts towards international organizations. Indonesia's current form of multilateral diplomacy is diplomacy with the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)⁴.

This study is based on several basic theories such as conflict resolution theory, conflict resolution is a method whose goal is to resolve conflicts through constructive problem solving, or in another sense, conflict resolution is a personal way to solve problems faced by other people voluntarily. In essence, conflict resolution is also seen as an attempt to address the root causes of conflict and resolve conflicts by building new, lasting and positive relationships between competing groups or parties. Conflict resolution also recommends more democratic and constructive ways to resolve conflicts, so that all conflict parties have the opportunity to resolve their own problems, or appoint a wise, neutral and fair third party to assist the conflict parties. to solve the problem⁵.

Ralf Dahrendorf classifies forms of conflict resolution into 3 forms, namely⁶:

1. *First*, Conciliation, that is, in the absence of third party coercion or monopolistic conversation, the parties control the conflict by reaching an agreement through discussion.
2. *Second*, mediation is the use of experts or third parties such as experts, institutions, and figures as mediators to provide opinions or suggestions, but it is not the work of conflict control decision makers.
3. *Third*, arbitration, where both parties agree to obtain a final legal decision from the arbitrator as a way to resolve the conflict.

The implementation of conflict resolution requires certain capabilities. These abilities include setting direction, creating differences in perception, emotional intelligence, communication skills, creative thinking, and critical thinking. In the final analysis, the goal of conflict resolution is to achieve long-term peace between all parties.

⁴ Dio Rofi Sanyoto, Setyasih Harini, and Dipokusumo, "Diplomasi Indonesia Terhadap Organisasi Kerja Sama Islam (OKI) Dalam Menangani Konflik Rohingya," *Solidaritas : Jurnal Ilmu-ilmu Sosial*. Vol 3, No. 1 (2016): p. 3.

⁵ Wisnu Sudarnoto, "Konflik Dan Resolusi," *SALAM: Jurnal Sosial dan Budaya Syar-i*. Vol 2, No. 1 (2015). p. 5.

⁶ Versatile Holiday Lado, "Macam-Macam Resolusi Konflik Menurut Para Ahli dan Bentuknya - Tirto.ID," March 22, 2021, <https://tirto.id/macam-macam-resolusi-konflik-menurut-para-ahli-dan-bentuknya-gbn1>.

Method

This study uses a qualitative approach, which describes and describes the role of Indonesian diplomacy in helping to overcome the humanitarian crisis in the Rohingya. The way to describe and decipher the data is through several expert opinions. So by using a qualitative approach, this research is expected to provide comprehensive facts about the role of Indonesian diplomacy in overcoming the humanitarian crisis in the Rohingya.

The data collection technique used in this research is library research, namely collecting various laws and regulations, documents, literature collections, internet access related to humanitarian issues in Rohingya⁷. Literature research is carried out by reading and understanding books, journals and related articles relating to the subject of diplomacy related to humanitarian issues in the Rohingya. The data in this study were collected through library research.

The data analysis technique used in this study is qualitative data analysis, which describes quality data in the form of regular, coherent, logical, non-overlapping, and valid sentences, thus encouraging data interpretation and analysis⁸.

Efforts by the Government of Indonesia to Assist the handling of the Rohingya Muslim Ethnic Conflict

Indonesia and Myanmar have forged relations in the early days of independence since Indonesia's first president, President Sukarno and Prime Minister U Thant. Indonesia's bilateral approach to Myanmar is carried out with constructive interactions as a persuasive effort to involve the Myanmar government. In this strategy, Indonesia helps humanity and becomes Myanmar's partner by not criticizing or criticizing Myanmar. The Indonesian approach promotes conventions in an inclusive and persuasive spirit and avoids confrontation. Despite the history of friendship with Myanmar, Indonesia cannot remain silent on the humanitarian tragedy in Rakhine

⁷ Soerjono dan Sri Mamudji Soekanto, *Penelitian Hukum Normatif Suatu Tinjauan Singkat* (Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada, 2009). p. 13

⁸ Muhammad Abdulkadir, *Hukum Dan Penelitian Hukum* (Bandung: Citra Aditya Bakti, 2004). P. 127

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State⁹. **First**, the Rohingya issue affects the security and stability of Southeast Asia. The outbreak of the Rohingya conflict in Rakhine state has triggered the flow of thousands of Rohingya to Southeast Asia and South Asia. The influx of Rohingya refugees into Southeast Asia has triggered the development of smuggling and human trafficking networks, especially in Thailand. Flows of Rohingya refugees have also entered Indonesia, which has hosted some 12,000 Rohingya who have fled since 2015. Although it is not a signatory to the 1951 International Convention on the Status of Refugees, the Indonesian government follows the principle of non-refoulement, which prohibits the refusal of refugees or asylum seekers to be released because reasons such as race, religion or nationality that threaten their area of life. **Second**, domestically, the Rohingya humanitarian tragedy in Rakhine State has become a political issue that provokes reactions from the Indonesian people, who are predominantly Muslim. The government of Indonesia, the most populous Muslim country, was asked to take immediate action to help the Rohingya in Myanmar achieve peace.

President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's policy in assisting the resolution of the conflict between the Rohingya and the Rakhine ethnic group was to send a letter to President Thein Sein (President of Myanmar at that time), to accept the arrival of Rohingya refugees, to cooperate with the OIC in assisting the resolution of the Rohingya conflict, to be a pioneer in discussing the Rohingya conflict in discussion of the ASEAN Summit, appointed Jusuf Kalla to be the Special Envoy, appointed PMI as an institution that coordinated aid for the Rohingya ethnic, provided assistance of 1 million US Dollars, provided assistance to the Myanmar Government using the Sharing of expertise method by facilitating the visit of the Myanmar delegation to Aceh, and contributing to the advancing the Myanmar economy by sending Indonesian SOEs to invest in Myanmar, as well as establishing Blue Books on Indonesia-Myanmar Capacity Building Partnership. From the policies made by President SBY above, it can be seen that he has a dominant role in the formation of policies related to conflict resolution between the

⁹ Adirini Pujayanti, "Interfaith Dialogue Soft Power Diplomasi Indonesia dalam Isu Rohingya (Interfaith Dialogue Indonesian Soft Power Diplomacy on Rohingya Issues)," *Jurnal Kajian*. Vol 23, No. 4 (2018). p. 302. See also Yared Hetharie, and Yosia Hetharie, "Humanitarian Law Perspective on the Protection of the Rights of Children in Armed Conflicts". *Law Research Review Quarterly* 6, No. 1 (2020): 69-76. <https://doi.org/10.15294/lrrq.v6i1.36657>.

Rohingya and Rakhine ethnic groups in Myanmar¹⁰. The conflict that afflicts the Rohingya ethnicity has become one of the issues that has caught the world's attention, because the atrocities and brutality of the Myanmar military junta accepted by the Rohingya are classified as gross human rights violations¹¹. The Indonesian government's humanitarian diplomacy in responding to the Rohingya humanitarian crisis in Myanmar shows the Indonesian government's determination to find a solution to the Rohingya humanitarian crisis¹².

The Indonesian government has prepared two steps to deal with refugees. Meeting chaired by Minister of Social Affairs Khafifah Indar Parawansa Sunday, May 24 2015. The meeting was attended by the Regional Government of Aceh, UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees), International Organization for Migration (International Organization for Migration / IOM), National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The results of the meeting were: First, 720 refugees from Bangladesh returned to their country because the refugees were job seekers at the expense of UNHCR and IOM. Second, the administration of social protection, fulfillment of basic needs, trauma healing by the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. Of the 1,759 refugees in Aceh, 720 from Bangladesh, 1,062 Rohingya

¹⁰ Fatma Arya Ardani, "Kebijakan Indonesia dalam Membantu Penyelesaian Konflik Antara Etnis Rohingya dan Etnis Rakhine di Myanmar (Studi Karakter Kepribadian Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono)," *Journal of International Relations*. Vol 1, No. 2 (2015). p. 23. See also Mellisa Towadi, "The Application of Sharia Maqashid on the Protection of the Rights of Minority of Muslim Rohingya in Regional ASEAN (Indonesia-Malaysia)". *JILS (Journal of Indonesian Legal Studies)* 2, No. 1 (2017): 43-54. <https://doi.org/10.15294/jils.v2i01.16637>.

¹¹ Putu Putri mutiara, komang dan tuni cakabawa landra, "Diplomasi Interparlemen Dalam Penyelesaian Konflik Rohingya: Kedudukan Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Republik Indonesia Dalam Asean Interparliamentary Assembly," *Kertha Negara : Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* Vol. 6, No. 1 (2018). p. 3. See also Cekli Setya Pratiwi, "Bridging the Gap Between Cultural Relativism and Universality of Human Rights: Indonesia Attitudes". *JILS (Journal of Indonesian Legal Studies)* 5, No. 2 (2020): 449-78. <https://doi.org/10.15294/jils.v5i2.39271>.

¹² Ardli Johan Kusuma and Fernando Ersento Maraden Sitorus, "Strategi Diplomasi Kemanusiaan Pemerintah Indonesia Dalam Kasus Krisis Kemanusiaan Yang Dialami Etnis Rohingya Di Myanmar Tahun 2017," *Mandala : Jurnal Ilmu Hubungan Internasional* . Vol. 2, No. 2 (2019). p. 155. See also Ridwan Arifin, "Clinical Legal Education for Human Rights Issues: How Students Can Implement Their Basic Knowledge of Human Rights in Reality". *The Indonesian Journal of International Clinical Legal Education* 1, No. 4 (2019). <https://doi.org/10.15294/iccle.v1i01.20712>.

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refugees consist of 565 men, 235 women, and 225 children¹³. According to UI international law professor Hikmahanto Juwana, there are three options in dealing with refugees, namely:

- a. integrated with the local population, which means they can become Indonesians if the government accepts, even though Indonesia is not a member of the 1951 Refugee Convention So there is no obligation to accept,
- b. repatriated to their country of origin, and
- c. resettled to members of the Convention on refugees or non-States of the Convention wishing to accept them.

Indonesia is the only ASEAN country and OIC member country that has gained the trust of the Myanmar government to participate in resolving the Rohingya conflict. Trust is earned by Indonesia because the efforts made by Indonesia to deal with the Rohingya conflict have never used criticism and violence. The Government of Indonesia takes a Constructive Engagement approach as an effort to deal with this protracted conflict.

In starting its role in resolving the humanitarian crisis in the Rohingya, Indonesia established communication with Myanmar and Bangladesh, and several foreign parties. This communication aims to discuss the current conditions in Rakhine and discuss solutions to overcome this case. Foreign parties include the United Nations, the Rohingya Advisory Council and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC). On August 29, 2017, Indonesia was represented by the Minister of Foreign Affairs Retno Marsudi, communicating by telephone with Myanmar, represented by the Chief National Security Adviser (NSA), Thaung Tun. In this communication, Indonesia and Myanmar discussed the current situation in Rakhine. Meanwhile with Bangladesh, Indonesian Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi communicated with Bangladesh Foreign Minister Abul Hassan Mahmud Ali. On this occasion, Indonesia discussed the Rohingya refugee crisis and asked Bangladesh and Myanmar for dialogue regarding solutions to the Rohingya refugee crisis¹⁴.

As a follow-up to the communications that have been made, Indonesian Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi visited Myanmar on September 4, 2017 as a sympathetic manifestation of what is happening in Myanmar.

¹³ Moh. Rosyid, "Peran Indonesia Dalam Menangani Etnis Muslim Rohingya Di Myanmar," *Jurnal Hukum & Pembangunan*. Vol 49, No. 3 (2019). p. 623.

¹⁴ Fuat Albayumi, Nourma Meysita Hadi, and Djoko Susilo, "Diplomasi Indonesia Dalam Menyelesaikan Krisis Pengungsi Rohingya Tahun 2017," *Nation State Journal of International Studies* . Vol 1, No. 2 (2018). p. 119.

This visit was also used specifically to discuss solutions related to the Rohingya refugee crisis who were victims of the conflict in August 2017. The visit of the Indonesian Foreign Minister was welcomed by the Myanmar government, at the discretion of Myanmar's highest authority and the Myanmar Military Commander to meet with the Indonesian Foreign Minister. When visiting Myanmar. The efforts of the Government of Indonesia to resolve this conflict have been seen since 2015 when the major conflict in Rakhine erupted and until now the Government of Indonesia continues to pay serious attention to this conflict in the hope of creating sustainable peace and no more casualties from the Rohingya Muslims.

Following the visit of Indonesian Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi, the Government of Indonesia revealed that it is currently developing a project to build education and sanitation facilities for Rohingya in Myanmar's Rakhine State and conflict-affected civilians. The government stated that a week ago, government forces clashed with Rohingya insurgents, which left around 100 people dead. The development project is a synergy between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Kemlu) representing the government, with 11 non-governmental organizations and organizations from Indonesia who are members of the Indonesia-Burma Humanitarian Alliance (AKIM). The establishment of a hospital is a project developed by the Indonesian government and a number of Indonesian organizations. The government is developing an Indonesian hospital construction project in Rakhine State. The building has been approved by the Central Government of Myanmar and the local authorities of Rakhine State¹⁵. In addition, Indonesian Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi also formed a coalition of non-governmental organizations dedicated to humanitarian work to help respond to the humanitarian crisis of Rohingya and conflict-affected civilians in Rakhine State, Myanmar. The inauguration took place on Thursday, August 31, almost a week after the latest armed conflict broke out in Rakhine State. *"This NGO association calls itself the Indonesia-Myanmar Humanitarian Alliance (AKIM) and consists of 11 organizations that focus on humanitarian issues, especially in the country"*. The Alliance is supported by the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and works closely with the Myanmar government and international organizations to form a program called Humanitarian Assistance for Sustainable Communities in Myanmar (HASCO). The plan will provide

¹⁵ Rizki Akbar Hasan, "5 Aksi Indonesia Bantu Atasi Krisis Rohingya Di Myanmar - News Liputan6.Com," Liputan 6, September 3, 2017, <https://www.liputan6.com/news/read/3080648/5-aksi-indonesia-bantu-atasi-krisis-rohingya-di-myanmar>.

various forms of humanitarian assistance and capacity building for conflict-affected areas and communities in Rakhine State.

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This conflict initially began to unfold internationally in July 2012 when international media coverage began to reveal facts about the Rohingya conflict. In July 2012 this conflict culminated with a massive burning of houses inhabited by Rohingya Muslims. Seeing the conditions that occurred, the United Nations (UN) and the European Union condemned the violence that occurred in the conflict, but only criticized and did not blame the Myanmar government¹⁶. In helping the humanitarian crisis in Rohingya, Myanmar. This conflict continues and after the conflict that occurred in Rakhine in 2017, there were many responses from the international community, both from international organizations and other countries. The responses shown varied from harsh criticism of the Myanmar government for humanitarian assistance to the Rohingya. But unfortunately, the Myanmar government after this incident actually closed access to foreign parties¹⁷. States parties must be careful about this because ASEAN adheres to the principle of non-intervention, namely the principle to ensure that each country's problems must be handled individually without any interference from outside parties. However, the efforts that have been made by ASEAN as an international organization, among others, play a role in managing conflicts and a number of ASEAN heads of state have agreed to press so that conflicts can be resolved and end conflicts between ethnic Buddhists and Muslims¹⁸. The case that happened to the Rohingyas attracted the attention of ASEAN countries. In this case trying to find a solution in resolving the

¹⁶ M. Angela Merici Siba and Anggi Nurul Qomari'ah, "Pelanggaran Hak Asasi Manusia Dalam Konflik Rohingya Human Right Violations on Rohingya Conflict," *Journal of Islamic World and Politics*. Vol. 2, No. 2 (2018). p. 381.

¹⁷ Fuat Albayumi, Nourma Meysita Hadi, and Djoko Susilo, "Diplomasi Indonesia Dalam Menyelesaikan Krisis Pengungsi Rohingya Tahun 2017," *Nation State Journal of International Studies*. Vol. 1, No. 2 (2018). p. 115, <https://doi.org/10.24076/nsjis.2018v1i2.121>.

¹⁸ Triono, "Peran ASEAN Dalam Konflik Etnis Rohingnya," *Jurnal TAPIS*. Vol. 10, No. 2 (2014). pp. 9-10.

conflict that occurred in the Rohingya community without having to intervene in depth¹⁹.

The Indonesia itself has adhered to the principle of a free and active foreign policy since the beginning of independence. The existence of an illustration of the principle of the Free-Active policy shows the actions taken by Indonesia in an effort to resolve cases related to the Rohingya conflict with Alternative Diplomacy. The Free-Active Principle also allows Indonesia to seek national interests without taking sides with certain camps and continue to pursue the national interest, which in this case has been stated in the Law. Peace is often associated with the concept of conflict resolution, where violence is not used to achieve a peaceful situation. Peace itself can be explained as a condition in which people can coexist, even with cultural, social and other differences in society. This difference is not due to communication barriers, so there is good understanding and tolerance between these different communities²⁰. Indonesia's interests in resolving the Rohingya conflict remain a priority. there is a sense of humanitarian solidarity that makes Indonesia with its free and active foreign policy committed to carrying out the Responsible to Protect (R2P) mechanism, especially related to the prevention of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes²¹. Although there are interior threats for Indonesia, such as the cost of sheltering refugees from Rohingya which is quite large and other technical costs, Indonesia also has an interest in helping to maintain world peace which is enshrined in the principle of Indonesia's Free-Active diplomacy. This principle has indirectly played a role as a norm in international interactions and overcomes crucial issues that threaten national and territorial security and stability. On the basis of these principles, diplomacy is also carried out through persuasive means that are appropriate to the conditions and situations that occur, such as²² ;

1) Submission of Humanitarian proposals,

¹⁹ Ipung Pramudya Setiawan and Made Selly Dwi Suryanti, "Keterlibatan Asean Dalam Menangani Konflik Myanmar (Studi Kasus: Konflik Etnis Rohingya 2017 – 2019)," *POLITICOS: Jurnal Politik Dan Pemerintahan*. Vol. 1, No. 2 (2021). p. 86, <https://doi.org/10.22225/politicos.1.2.2021.83-97>.

²⁰ M Prakoso, Aji Dan, and Jerry Indrawan, "Memahami Studi Perdamaian Sebagai Bagian Dari Ilmu Hubungan Internasional Understanding Peace Studies As Part of International Relations," *Jurnal Pertahanan & Bela Negara* 9, No. 3 (2019): 65–84.

²¹ Cheryl Natasha et al., "Diplomasi Konferensi Indonesia Terkait Konflik Etnis Rohingnya Di Myanmar," *Jurnal Sentris*. Edisi Khusus Diplomasi, (2021). p. 174.

²² Glen Matthew, "Kepentingan Nasional Indonesia Dan Diplomasi Ala Indonesia Dalam Penyelesaian Konflik Rohingnya," *Jurnal Hubungan Internasional*. Vol.13, No. 1 (2020) p. 48.

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- 2) Conduct exchanges and face-to-face G to G or Government to Government.
- 3) Providing direct humanitarian assistance, and
- 4) Participate in international organizations in solving problems/conflicts.

There are 3 diplomacy tracks that have been taken as far as the reality that exists for Indonesia in efforts to resolve the cases that occurred in Rakhine, namely *first*, the Government as a peacemaker actor through diplomacy. The level of diplomacy is carried out by the government in dealing with crises, especially in cases of high governmental issues because power is usually required in the formulation. The basic assumption of diplomacy on an international scale is a relative force, which means that the politics of a country (Indonesia) must be able to control, intervene and even influence other countries. Indonesia's diplomacy in dealing with the conflict in Myanmar related to the Rohingya ethnicity are:

- a. Indonesia takes an individual approach to the Myanmar government with a Government to Government diplomacy pattern with the suggestion that the Myanmar Government immediately resolves ethnic conflicts without discrimination. Because in fact, the conflict has included the category of gross human rights violations.
- b. Indonesia continues to encourage the involvement of ASEAN as a provincial community for its presence in the Southeast Asia region to support the Myanmar government in efforts to resolve the conflict.
- c. Established Camps for Rohingya refugees, and provided grants worth 7.5 billion to assist the reparation of Refugee's Rohingya from Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh.
- d. Fulfilling the basic needs of Rohingya refugees from technical and psychological assistance, namely, (1) Assisting in the fulfillment of food and temporary shelter for Rohingya refugees, Myanmar in Aceh in 2009. (2) Accommodating 63 refugees in East Aceh and 121 refugees in Lhoksumawe in 2013. (3) Together with UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) and IOM (International Organization for Migration) providing medicine, shelter, and food for 1,345 Rohingya and Building Educational Facilities for adolescents and children worth US\$1 million in Rakhine in 2015. (4) Sending 115 Tons of food, blankets, and sarongs to the community in 2016. (5) and Plans for the construction of IHC/Indonesia Health Center, in Myaung Bywe village.
- e. On the sidelines of the April 2017 Summit/High Level Conference in Manila. The President of Indonesia made his remarks in Indonesia's

commitment to help Myanmar in an inclusive cooperation program which was then followed by rehabilitation with AKIM/Indonesian Humanitarian Alliance for Myanmar in the HASCO/Humanitarian Assistance for Sustainable Community program.

Second, diplomatic actors are not only states but also non-states or organizations that are also peacemakers and conflict resolution through diplomacy. The purpose of this second pathway is to assist settlement efforts by increasing understanding of communication and collaboration. That way, non-state actors are able to find out the root of the problem and can explore critical thinking in a complex manner without taking sides from any country. Indonesia played a role in reducing the conflict that occurred in Myanmar by sending a representative, namely the foreign minister to meet Aung Sang Suu Kyi to convey the mandate of the Indonesian people in submitting the Humanitarian Proposal and the 4+1 Formal Proposal for the Rohingya community in the future, namely the policy

- 1) Restoration of the stability and security status of the region's interior,
- 2) Protection for all people, especially in Rakhine, without taking sides and regardless of race,
- 3) Refrain,
- 4) Unlocking human access, then
- 5) Agree that Indonesia and ASEAN are involved in distributing humanitarian aid²³

Third, Public Mobilization to pay more attention to the Rohingya case with an initiative and interactive pattern of reporting between media. The duties and roles of the international community should not be taken for granted because humanitarian issues grow and develop within the community itself. In addition to the community as an object of protection, the community also has the right to participate in humanitarian efforts. In this modern era, various responses have emerged, and media ethics are trying to get involved in bringing about change in people's lives. Thus, a peaceful solution to fight for human values has triggered the Indonesian mass media to appear as the front line to expose humanitarian events and human rights violations in Myanmar.

From this mass media, the people of Indonesia held demonstrations and made the hashtag save Rohingya movement on all social media. The

²³ Asep Setiawan and Hamka Hamka, "Role of Indonesian Humanitarian Diplomacy toward Rohingya Crisis in Myanmar," *Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on Social Sciences, ICSS 2019, 5-6 November 2019, Jakarta, Indonesia, 2020*, <https://doi.org/10.4108/eai.5-11-2019.2292481>.

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media helps both parties to the conflict to reveal the substantial truth behind the conflict. Humanitarian diplomacy carried out by Indonesia is part of diplomacy that involves public participation because the Indonesian people view the Rohingya issue as part of a Muslim ethnic problem, as well as Indonesia being the largest Muslim majority. So as if there was concern due to ethnic similarities and pragmatic values, the Indonesian people through the media also voiced the rights of the Rohingya people. This problem is not only the responsibility of the people in the Southeast Asia Region but must also be of concern to the international community.

In relation to conflict resolution theory, conflicts that occur need to be suppressed if they arise because of the multi-layered interaction of various factors and the intensity is so high that it involves violence and armed conflict, resulting in a large number of casualties and property damage. Broadly speaking, conflict resolution occurs in four (four) stages²⁴ :

1) Phase I: Seeking Conflict De-escalation

First, there must be an effort to find the right time to start (entry point) the conflict resolution process. The first phase also usually focuses on implementing military strategies to control armed violence that occurs.

2) Phase II: Humanitarian Intervention and Political Negotiations

When de-escalation is found, political negotiations can begin, while humanitarian intervention is carried out to ease the suffering burden of the victims of the conflict.

3) Phase III: problem solving approach

The third stage of the conflict resolution process tends to focus on a social orientation. This phase aims to create favorable conditions for the enemy to turn a particular conflict into a solution.

4) Phase IV: Peace Building

The main motto that must be obeyed is “*Quo Desiderat Pacem, Praeparet Pacem*”. This motto calls for the continuous intervention of relevant actors in building peace in society, with two main objectives, namely preventing the recurrence of conflicts involving armed violence and building a durable peace process that can be implemented by the parties to the conflict itself.

Indonesia’s own role in resolving the Rohingya conflict in relation to conflict resolution theory is that Indonesia always prioritizes humane ways

²⁴ Aletheia Rabbani, “Tahap-Tahap Resolusi Konflik Sosial,” *Sosiologi79*, December 4, 2017, <https://www.sosiologi79.com/2017/04/tahap-tahap-resolusi-konflik-sosial.html>. accessed 24 Januari 2022

by prioritizing the safety of Rohingya ethnic victims and mediating by using experts or third parties such as experts, institutions, and figures as mediators to provide opinions. or advice, but that is not the decision-makers' job of conflict control. Indonesia sent Jusuf Kalla as a special envoy to mediate the conflict in the Rohingya and requested that the safety of the victims and logistical routes to meet the needs of the victims be fulfilled. The Indonesian government in the Rohingya conflict has positioned itself as a third party to mediate the conflict resolution process, both in terms of the government's approach and civil society groups. Therefore, Indonesia needs to continue to carry out a policy of embracing Myanmar. Especially in the midst of great pressure from the international community, so that Indonesia can position itself as interlocutor, continuing the humanitarian assistance distributed to overcome the impact of the conflict. While the conflict itself needs other serious handling.

Conclusion

The conflict between the Rohingya Muslim Ethnic and the Myanmar Government is one of the most difficult conflicts to resolve. In addition to the principle of non-intervention between ASEAN countries as regulated in the ASEAN Charter, Myanmar also does not interfere with the affairs of other countries in its own affairs. On that basis, Indonesia uses various diplomatic channels, both at the formal G to G (government-to-government) level, between the Indonesian and Myanmar governments, between Indonesia and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and through humanitarian channels. By providing logistical assistance to the Rohingya Muslim Ethnic. Indonesia's diplomatic efforts to stop this vertical conflict. It is undeniable that this conflict will not be easily resolved in a short time. The United Nations itself declares that this conflict is one of the deadliest and largest. Indonesia has included this conflict as one of its foreign policy priorities because it is not only the largest and most influential country in ASEAN, but also concerns about humanitarian issues. This issue should be a concern of the United Nations as the largest humanitarian organization in the world. The UN should put pressure on Myanmar on the grounds of serious human rights violations. With the existence of sanctions that can be initiated by the United Nations as a representative of the nations in the world, this problem can be resolved. Sanctions can be imposed, especially economic sanctions, which prove effective when some countries violate international law, they can allow

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states to stop the violations. Indonesia is also threatened by the international community over the issue of human rights violations. Therefore, Indonesia has begun to change its foreign policy strategy, even being one of the reasons why Indonesia finally approved it as a country against human rights violations.

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