

THE ROLE OF INDONESIA'S FOREIGN POLICY AS A RESOLUTION OF NON-LEGAL CONFLICT IN THE ASEAN REGION: THE HUMANITARIAN CRISIS IN MYANMAR

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ABSTRACT

The problem of humanitarian crisis is a serious problem that must finally be resolved as soon as possible and in the best possible way. This paper aims to explain how the role of the Government of Indonesia in solving humanitarian problems between the Government of Myanmar and Rohingya society that occur throughout the world, especially in the Southeast Asia region. By using an international legal approach as well as the practice of mediation and negotiation, this paper tries to reveal the role of Indonesia and its foreign policy towards stability and struggle in solving problems in Myanmar. This paper argues that what Indonesia has done has had a good impact on the conflict resolution process that occurred in Myanmar, but Indonesia has also encountered various kinds of obstacles that ultimately could not immediately solve the problems that occurred in Myanmar. Indonesia needs more affirmation related to international law that is applied in ASEAN member countries and also assistance from various parties to finally be able to actually provide a resolution to create positive peace against the humanitarian conflict that occurred in Myanmar.

Keywords: Conflict Resolution, Foreign Policy, Indonesia, Humanitarian, Myanmar

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INTRODUCTION

In its history, Myanmar has been unstable in several ways which are fundamental in nature. Myanmar is a country that joined ASEAN in 1997 and is the second last country to join after Cambodia. Prior to that, Myanmar was a country that was still under the confines of a very strong communist system which finally made Myanmar find difficulties in various aspects, especially in economic and political issues which were still not very stable (Sari, 2019). This makes Myanmar a very difficult country to develop the political conflict they experience into a snowball which ultimately has an impact on various other problems, especially in food security, access to health and education. Due to this, Myanmar sees ASEAN as an opportunity to finally improve the condition of their country. Slowly but surely the democratic system entered into the state systems of Myanmar. Although actually the democratization process has been carried out since 1990, the results of democracy were forced to be thwarted by the leadership of the military junta who did not accept the results of democracy that the people wanted (Muhammad, 2010).

The strong influence of the military is still a big problem that has made Myanmar a collapsed country to this day. As a country that has stated that its country adheres to the principles of democracy, Myanmar still cannot be separated from its military influence in the

state leadership process. The failure of the election that should have brought Myanmar into a state with a democratic system and principles was unilaterally canceled by the military who wanted the power of the military itself to last forever above the leadership of other groups. Apart from that, the Myanmar military also has a habit of continuing to carry out coups against a leadership that they feel is not suitable and deserves to be overthrown rather than power and replaced with a leader who for them is more worthy and represents their group. Coups are like opium, the military has repeatedly carried out coups against their government which of course is repeated and repeated but of course it continues to worsen the situation and conditions as well as the stability of the internal conditions of Myanmar. In view of this, of course, there is a need for strategic roles and regulations that can ultimately improve the conditions and habits of the military in Myanmar. The aim is to create good human security for the people of Myanmar.

It started with the Rohingya tragedy which finally continued to the general public in Myanmar. Humanitarian problems in Myanmar seem to happen like a series of films. Humanitarian problems do not only occur with the problems that occur with the coup of political leadership. However, humanitarian problems also give victims to several groups who are considered to be disturbing the conditions or comfort of the military group. The problem of genocide that occurred against the Rohingya group is a fairly large humanitarian problem that has finally attracted the attention of many actors both in the international and national spheres. The United Nations (UN) has the authority to take action against what was done by the Myanmar government. In addition, many countries also criticized what was done by the Myanmar government, including Indonesia as a member country in ASEAN.

It was not until the Rohingya issue that conditions in Myanmar got worse after the military coup against the democratically elected leader of his country. This time the humanitarian problem is not only experienced by the Rohingya group. However, it is experienced by all the people of Myanmar who are not pro against the government formed by the military. Eventually this resulted in very bad political and economic conditions for Myanmar. Even for some groups and people who are known to be not supporters of the government formed by the military, they must be willing to finally lose their jobs and become unemployed. On the other hand, those who disagree and show their attitude towards the government must be prepared to sacrifice their souls and bodies to end up getting injured or having to lose their lives for fighting against military leaders. Thus, there is a need for the role of International Organizations or the role of other countries that can eventually become supporting actors in solving various humanitarian problems that occur in Myanmar.

The role of the United Nations in condemning and also ASEAN countries in conducting negotiations, consolidation in the High Level Conference (KTT) all have no effect on the social and political conditions of Myanmar. Thus, Indonesia's role is needed in solving humanitarian problems that occur in Myanmar. As a country that has policies that prioritize human values and also has easier access because it is still within the scope of the Southeast Asian region. And Indonesia is also considered to have sufficient authority in solving problems that occur in Myanmar. Therefore, this study will discuss further the role of Indonesia by using the lens of international law with a negotiation and mediation approach in resolving the conflicts that occurred in Myanmar especially the problems of Rohingya.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The issues of Myanmar in term of polictic, economic and social is become serious issues which had become a big challenge toward ASEAN including Indonesia. Indonesia since a long periode has contributed in order to make a better condition toward Myanmar in many aspects especially in term of fundamental aspect event Indonesia also created special foreign policy toward Myanmar government. According to Enza Han which talked about the situation of Myanmar geopolitics and ethnic conflict in Myanmar. Mostly the issues that created problem and conflict is also because of the condition of economic situation in Myanmar (Han, 2017). Because of that, Indonesia also would like to contribute in order to make the condition of Myanmar become much better especially toward the condition of humanitarian. Windt Dermawan and Emil Mahyudin also had created research regarding the contributing of Indonesia foreign policy toward Myanmar. Indonesia since 2004-2014 has become big role to make situation of democratic in Myanmar. Under the president of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono has a big desired in term of make Myanmar become one of stable countries especially in term of Politic (Mahyudin, 2018). A long with the efforts of Indonesia foreign policy the issue of Myanmar is not become much better event the problems in Myanmar nowadays the problems become worst.

According to the literature reviews, this research would like to puzzle out the issues of how Indonesia foreign policy toward the humanitarian crisis. The condition of Myanmar really needs many soft interventions in order to make condition of Myanmar become better. That's why we hope this paper will become good analysis and policy recommendation toward Indonesian government in order to make better foreign policy toward the condition of Myanmar nowadays.

RESEARCH METHODS

In looking at issues or problems that occur in Myanmar and related to how Indonesia's role in acting and seeing these problems, it is necessary to have a concept or tool of analysis used which in turn makes it easier to see these problems and is also expected to be able to provide recommendations or solutions. problems that occur in the realm of humanitarian problems in Myanmar. The concept used in this research is to use the concept of non-legal conflict resolution in which the conflict resolution itself consists of Mediation, Arbitration, Negotiation, and Third-Party Facilities. The reason for using a non-legal point of view or concept of conflict resolution itself is due to the existence of a non-interference agreement or agreement that is applied in the ASEAN region which eventually becomes a high wall in carrying out various legal actions (Rahmanto), 2017).

The principle of non-law is expected to be a good solution to Indonesia's role as well as the problems that occur in Myanmar. With an approach that uses more kinship principles and also helps with human values, it is hoped that this can be a concrete step for the Indonesian government in solving problems that are increasingly widening into various important aspects which of course today the Myanmar people are looking for freedom in the world. in opinion or longing for a peaceful Myanmar without any restraints from people who have a desire to rule Myanmar itself.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Object and Source of Conflict

The issue of power and the desire to lead with a non-universal perspective is the root cause of the conflict in Myanmar. If traced, the problems that occur in Myanmar are events whose sources are not much different when every time a bloody incident occurs in Myanmar. The reason will always be the same, military groups always believe that what they are fighting for is to save their country from underhanded leadership or to save their ideology. In fact, when viewed from the point of view of human security, what they are doing is something that ends up hurting many people, or even what they are doing is what the people of Myanmar themselves don't want but they always seem to want to dominate regardless of how many people. which will be injured even some people who end up having to sacrifice their lives. So it is necessary to finally have higher regulations from the Myanmar government that can regulate or limit freedom in carrying out a coup that has claimed many lives (Roza, 2021).

As if being a supporter of the problems in Myanmar. The existing regulations in ASEAN itself have become a shield against ASEAN member countries or even international law. The existence of the ASEAN-Way which eventually became a big wall in intervening in humanitarian conflicts that were very exclusive in each country in ASEAN (Alvela S. Putri, 2021). Even when the High-Level Conference was held in Indonesia during the overthrow of Myanmar's leadership, several ASEAN countries did not agree with each other as to why the original demand was to prioritize the humanitarian fate of the Myanmar people themselves. Several countries have asked to finally immediately resolve the problems that occur by not committing violence to their people, either in the form of activists or ordinary civil society who do not join the ranks of the demonstrators, to restore their rights, especially the rights of basic human needs, which of course is a matter of concern. which is very difficult for them in living life such as power failure, a chaotic economy and various other basic needs. Thus, the ASEAN-way itself also needs to be properly revolutionized so that it does not become an obstacle for countries that prioritize human values above other values.

Conflict Actor/Actor

The military is one of the forces that triggers various problems in Myanmar starting from the humanitarian problems against the Rohingya and what is happening now to all Myanmar people who do not support the military government. As explained at the beginning of this paper. That the military junta is the most important actor in the problems in Myanmar. Even since the first time there was a problem with the cancellation of the results of democracy in Myanmar, the military had become the group that eventually became at the forefront in canceling it and after several bloody events that occurred in Myanmar, the military became the actor in the occurrence of these problems. Even the genocide experienced by the Rohingya tribe has a very large role in the military there. Became the command of the bloody incident who also participated in giving instructions to the previous government, which in the end the government also inevitably complied with what the military juntas wanted (Irawati, 2016).

On the other hand, several community actors are also part of the various problems that occur in Myanmar. The reason is that some of them support the military leadership, after which they will continue to gain power. Meanwhile, those who are not pro against the government itself will be displaced and will be dismissed from their jobs. So of course this is a difficult

thing for some Myanmar people who themselves are supporters of democracy in Myanmar and also want human security by not being a supporter of riots in their country.

Impact of Conflict (Situation Overview)

The last coup in Myanmar finally left a lot of wounds for the people of Myanmar. It is not only the Rohingya who have to be expelled and also do not have a sense of security to live in Myanmar. However, at present, all Myanmar people themselves do not have a sense of security because the government does not prioritize human values and peace and tends to think about what is in their own interests. All of these have an impact on the entire population of Myanmar. Myanmar is currently in a very poor condition. The instability of the state's internal conditions occurs in various aspects in Myanmar. Starting from economic, political, social problems which eventually lead to various problems, basic needs for the community are difficult to fulfill and need urgently to be recovered. The problem of conflict in Myanmar does not only occur when the coup takes place but until now conflicts after conflicts have sprung up which ultimately exacerbate the situation and conditions (Sorongan, 2021).

The war between the Military and the Citizens continues to this day. The dissatisfaction of several ethnic groups was one of the triggers for clashes between the military and Thai citizens. It is undeniable that the desire to overthrow the military leadership is also quite strong among the people in Myanmar. Although this desire is also accompanied by insecurity for their own citizens. Some Myanmar residents were forced to flee to Thai territory to protect themselves from wars between ethnic groups and soldiers under the command of the military junta. Of course, these are difficult times for all Myanmar people, where this insecurity leads to various life problems which of course cannot run very stable, such as the conditions of education for the children of citizens whose lives are of course not safe. It will be very difficult for various accesses to be closed and also walking is unsafe and very dangerous (DW, 2021). The same is also felt in the health aspect where the community will find it very difficult to finally get health insurance where to just live they have to be haunted by various fears, especially those who do not support the existence of a military government. Seeing this, of course, is a very difficult thing for all Myanmar people today. So it takes the roles of various countries to take part and be involved in seeking peace in Myanmar.

Apart from the existence of various regulations that eventually become a thick wall for countries in the ASEAN region as well as other actors, efforts to continue to be involved in providing security for Myanmar citizens must continue to be pursued. This is due to seek the fate of Myanmar citizens who today are under pressure and also live with fear and insecurity. And of course Indonesia as one of the countries that has a strategic position and also a good approach should be able to have an influence on the conditions that are currently happening in Myanmar.

Indonesia's Efforts in Conflict Resolution

Indonesia is one of the great hopes for the people of Myanmar. Indonesia is known as a very generous country and is also known as a country that puts the values of peace and also strongly rejects colonialism in the world so that it can be immediately abolished. Myanmar is an opportunity for Indonesia to be able to play an active role and also support the improvement of conditions, especially for the people of Myanmar who are currently under pressure and also not free (Rosyid, 2019). However, of course, what Indonesia can do is not to intervene directly,

but Indonesia can enter in various ways by using the conflict resolution process from non-legal channels as described in the concept section or tool of analysis. This is because the ASEAN-way has finally made some countries not free to finally help the current situation and conditions in Myanmar.

Indonesia as one of the countries in the ASEAN region that adheres to a democratic system of government has a foreign policy that can help in resolving the problems of the Myanmar and Rohingya conflicts. In fact, this has happened when at the beginning of the dispute the Indonesian Rohingya community had taken part in providing housing for them, which is a manifestation of Indonesia's role in helping the fate of the Myanmar people who are currently not doing well. I just don't even know how long and how long this problem will continue. On the other hand, Indonesia also played an active role in responding to the coup against the previous Myanmar government. Indonesia swiftly entered into a dialogue with all representatives of state leaders to discuss more deeply about how Myanmar's military leaders should be able to immediately stop what they are doing to their people.

Indonesia still has to keep fighting to save the humanitarian problem in Myanmar. Although they have held high-level meetings with various leaders in ASEAN, this does not seem to have a significant impact on Myanmar's internal conditions. As a country that is known to be more busy dealing with its internal problems, it is necessary for further processes to be able to finally provide pressure or assistance to the people of Myanmar. There are several formulations that have been carried out by President Joko Widodo in looking at the Myanmar problem by using several policies (Ardani, 2015).

As for some of Indonesia's foreign policies in the Jokowi government towards the problems that occur in Myanmar today, these are known as and through Humanitarian Diplomacy with the 4+1 formula:

1. Restore stability and security

The Indonesian government will continue to seek various ways to finally create conditions that are stable and safe for all Myanmar people without exception.

2. Maximum restraint and do not use violence

With the principles that exist in ASEAN, it is a challenge for the Indonesian government to finally not use violence in solving problems that exist in Myanmar. However, they prefer to use approaches that refer to negotiation, diplomacy and cooperation which can ultimately influence the Myanmar government's policies to understand the urgency of human security for its own people.

3. Protection for all people in Rakhine State, regardless of ethnicity and religion.

Indonesia has also played a role in the Rohingya problem which is currently still unresolved. Regardless of who they are and where they come from, Indonesia is committed to ultimately playing a role in saving and bringing peace to the people of Myanmar.

4. The importance of immediately opening access to humanitarian aid.

Indonesia has also provided various assistance to those who are victims of violence by the Myanmar government. This is done to finally provide basic human needs which of course has a very good influence on the people of Myanmar.

5. ASEAN Summit in discussing the issue of the coup in Myanmar.

Indonesia is also one of the initiators of the existence and conduct of the ASEAN Summit which can finally provide a little influence and also pressure for the government which is treating its citizens like that. Although it is not significant, it is necessary to hold more meetings

to discuss similar matters in order to finally be able to press more deeply related to these humanitarian issues.

CONCLUSION

Indonesia as a democratic country and also has a fairly strong authority in the ASEAN region must have the power to influence human security conditions in the region. This makes Indonesia should continue to carry out the intensity of diplomacy and negotiations on the fate of human security on the issue of Myanmar as a concrete effort in trying to carry out conflict resolution in creating positive peace. This will be a good stepping stone for Indonesia, which is known as a country that upholds the values of peace and also upholds the abolition of colonialism in any form on earth. So there needs to be a commitment for Indonesia to finally together with other ASEAN member countries and other international actors to continue to promote security and peace for the people of Myanmar.

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