

# The Role of the Indonesian Government in the Humanitarian Crisis of the Rohingya: A Systematic Review

Yusma Indah Jayadi<sup>1</sup>, Muhammad Irsyad<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup> Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar, Kantor Pelayanan Kekayaan Negara dan Lelang Makassar

e-mai: [yusmaindahji@gmail.com](mailto:yusmaindahji@gmail.com)

## Abstract

The humanitarian crisis in the Rohingya, lasting for years, stems from the conflict between the Rohingya and the Myanmar government. Since post-World War II, the Rohingya have faced systematic discrimination and restrictions on rights. Causative factors involve discrimination, Myanmar government policies, and political instability. The impact involves deaths, mass displacement, and human rights violations. This crisis affects women and children significantly. There have been many research results related to the role of the Indonesian government in its humanitarian crisis, but systematic reviews related to various studies on the topic have not been found. This study aims to conduct a systematic review of the role of the Indonesian government in the Rohingya humanitarian crisis. The research method used is systematic review with the PICO (Population, Intervention, Comparison and Outcome) model using the Rayyan ai application in accordance with inclusion criteria and writing down the screening results using Prisma. The results show that Indonesian diplomacy is the main focus in addressing the humanitarian crisis in Myanmar, with Indonesia's involvement in regional and global diplomacy efforts, in addition to humanitarian assistance strategies, marathon diplomacy, and the role of intermediaries between the Myanmar government and the international community. Indonesia's policy in dealing with the Rohingya crisis can differ in different presidential periods. Key challenges to Indonesia's role in engaging ASEAN's principle of non-intervention, limited international support, Myanmar's isolationism, and the complexity of ethnic and religious conflicts in Rakhine State. The treatment of the Rohingya is contrary to Islam and requires protection, such as the solidarity of the Muslim ummah, the Maqasid Sharia Al Khamsah, and its Rohingya position as refugees in need of asylum especially from Muslims around the world.

**Keywords** : Systematic Review, Role, Government of Indonesia, Humanitarian Crisis, Rohingya

## Abstrak

Krisis kemanusiaan yang terjadi pada etnis Rohingya yang berlangsung bertahun-tahun bermula dari konflik antara etnis Rohingya dan pemerintah Myanmar. Sejak pasca-Perang

Dunia II, etnis Rohingya menghadapi diskriminasi sistematis dan pembatasan hak. Faktor penyebabnya meliputi diskriminasi, kebijakan pemerintah Myanmar, dan ketidakstabilan politik. Dampaknya meliputi kematian, pengungsian massal, dan pelanggaran hak asasi manusia. Krisis ini berdampak signifikan terhadap perempuan dan anak-anak. Sudah banyak hasil penelitian terkait peran pemerintah Indonesia dalam krisis kemanusiaan yang terjadi, namun tinjauan sistematis terkait berbagai penelitian mengenai topik tersebut belum ditemukan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melakukan tinjauan sistematis terhadap peran pemerintah Indonesia dalam krisis kemanusiaan Rohingya. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah sistematik review dengan model PICO (Population, Intervention, Comparison and Outcome) menggunakan aplikasi Rayyan ai sesuai dengan kriteria inklusi dan menuliskan hasil screening menggunakan Prisma. Hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa diplomasi Indonesia menjadi fokus utama dalam mengatasi krisis kemanusiaan di Myanmar, dengan keterlibatan Indonesia dalam upaya diplomasi regional dan global, selain strategi bantuan kemanusiaan, diplomasi maraton, dan peran perantara antara pemerintah Myanmar dan dunia internasional. masyarakat. Kebijakan Indonesia dalam menangani krisis Rohingya dapat berbeda pada periode kepresidenan yang berbeda. Tantangan utama terhadap peran Indonesia dalam menerapkan prinsip non-intervensi ASEAN, terbatasnya dukungan internasional, isolasionisme Myanmar, dan kompleksitas konflik etnis dan agama di Negara Bagian Rakhine. Perlakuan terhadap Rohingya bertentangan dengan Islam dan memerlukan perlindungan, seperti solidaritas umat Islam, Maqasid Syariah Al Khamsah, dan posisinya sebagai pengungsi Rohingya yang membutuhkan suaka khususnya dari umat Islam di seluruh dunia.

**Kata kunci:** Tinjauan Sistematis, Peran, Pemerintah Indonesia, Krisis Kemanusiaan, Rohingya

## INTRODUCTION

The humanitarian crisis in the Rohingya has been the focus of international attention due to the complexity of history and its impact on the Rohingya community. The conflict stems from inequality of citizenship rights and systematic discrimination against the Rohingya in Myanmar, a Muslim minority group that has endured oppression and persecution.

In 1978, the Myanmar government launched a massive military operation against the Rohingya, resulting in thousands of deaths and mass displacement. Since then, various incidents of conflict, such as in 2012, have marked violence between Rohingya and Rakhine, the majority group in the Rakhine region. The coercion led to hundreds of deaths and thousands of refugees.

The escalation of the crisis reached its peak in 2017 when the Myanmar government again launched military operations in the Rakhine region. This action resulted in more than 700,000 Rohingya fleeing to Bangladesh. Military brutality, including mass killings, rape, and burning of villages, created traumatic conditions for the Rohingya community.

The history of these conflicts is important for understanding the impact and complexity of the ongoing humanitarian crisis. References from authors such as Smith

(2015) in his book "Rohingya: Burma's Forgotten Minority" provide an overview of the discrimination faced by the Rohingya community. The humanitarian crisis in Myanmar's Rakhine State, involving the Rohingya ethnic group, has complex roots and has been in the international spotlight. The history of this crisis can be traced to the post-World War II period, when the Rohingya community, which is a Muslim minority in Myanmar, began to face systematic discrimination and restrictions on its citizenship rights. Recognition of the history of these conflicts becomes important for understanding the impact and complexity of ongoing humanitarian crises (Smith, M. K., 2015)

The factors causing this crisis are diverse, involving discrimination, the unjust policies of the Myanmar government, and political and security instability in the country. Restrictions on citizenship rights, ethnic conflicts, and discriminatory policies have further worsened the plight of the Rohingya community, creating a humanitarian emergency situation that requires a global response.

The impact of the Rohingya humanitarian crisis has severely harmed civil society, especially women and children. Overcrowded conditions of refugee camps and lack of basic facilities increase the risk of disease and malnutrition. In addition, gross human rights violations against the Rohingya have created major challenges in community recovery (Medecins Sans Frontieres, 2018).

The crisis also has links to Indonesia, Myanmar's neighbor with a large Muslim population. Indonesia has provided humanitarian assistance through various channels, including the government, non-governmental organizations, and support from the Indonesian people. Through its active role, Indonesia has urged Myanmar to resolve the crisis in a fair manner and support conflict resolution efforts at the international level.

The humanitarian crisis in the Rohingya has regional repercussions, including its link to Indonesia. As a geographical neighbor, Indonesia is also involved in handling the impact of this crisis. In 2017, Indonesia played an active role in providing humanitarian assistance and supporting conflict resolution efforts at the international level. Although not a direct part of the conflict, Indonesia feels a humanitarian responsibility to provide support to Rohingya refugees (*Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Indonesia. (2017)*).

References from human rights organizations such as Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International provide more in-depth information about the conditions and human rights violations that occurred during this crisis. The report from Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) also provides insight into the health impact of the Rohingya community as a result of the crisis.

Studies conducted by academics, such as Ahmed et al., Khan et al., and Lee et al., include in-depth analyses of the causal factors, psychological impacts, and role of international actors in addressing the Rohingya humanitarian crisis. Through this research, it can be understood the complexity of the problem and the various dimensions involved in responding to this crisis comprehensively. Research that focuses on the psychological impact of the humanitarian crisis on the Rohingya community who are refugees. Through a longitudinal survey, this study tried to understand the level of trauma, mental health problems, and recovery efforts among the group (Khan et.al, 2020). There is also research exploring the role of international actors, including humanitarian organizations and

neighboring countries, in responding to the Rohingya humanitarian crisis. With a case study approach, this study evaluates the effectiveness of various international initiatives in assisting conflict resolution and providing humanitarian assistance (Lee, S, et.al, 2018)

Several studies related to the role of the Indonesian government related to the Rohingya humanitarian crisis have been widely researched in Indonesia, but systematic reviews related to the topic have not existed, prompting researchers to conduct a systematic review on the role of the Indonesian government in the Rohingya humanitarian crisis.

## **METHOD**

This study uses the Systematic Literature Review method to summarize evidence on the Indonesian government's role in the Rohingya humanitarian crisis conducted in December and January 2023.

### **Eligibility Criteria**

In the early stages of research, research questions are identified consisting of PICO (Population, Intervention, Comparator, and Outcome). The population is Rohingya and Indonesian, the intervention is the role of the Indonesian government, the comparator is the various roles of the Indonesian government in different years and different era of leaders. The expected outcome is the result of the Indonesian government's role in the Rohingya humanitarian crisis.

### **Search Strategy**

Search is limited to articles published in a given year until 2013-2023. To get data results according to this stage, start with a data search on the website:

<https://scholar.google.com/scholar>

The following search terms are used in each database "The role of the Government of Indonesia in the Rohingya humanitarian crisis" or ((Role) AND (government) AND (in crisis) AND (humanitarian) AND (Rohingnya)). Article inclusion criteria, such as Bahasa Indonesia, the population is Rohingya and Indonesian, the intervention carried out is not an intervention but how the role of the Indonesian government, qualitatively design the role of the Indonesian government in the Rohingya crisis and the results are the results of the role of the Indonesian government in the Rohingya crisis.

### **Study selection**

The author plays a role in filtering all article titles; Titles that contain content that clearly does not meet the inclusion criteria will be removed. The abstracts are then filtered and those that do not meet the inclusion criteria mentioned above will be removed. After screening the title and abstract, other articles are reviewed in full to ensure they meet the inclusion criteria. In addition, the entire author completed a forward-looking reference search for each eligible study and then screened them using the procedures mentioned above.

### **Data extraction**

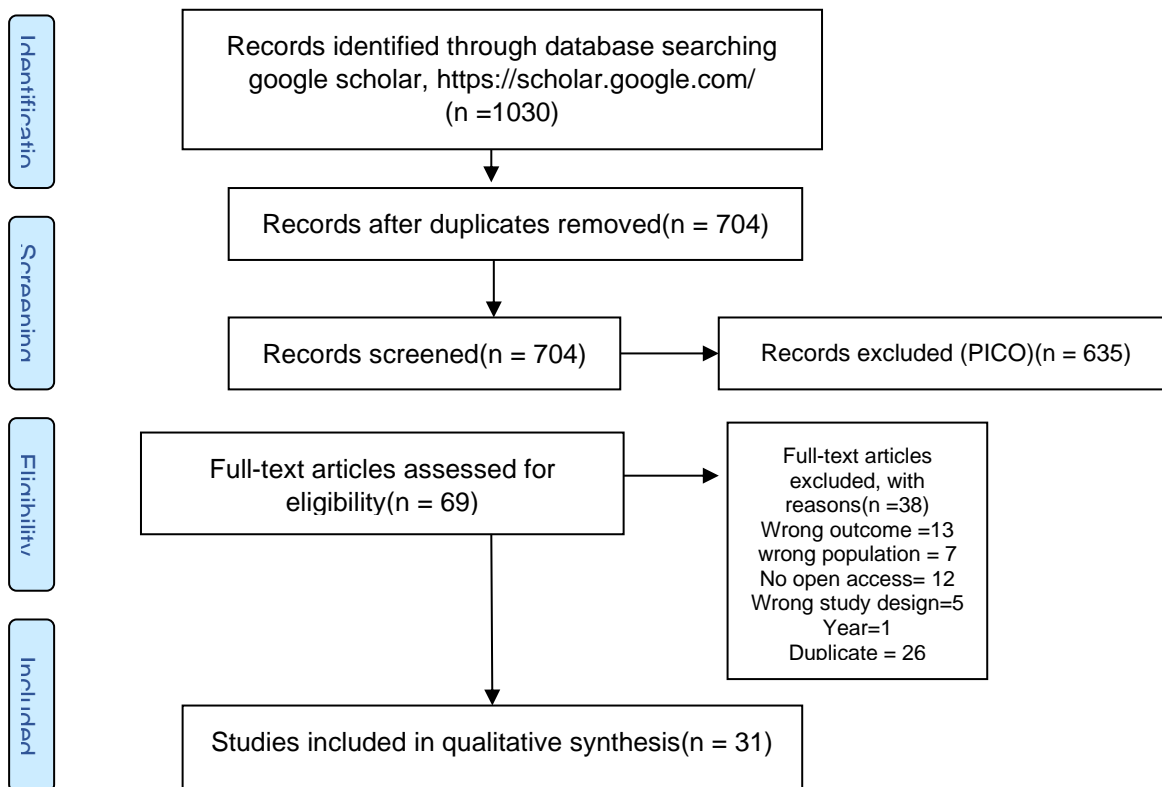
All authors took the following data from each study that met the inclusion criteria: the type of article is the result of Indonesian research, the intervention carried out is not an intervention but how the role of the Indonesian government, qualitatively design study the role of the Indonesian government in the Rohingya crisis and the results are the results of the role of the Indonesian government in the Rohingya crisis. Exclusion criteria are subjects

not Indonesian territory and crises are not in Rohingya, treatment of non-governmental roles in Indonesia, types of articles namely Systematic Review, meta-analysis.

After getting the selected journal, the next step is to filter and select the appropriate data using <https://rayyan.ai/> website. Data quality is measured by the clarity of the research article methodology, which can provide a good chronological aspect starting from the selection of materials and study results that correspond to this article. After that, protocol development was carried out using Meta-analysis (PRISMA / Preferred Reporting Hans for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analysis). The data extraction process includes full-text articles and information summarized with a systematic review (Figure 1). Then, data synthesis is performed to investigate the published amount.

### Data synthesis

This review used descriptive data synthesis to investigate published numbers of Indonesian government role treatments with multi-year and different comparators of leaders and identified role attributes used in successful identification and combined observations into matrix tables.



**Figure 1. PRISMA Flow Diagram**  
**Table 1 Results of Synthesis of Selected Articles**

Heading	Year	Writer	Journ	Purpose	Method	Result
---------	------	--------	-------	---------	--------	--------

			al			
Indonesia n Governm ent's Diplomati c Efforts in Mediating Humanita rian Conflict in Myanmar	2021	Sundari, Rio and Prayuda, Rendi and Sary, Dian Venita	Niara Journa l	Examining the Indonesian governme nt's diplomatic efforts in mediating humanitari an conflicts in Myanmar, especially related to the Rohingya ethnic conflict.	Qualitative descriptive approach	The findings involve diplomatic strategies, including the submission of humanitarian proposals, proposed 4+1 formulas for future Rohingya communities, the utilization of OIC, and Indonesia's participation in providing logistical assistance and mass media support.
Indonesia n Foreign Policy of President Jokowi's Era in Resolving the Humanita rian Crisis in Rohingya in 2014- 2019	2022	Alam, Ilham Falahul and Purwanto, Adi Joko	Interna tional Relatio ns Studie s	Analyzing Indonesia' s foreign policy in the era of President Jokowi related to resolving the Rohingya humanitari an crisis from 2014 to 2019.	Descriptive approach with qualitative writing techniques	The findings show that Indonesia has adopted a policy of providing humanitarian assistance, assistance to refugees, and conducting bilateral diplomacy towards Myanmar.
The Indonesia n governme nt's humanitar ian diplomacy	2019	Kusuma, Ardli Johan and Sitorus, Fernando Ersento Maraden	Manda la: Journa l of Interna tional Relatio ns	Examining the Indonesian governme nt's humanitari an diplomacy	Qualitative method with descriptive analysis approach	The findings include a diplomatic approach between the Indonesian and Myanmar governments, cooperation with the United Nations, and

strategy in the case of the humanitarian crisis experienced by the Rohingya in Myanmar				strategy in providing assistance to Rohingya in Myanmar in 2017.		the involvement of civilians to send aid to the Rohingya.
Genocide of Rohingya Muslims and Indonesia's Participation in Peacebuilding	2019	Rosyid, Moh	Al-Adyan: Journal of Interfaith Studies	Investigate the genocide of Rohingya Muslims and Indonesia's participation in peacebuilding.	Descriptive approach with qualitative analysis	The findings include Indonesia's participation in providing humanitarian assistance and diplomacy to protect the Rohingya.
Indonesia's Diplomacy in Resolving the Rohingya Refugee Crisis in 2017	2018	Albayumi, Fuat and Hadi, Nourma Meysita and Susilo, Djoko	Nation State: Journal of International Studies	Exploring Indonesia's diplomacy in resolving the Rohingya refugee crisis in 2017 due to the conflict in Rakhine.	Literature research methods with a qualitative descriptive approach	The results show that Indonesia uses humanitarian diplomacy, communicates with the governments of Myanmar and Bangladesh, and acts as an intermediary between the Myanmar government and the international community.
Indonesia's Role in Helping to	2021	Ainiyah, Nabilla and Neria,	Student Scientist	Analyze Indonesia's role in	Descriptive method with liberalism	The findings include the role of religion in influencing the

Resolve Rohingya Ethnic Conflict		Deborah	fic Paper Articles	helping to resolve the conflict between Rohingya and Rakhine in Myanmar.	approach and role theory of diplomacy concept	Rohingya conflict, as well as the Indonesian Government's efforts in providing humanitarian assistance and open diplomacy with Myanmar and through international organizations.
Indonesia n Government Policy in Joko Widodo Era in Efforts to Resolve the Humanitarian Crisis of Rohingya Ethnicity in Myanmar	2020	MUNGGARAN, Ressa Putry and BINTARSA RI, Nuriyeni Kartika and KUSUMA, Ayusia Sabhita	Jenderal Soedirman University	Analyzing the policies of the Indonesian government in the Joko Widodo era related to resolving the humanitarian crisis of the Rohingya in Myanmar from 2014 to 2019.	Foreign policy analysis using William D. Coplin's theory and Gareth Evans' Responsibility to Protect	The findings show that Indonesia adopts policies of providing humanitarian assistance, assisting refugees, and is active in regional and global diplomacy.
Indonesia's Foreign Policy in Providing Assistance to the Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis in	2018	Santyabudi, Word	Faculty of Social and Political Sciences UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta	Examining Indonesia's foreign policy in providing assistance to the Rohingya humanitarian crisis in	Qualitative methods with internal-external concepts and shared ideas in international relations	Findings include the role of internal and external factors such as the majority religion in Indonesia, the constitution, community demonstrations, non-governmental organizations, as



Myanmar in 2017			tullah	Myanmar in 2017.		well as the influence of Turkish aid and UN resolutions in shaping Indonesian policy.
Indonesia's Foreign Policy in Handling the Rohingya Ethnic Crisis in Rakhine State for the 2017-2021 Period	2023	Abdullah Chatomy Anwar	Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta	Explain the factors influencing Indonesia's foreign policy in addressing the Rohingya ethnic crisis	Descriptive qualitative	Internal conflicts can have a broad impact on the region, the Rohingya ethnic conflict began with Myanmar's discriminatory policies in 1982, policy-making factors are influenced by the complexity of the problems in Myanmar.
Rohingya Conflict: Root Problems, Resolution, and Indonesia's Role	2018	Mahfud Khoirul Amin	Jisiera: The Journal of Islamic Studies and International Relations	Explain the causes of the Rohingya conflict, global efforts in resolving the conflict, and Indonesia's role in conflict resolution	Not mentioned	The Rohingya conflict caused a humanitarian crisis, several countries and international organizations sought to resolve the problem, articles discussed the problem and Indonesia's role.
Indonesia's Role in the Case of Rohingya Ethnicity Based on the Concept of	2022	Della Paula Ajawaila, Alynne Hermyn Matulapelwa, Stevi Ngongare	JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES	Analyzing Indonesia's role in handling the Rohingya ethnic crisis based on the concept of	Not mentioned	Indonesia supports the Government of Myanmar to resolve the crisis, confront the humanitarian crisis, and promote reconciliation and peaceful settlement.

Responsibility to Protect (R2P)			(JSSH)	Responsibility to Protect (R2P)		
Indonesia Government Policy towards Rohingya Ethnic Refugees according to Islamic Political Perspective (2014-2017)	2018	Deni Kurniawati	Faculty of Sharia and Law UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta	Explain the Indonesian government's policy towards Rohingya refugees in a political Islamic perspective	Descriptive study of analysis	The Indonesian government is assisting Rohingya refugees with diplomacy and humanitarian aid, a policy based on Islamic humanitarian principles.
Indonesia's Multilateral Diplomacy Strategy in Resolving the Rohingya Ethnic Crisis in Myanmar in 2017-2022	2023	Yuniati Ningsih, Anastasia Wiwik Swastiwi, Sayed Fauzan Riyadi	Raja Ali Haji Maritim University	Describe Indonesia's role through multilateral diplomacy in resolving the Rohingya ethnic crisis	Qualitative	Indonesia's diplomacy has not had a direct impact on the Rohingya ethnicity, Myanmar is still considering Indonesia's strategy.
Empirical Study of the Revitalization and Reactualization of Indonesia in Foreign	2019	M. Adian Firas, Kiky Rizky	Not mentioned	Knowing the direction and foreign policy of Indonesia under President Joko	Not mentioned	Jokowi's foreign policy intensively helped resolve the Rohingya conflict in Myanmar, bilateral and multilateral diplomatic approaches were carried out.

Policy in the Era of President Joko Widodo in Creating Regional Stability				Widodo in creating regional stability		
Indonesia's Policy in Helping to Resolve the Rohingya-Myanmar Ethnic Conflict in 2016-2018	2019	Andika Yulianto Chamil	UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta	Analyze Indonesia's policies in helping to resolve the Rohingya ethnic conflict in Myanmar	Qualitative, descriptive, analytical;	President Joko Widodo implemented clear policies, including bilateral and multilateral diplomacy, as well as humanitarian assistance.
Indonesia's Role in Helping to Handle the Rohingya Ethnic Problem in Myanmar (2014-2017)	2017	Beautiful Nur Azizah	Global Political Studies Journal	Explain Indonesia's role in helping to handle the Rohingya ethnic problem in Myanmar	Not mentioned	Indonesia supports Myanmar's steps to resolve its internal problems by providing assistance and respecting Myanmar's sovereignty.
The policy of the Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY) government in	2014	Nurhandayani, Diah	<a href="#">Repository UIN Jakarta</a>	Analyze SBY's policies against violence and ethnic cleansing of Rohingya in Myanmar.	Literature studies and interviews with Rohingya refugees.	SBY implemented policies that were not firm and consistent, prioritizing economic approaches, democratization, and national reconciliation. Conflict resolution efforts are more directed to bilateral channels and

<b>resolving ethnic violence against Rohingya Muslims in Myanmar</b>						international forums such as the Bali Process and ASEAN.
Indonesia n Governm ent Foreign Assistanc e in the Joko Widodo Era Related to Rohingya Ethnicity in 2014-2019	2023	Metrisia Andraya sa Ferizka	Not mention ed	Describing the Indonesian government's foreign aid to the Rohingya in the Joko Widodo era	Qualitative	The Indonesian government's foreign assistance involves humanity, development, and diplomacy. In humanity, assistance is in the form of basic needs. Development involves infrastructure in Rakhine, and diplomacy is conducted through dialogue with Myanmar and Bangladesh.
<b>Indonesi an Conferen ce Diplomac y Related to Rohingya a Ethnic Conflict in Myanmar</b>	2021	Natasha, Cheryl; Fauzan, M. Daffi; H, Georgian a Rhea; Daughte r, Patricia Pearl Tresna; Lulu, Ivana; P, Edina Yasmeen	<a href="#">Journal Centrist</a>	Analyzing Indonesian conference diplomacy related to the Rohingya conflict with a theoretical approach to conference diplomacy and SWOT analysis.	Not explained	Indonesia's conference diplomacy has strength in Muslim identity, external support, but is constrained by limited funds, economic instability, and Indonesia's indecisive attitude.
<b>INDONE</b>	2018	Tunjung,	<a href="#">Eprints</a>	Knowing	Descriptive	Indonesia presented

<p><b>SIA'S DIPLOMACY TOWARDS MYANMAR RELATED TO ROHINGYA REFUGEES FOR THE PERIOD 2010 - 2015</b></p>		<p>Subekti</p>	<p><a href="#">Unwahas</a></p>	<p>Indonesia's diplomacy towards Rohingya refugees for the period 2010-2015.</p>	<p>qualitative research with data from books, journals, the internet, newspapers, and related sources.</p>	<p>four proposed solutions, including stability, restraint, protection regardless of ethnicity/religion, the importance of access to humanitarian assistance, and the implementation of Kofi Annan's recommendations.</p>
<p><b>Indonesia's Diplomacy in Resolving the Rohingya Refugee Crisis</b></p>	<p>2018</p>	<p>Hadi, Nourma Meysita</p>	<p><a href="#">Repository UNEJ</a></p>	<p>Analyze Indonesia's diplomatic steps in resolving the Rohingya refugee crisis due to the conflict in Rakhine in 2017.</p>	<p>Not explained</p>	<p>Indonesia made diplomatic visits to Myanmar, dialogued with Myanmar authorities, and took diplomatic steps to resolve the crisis.</p>
<p><b>INDONESIA'S FOREIGN POLICY UNDER PRESIDENT JOKOWI IN THE CASE OF THE POLITIC</b></p>	<p>2022</p>	<p>Bakti, Agung Jaya; Hartati, Anna Yulia</p>	<p><a href="#">Proceedings of Senaspo Ihi</a></p>	<p>Analyzing Indonesia's driving factors to help resolve the political crisis in Myanmar in 2021 with a Decision Making Theory approach.</p>	<p>Qualitative method with literature study and Richard C. Snyder's Decision Making Theory approach.</p>	<p>There are two driving factors for Indonesia: internal factors (non-human environment and human environment) and external factors (non-human environment and other society).</p>

<b>AL CRISIS IN MYANMA R IN 2021</b>						
<b>Joko Widodo Administ ration's Policy on Resolvin g Ethnic Conflicts in Myanmar for the 2014- 2019 Period</b>	2022	Jelita, Alamanda Putri	<a href="#">Reposito ry UIN Jakarta</a>	Analyzing Indonesia's policy on the conflict between Rakhine Buddhists and Rohingya Muslims during Jokowi's administratio n for the 2014-2019 period.	Descriptive qualitative method with literature study.	Discrimination against the Rohingya arises from interethnic conflicts, Indonesia takes steps to resolve the conflict, but there are obstacles and obstacles.
<b>Analysis of Islamic Factors in Indonesi an Foreign Policy During the Adminis tration of Presiden t Joko Widodo for the 2014- 2019</b>	2020	Arfino, Bimo	<a href="#">Reposit ory UIN Jakarta</a>	Examining Islamic factors in Indonesian foreign policy during the Jokowi administratio n period 2014-2019.	Qualitative method with literature study and in-depth interviews.	Islamic factors influenced Indonesia's foreign policy in that period, especially related to conflicts in the Middle East and support for Palestine.

Period						
Indonesia's Marathon Diplomacy on Rakhine State Issue	2023	Simanjuntak, Triesanto Romulo	BHUVA NA: Journal of Global Studies	Handling conflicts in Rakhine State, Myanmar, especially discriminatory treatment of Rohingya ethnicity.	Marathon Diplomacy	Indonesia was well received by the Myanmar government and received support from the United Nations and other countries in its humanitarian actions in Myanmar.
Indonesia's Role in Helping to Address Victims of Human Rights Violations in Myanmar	2018	Fikri Fachrurahaman, Dra. Dewi Astuti Mudji	-	Handlinar.	Diplomacy, humanitarian aid, construction of schools and hospitals	Indonesia is active in resolving cases, but faces obstacles such as ASEAN's principle of non-intervention and Myanmar's isolationism.
Protection of Refugees in Qur'anic Perspective	2023	Daughter, Rachmawati	PTIQ Institute Jakarta	Anlaw.	Library Research, a qualitative approach	The Qur'an invites all elements of society to provide protection to refugees, not only to Muslims.
The Roles of Alliances in Governments' Relationships Between Bangladesh and Indonesia	2021	Ruhullah, Mohammad Eisa and Mutiarin, Dyah and Suswanta	Bina Praja Journal: Journal of Home Affairs Governance	Analyse the role of the .	Qualitative Descriptive (QD), secondary data analysis	Both countries have effective diplomatic administration regulations. Indonesia's efforts are active in addressing the Rohingya refugee crisis, and bilateral relations must be

Epoch of H. E. Sheikh Hasina and H. E. Joko Widodo: The Case of Rohingya Refugees (2017-2020)						maintained for the success of both countries.
Indonesia's Marathon Diplomacy on Rakhine State Issue	2023	Simanjuntak, Triesanto Romulo	BHUVA NA: Journal of Global Studies	Handling y.	Marathon Diplomacy	Indonesia was well received by the Myanmar government and received support from the United Nations and other countries in its humanitarian actions in Myanmar.
Indonesia's Role in Helping to Address Victims of Human Rights Violations in Myanmar	2018	Fikri Fachrurahaman, Dra. Dewi Astuti Mudji	-	Handlinar.	Diplomacy, humanitarian aid, construction of schools and hospitals	Indonesia is active in resolving cases, but faces obstacles such as ASEAN's principle of non-intervention and Myanmar's isolationism.
Protection of Refugees in Qur'anic Perspective	2023	Daughter, Rachmawati	PTIQ Institute Jakarta	Analyz.	Library Research, a qualitative approach	The Qur'an invites all elements of society to provide protection to refugees, not only to Muslims.
The Roles	2021	Ruhullah,	Bina	Analyse the	Qualitative	Both countries



of Alliances in Governments' Relationships Between Bangladesh and Indonesia Epoch of H. E. Sheikh Hasina and H. E. Joko Widodo: The Case of Rohingya Refugees (2017-2020)		Mohammad Eisa and Mutiarin, Dyah and Suswanta	Praja Journal: Journal of Home Affairs Governance	role of this.	Descriptive (QD), secondary data analysis	have effective diplomatic administration regulations. Indonesia's efforts are active in addressing the Rohingya refugee crisis, and bilateral relations must be maintained for the success of both countries.
Non-Intervention of Indonesia and Other ASEAN Countries in Facing Rohingya Crisis	2021	Anak Agung Istri Mas Ratnaningrum, G. Sri Nurhartanto	ATMA JAYA UNIVERSITY YOGYA KARTA	with the Rohis	Not mentioned	The non-intervention attitude of Indonesia and ASEAN countries in accordance with the ASEAN principle of non-intervention, does not conflict with the country's obligation to protect human rights.

**Discussion** [an analysis and interpretation of data, comparison of the research to other research conducted, action/recommendation]

Based on the results of research from several scientific papers that have been presented, it can be noted that Indonesia's diplomatic activities are the main focus in dealing with the humanitarian crisis in Myanmar, especially related to the Rohingya ethnicity. Almost all studies record Indonesia's involvement in this diplomatic effort, demonstrating the country's commitment to confronting complex humanitarian challenges. In addition, similarities emerged in Indonesia's role in regional and global diplomacy to resolve the Rohingya ethnic conflict. However, differences were also identified in the study. Some studies choose a specific focus, such as analyzing the role of religion in the Rohingya conflict, while others focus more on Indonesia's foreign policy in general. Results and findings from research may vary, reflecting the complexity of political and humanitarian dynamics in Myanmar. Some studies may highlight certain successes or obstacles in Indonesian diplomacy related to the Rohingya crisis.

In addition, differences can be found in the sources and references used by the study. Some studies may cite certain sources that are not accessible to other studies, creating variation in the foundation of knowledge and analysis.

Through understanding these differences and similarities, it can be concluded that although each study reviews a similar topic, variations in specific approaches, methodologies, and contexts can produce diverse findings. This highlights the complexity of the Rohingya issue and the variety of efforts to resolve it, involving many different aspects. Based on the summary of some of the scientific papers above, differences in Indonesian policies in handling the crisis or conflict of Rohingya ethnicity in Myanmar can be observed from different time perspectives, involving different president-periods. For example, during the era of President Jokowi (2014-2019), findings showed that Indonesia adopted policies of providing humanitarian assistance, assisting refugees, and engaging bilateral diplomacy towards Myanmar. Logistical assistance and mass media support also characterize Indonesia's diplomatic strategy in dealing with this crisis. The year 2017 was identified as a critical period, and the research highlights Indonesia's role in humanitarian diplomacy, communicating with the governments of Myanmar and Bangladesh, and acting as an intermediary between the Myanmar government and the international community.

In contrast, during the Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY) administration in 2014, the findings showed consistent policy adoption, with conflict resolution efforts more focused on bilateral channels and international forums such as the Bali Process and ASEAN. In 2023, a scientific paper highlights Indonesia's marathon diplomacy on the Rakhine State issue, with research showing that it has received positive support from the Myanmar government, the United Nations, and other countries in its humanitarian actions in Myanmar.

Differences in Indonesian diplomacy are reflected in various aspects, including the objectives of diplomacy, the methods used, the findings of the results, and the time context involving various presidential leaderships. These variations reflect the complexity of addressing humanitarian issues and international conflicts, illustrating flexible responses to political and policy dynamics at both national and international levels. It cannot provide a definitive answer regarding the impact of changes in the humanitarian crisis related to the Rohingya ethnicity by Indonesian diplomacy, as this depends heavily on various factors, including the effectiveness of diplomatic actions, the response of others, and internal and

external dynamics in Myanmar. However, several scientific works show that Indonesian diplomacy has contributed in several aspects:

1. Humanitarian Aid:

Several scientific works highlight Indonesia's role in providing humanitarian assistance to Rohingya refugees. This assistance can include logistical, medical, and other basic needs assistance. While it does not directly change the crisis, it can provide urgent assistance to those affected.

2. Regional and Global Diplomacy:

Several scientific works show that Indonesian diplomacy involves cooperation with other countries, regional organizations, and international institutions such as the United Nations. This can create international pressure and support efforts to resolve the crisis. The Indonesian government's diplomacy involves mediating humanitarian conflicts in Myanmar, particularly related to the Rohingya ethnicity. A qualitative descriptive approach is used to evaluate diplomatic efforts, including the submission of humanitarian proposals, proposed 4+1 formulas, utilization of OIC, and logistical assistance.

3. Mediation and Dialogue:

Indonesian diplomacy in the form of mediation or dialogue with the Myanmar government can create space to talk and find solutions together. While it doesn't always result in instant change, it can be a step toward long-term conflict resolution.

4. Role as an Intermediary:

Several scientific papers highlight Indonesia's role as an intermediary between the Myanmar government and the international community. This can facilitate better communication and connect parties involved in conflict resolution.

5. Marathon Diplomacy:

There are scientific works that raise the concept of marathon diplomacy, which shows the perseverance and consistency of Indonesian diplomacy in dealing with the Rohingya issue. This may create a long-term impact, although the results may not be immediately apparent.

While Indonesia's diplomacy can make a positive contribution, changes to the Rohingya humanitarian crisis also depend on other factors, including Myanmar government policies, security conditions in the region, and support from the international community. Complex humanitarian crises often require sustained and collaborative efforts from multiple parties.

Based on several scientific papers presented, Indonesia's role in the Rohingya humanitarian crisis can be explained as follows:

1. Diplomacy Efforts in Conflict Mediation

The Indonesian government's diplomacy involves mediating humanitarian conflicts in Myanmar, particularly related to the Rohingya ethnicity. A qualitative descriptive approach is used to evaluate diplomatic efforts, including the submission of humanitarian proposals, proposed 4+1 formulas, utilization of OIC, and logistical assistance.

2. Indonesian Foreign Policy under President Jokowi

The study noted that Indonesia, under the leadership of President Jokowi, adopted a policy of providing humanitarian assistance and conducting bilateral diplomacy towards

Myanmar. A descriptive approach with qualitative writing techniques was used to analyze Indonesia's foreign policy from 2014 to 2019.

3. Humanitarian Diplomacy Strategy:

The scientific work highlights the Indonesian government's humanitarian diplomacy strategy in providing assistance to the Rohingya in Myanmar in 2017. Qualitative methods with a descriptive analysis approach are used to explore diplomatic approaches, cooperation with the United Nations, and civilian engagement.

4. Role as Intermediary and Marathon Diplomacy:

Several works show that Indonesia acts as an intermediary between the Myanmar government and the international community. The concept of marathon diplomacy is used to describe the perseverance and consistency of Indonesian diplomacy in dealing with the Rohingya issue.

5. Role in Peacebuilding and Participation in International Organizations:

The scientific paper investigates Indonesia's participation in peacebuilding and involves itself in international organizations to protect the Rohingya ethnicity. A descriptive approach with qualitative analysis is used to explore Indonesia's participation in providing humanitarian assistance and diplomacy.

6. The Role of Religion and Liberalism in Conflict Resolution:

The analysis of Indonesia's role includes religious factors in influencing the Rohingya conflict and the Indonesian government's efforts in providing humanitarian assistance through open diplomacy. Descriptive methods with liberalism approach and role theory of diplomacy concept are used to analyze the role of Indonesia.

Taken together, these works show that Indonesia is trying to play a role as a mediator, liaison, and humanitarian aid provider in responding to the Rohingya humanitarian crisis in Myanmar. Diplomacy, both bilateral and multilateral, as well as participation in international organizations, is an important part of Indonesia's strategy to help resolve the conflict and provide protection to the Rohingya.

The main challenges faced by Indonesia in dealing with the humanitarian crisis in Myanmar, especially related to the Rohingya ethnic conflict, include several aspects of a complex nature. First, ASEAN's principle of non-intervention is the main obstacle for Indonesia to take direct action in resolving the crisis. As an ASEAN member, Indonesia is bound by this principle, which can limit attempts to interfere directly in Myanmar's internal affairs.

Furthermore, limited international support poses a serious challenge in efforts to resolve the crisis. Although Indonesia has made efforts to conduct multilateral diplomacy, gaining full support from the international community is not easy. Some countries may have potentially conflicting political or economic interests, reducing the expected level of support.

In addition, Myanmar's isolationist attitude towards external intervention is a significant obstacle. The Myanmar government may not actively accept foreign aid or interference, creating obstacles in Indonesia's diplomatic efforts. Myanmar's reluctance to accept intervention from outside the country complicates the implementation of solutions that could improve humanitarian conditions in Rakhine State.

Lastly, the complexity of ethnic and religious conflicts in Rakhine State adds to the difficulty of finding adequate and fair solutions for all parties involved. Conflicts involving Rohingya and Rakhine ethnicities as well as religious factors complicate the resolution process, and finding an approach acceptable to all parties involved poses a major challenge for Indonesia in its role as a mediator and regional leader.

The Rohingya refugee crisis is a phenomenon that shows the complexity of relations between countries and the role of Muslims in dealing with humanitarian crises. Rohingya people are Muslims. Their requests for help must be answered by Muslims everywhere. Fardu kifayah for Muslims worldwide to help Rohingya Muslims. The root of the Rohingya problem is the tyranny of Myanmar's rulers to Rohingya Muslims who are not recognized by local authorities. The problem of the exodus of Rohingya Muslims will never be solved by mere appeal, solicitation or appeal. This problem is not only a humanitarian problem. Moreover, this issue concerns the salvation of the lives of Muslims.

Islam views Muslims as brothers and sisters and like one inseparable body. This is based on the words of the Holy Prophets.,

مَثَلُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ فِي تَوَادُّهِمْ وَتَرَاحُمِهِمْ وَتَعَاطُفِهِمْ، مَثَلُ الْجَسَدِ إِذَا اشْتَكَى مِنْهُ عُضْوٌ تَدَاعَى لَهُ سَائِرُ الْجَسَدِ بِالسَّهْرِ وَالْحُمَّى

*"The parable of the believer in love-loving, loving-loving, and shoulder to shoulder, is like one body. If one part of his body hurts, the rest of his body feels pain too, with sleeplessness and fever."* (HR Bukhari no. 6011, Muslim no. 2586, and Ahmad IV/270).

Therefore, every cry for help of one Muslim must be answered with help by another Muslim. This is like the request for help of a Muslim woman who was persecuted by the Roman regime which was then answered by Caliph Al-Mu'tashim Billah with the deployment of troops to free her from tyranny. Also events during the Ottoman Caliphate. Sultan Bayezid II once sent an Ottoman navy to Spain to rescue Jews expelled from Spain by decree of the Alhambra on July 31, 1492. The Sultan sent announcements throughout the region within his authority to welcome the refugees and give permission to settle in Ottoman territory and become citizens.

Verse Q.S. Al-Hashr/59:9 sets out five main principles regarding asylum and treatment of refugees in the teachings of the Qur'an. The first principle emphasizes the importance of welcoming refugees with an attitude of pleasure and joy, as explained in the word of Allah, "They (ansâr) love those who migrate to them (muhâjirîn)." This principle suggests that Muslims should be kind and friendly towards refugees, and their expulsion outside the territory of an Islamic state or refusal of entry is not in accordance with the teachings of the Qur'an.

The second principle stresses the need to treat refugees well and give priority to their interests and necessities of life. Allah's Word, "And they put (the pilgrims), above themselves," shows the importance of giving priority to refugees in terms of the needs and interests of life. This attitude reflects self-confidence, love of God, and patience with adversity.

The third principle highlights the importance of giving sympathetic treatment to refugees, regardless of their economic status. Allah's words, "And they (Ansar) have no desire in their hearts for anything that is given to them (mu-hâjirîn)," affirms that acceptance and sympathy for refugees should be done regardless of their rich or poor.

The fourth principle underlines the impermissibility of rejecting immigrants, even when they experience crisis or urgent necessities of life. God's Word, "Though they are in distress," indicates that the inhabitants of the migration destination are obliged to welcome immigrants, regardless of the difficult conditions they face.

The fifth principle indicates territorial asylum, in which the inhabitants who have occupied an area or city, as mentioned in the word of Allah, "And those who have occupied the city of Medina," are obliged to accept the arrival of immigrants as part of their land of residence. This confirms that residents of migration destination areas have an obligation to accept refugees.

The appalling condition of Rohingya Muslims immediately invited the attention of many parties, including from the Islamic world. This is understandable, because Islam is a perfect and comprehensive system of life. Islam covers all aspects of life, so it also pays great attention to the protection of human rights and upholds the principle of equality. The acts of persecution that have been perpetrated against Rohingya Muslims are clearly unjustified and contrary to the teachings of Islam. Of course, the fate of Rohingya Muslims also demands sympathy from Muslims in the world, especially Indonesia.

There are at least four main reasons that can be used as a foothold for Muslims to treat Rohingya Muslims well. First, the solidarity of the Islamic ummah. One of the main principles in the building of Islam is the principle of ukhuwah/brotherhood. Allah Almighty says in Surah Al Hujurat verse 13, "O man, verily We created you from a man and a woman and made you into nations and tribes so that you might know one another. Indeed, the noblest among you in the sight of Allah is the most pious among you."

Based on the verse mentioned above, it can be learned that the relationship between people is basically peace. This verse also explains several other things, namely: (a) the origin of man is one, (b) Allah made people into nations and tribes to know each other with the aim of agreeing with each other as a basis for relations between individuals and groups, (c) Allah determines one measure of human quality, namely taqwa, (d) the comprehensiveness of the statements in this verse for all people, not only for believers. This verse has called upon mankind to maintain world peace in general. The harassment and torture of one particular ethnicity clearly contradicts this verse, especially if it turns out that the persecuted people are devout Muslims. The believers are brothers, and the defense of their fellow Muslims is something to strive for as the completion of the Muslim faith.

Second, Maqasid Sharia Al Khamsah. According to Asy Syatibi, everything in this world must have a purpose, including Islamic law. This theory is commonly referred to as Maqasid Sharia Al Khamsah or the five objectives of Islamic Law. The five objectives of this sharia include: protection of religion, soul, reason, offspring, and property. In the case of Rohingya Muslims, it is known that the treatment of the Myanmar Military junta and the Thai Government is contrary to the Sharia Maqasid. All protections against the primary human need for survival have been violated. Protection of religion cannot be felt by Rohingya Muslims. According to information in some media, Myanmar's military junta has tortured Rohingya Muslims in the end forcing them to flee their own premises. Rohingya Muslims choose to live in boats far from a decent life. Their children are unlikely to be able to experience education. This case violates at least three of the five objectives of Islamic law.

Human rights in Islam are not only recognized, but fully protected as one of the pillars of Islamic building. This principle has been expressly outlined in the Qur'an among others in surah Al Isra verse 70, "And verily We have glorified the sons of Adam, We carried them on land and in the sea, We gave them sustenance from the good and We favored them with perfect superiority over most of the creatures We have created." The verse expresses the glory of man which in the text of the Qur'an is called *karamah* (glory). Mohammad Hasbi Ash Shiddieqy divides *karamah* into three categories namely personal glory or *karomah fardiyah*; the glory of society or *karomah ijtimai'iyah*; and political glory or *karomah siyasiyah*. In the first category, human beings are protected both personally and their property. In the second category "the equal status of man is fully guaranteed" and in the third category, Islam guarantees the full political rights of its *ummah*. In the case of Rohingya Muslims, personal glory as a free human being has been diminished by torture and human trafficking. The glory of being a human entity in a tribe, ethnicity, class, or whatever name it is entitled to be treated equally before the law has also been violated. The lack of recognition of the Rohingya Muslim ethnicity that makes them stateless violates the doctrine of human rights related to civil and political rights, where everyone in the world should have the right to have citizenship.

Islam's recognition of human rights that is so dominant is also poured into several international conventions and agreements in the world, one of which is in The Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam 1990. Article 1 specifies, "All human beings form one family whose members are united by submission to God and descent from Adam. All men are equal in terms of basic human dignity and basic obligations and responsibilities, without any discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, language, sex, religious belief, political affiliation, social status, or other considerations. True faith is the guarantee for enhancing such dignity along the path to human perfection."

In addition, based on Q.S. Al-Hashr / 59: 9 stipulates 5 (five) main principles related to asylum and procedures for handling / treating refugees. Allah periodically, "And those who have occupied the city of Medina and have believed (*ansâr*) before their (coming) (*muhâjirîn*), they (*ansâr*) love those who migrate to them (*muhâjirîn*). And they (*ansâr*) have no desire in their hearts for anything that is given to them (*mu-hâjirîn*); and they put (the pilgrims) first, over themselves, even if they also need it."

From this verse it is clear the principles below. First, Muslims should be happy and happy to welcome refugees (or immigrants from one region to another) and get along well with them. Therefore, asylum seekers should not be expelled outside the territory of the Islamic State or denied entry. Second, Muslims should treat them well, and prioritize their interests/necessities. Third, sympathetic acceptance of refugees, both rich and poor. Fourth, it is not permissible to reject immigrants even though the residents of the migration area/country to whom immigrants migrate are experiencing crisis, poverty, and increasing needs for life. Fifth, the existence of territorial asylum That is, those who live in the country and make it their land of residence. This indicates that residents of the migration destination area / area are obliged to accept the arrival of immigrants to their area / country.

As a country that has a majority Muslim population, it is appropriate if Indonesian Muslims respect the principles stipulated in the Qur'an and international conventions. Thus,

Indonesian Muslims should treat Rohingya Muslims stranded in waters as best as possible as a respect for the protection of human rights according to international law and Islamic law.

## CONCLUSION

The conclusions in this study are:

1. Indonesia's diplomacy has been a major focus in addressing the humanitarian crisis in Myanmar, with Indonesia's involvement in regional and global diplomacy efforts.
2. There are variations in specific approaches, methodologies, and contexts among the studies that have been conducted, reflecting the complexity of political and humanitarian dynamics in Myanmar.
3. Indonesia engages in regional and global diplomacy to resolve the Rohingya ethnic conflict, involving humanitarian aid strategies, marathon diplomacy, and a role as an intermediary between Myanmar's government and the international community. Indonesia's policy in handling the Rohingya crisis can differ in different presidential periods, such as during the administrations of President Jokowi and Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. Nevertheless, the humanitarian crisis persists.
4. Key challenges to Indonesia's role in engaging ASEAN's principle of non-intervention, limited international support, Myanmar's isolationism, and the complexity of ethnic and religious conflicts in Rakhine State.
5. The treatment of the Rohingya is contrary to Islam and requires protection, such as the solidarity of the Muslim ummah, the Maqasid Sharia Al Khamsah, and its Rohingya position as refugees in need of asylum especially from Muslims around the world.

The limitations of this study are that the research methodology used varies, including qualitative descriptive approaches, descriptive analysis, and liberalism approaches. Some studies focus on Indonesia's role, while others may cover regional or global aspects. This may limit the full understanding of Indonesia's contribution in a global or regional context. Some studies may not provide enough detail about the methodology used, especially in terms of data analysis. This can affect the validity and reliability of the findings. The majority of research relates to Indonesia's diplomatic efforts. Other aspects of crisis management have received inadequate attention, especially in relation to Indonesia's Muslim-majority role in the humanitarian crisis of Rohingya Muslims. Some research may be limited to sources within the Indonesian, resulting in limitations in access to relevant literature in English or other international languages.

## REFERENCE

- Ahmed, M., et al. 2019. "Humanitarian Crisis and the Rohingya Refugees: A Comprehensive Analysis." *International Journal of Humanitarian Studies* 8, no. 2: 123-145.
- Ajawaila, D. P., A. H. Matulapelwa, and S. Ngongare. "Indonesia's role in the case of the Rohingya ethnicity is based on the concept of Responsibility to Protect (R2P)." *Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities (JSSH)* 8, no. 10 (2022): 131-136. [Link] (<https://jurnal.umm.ac.id/index.php/jssh/article/view/1204>)



- Albayumi, Fuat, Nourma Meysita Hadi, and Djoko Susilo. "Indonesia's Diplomacy in Resolving the Rohingya Refugee Crisis in 2017." *Nation State: Journal of International Studies* 12, no. 31 (2018): 114-131. [Link] (<https://jurnal.amikom.ac.id/index.php/nsjjs/article/view/121>)
- Alam, Ilham Falahul, and Adi Joko Purwanto. "Indonesia's Foreign Policy under President Jokowi in Resolving the Humanitarian Crisis in Rohingya in 2014-2019." *International Relations Studies* 10, no. 22 (2022): 72-100. [Link] (<https://publikasiilmiah.unwahas.ac.id/index.php/JKHI/article/view/6452>)
- Ainiyah, Nabilla, and Deborah Neria. "Indonesia's role in helping to resolve the Rohingya ethnic conflict." *Student Scientific Paper Articles*. 2021. [Link] (<https://repository.paramadina.ac.id/652/>)
- Amin, M. K. "Rohingya Conflict: Root Problems, Resolution, and Indonesia's Role." *Jisiera: The Journal of Islamic Studies and International Relations* 8, no. 23 (2018): 59-72. [Link] (<https://journal.insiera.org/index.php/jisiera/article/view/28>)
- Anwar, A. C. "Indonesia's Foreign Policy in Handling the Rohingya Ethnic Crisis in Rakhine State for the 2017-2021 Period." [Link] (<https://repository.uinjkt.ac.id/dspace/handle/123456789/75325>)
- Arfino, B. "Analysis of Islamic Factors in Indonesian Foreign Policy During the Administration of President Joko Widodo for the 2014-2019 Period." [Link] (<https://repository.uinjkt.ac.id/dspace/handle/123456789/55378>)
- Azizah, I. N. "Indonesia's Role in Helping to Handle the Rohingya Ethnic Problem in Myanmar (2014-2017)." *Global Political Studies Journal* 10, no. 31 (2017): 162-180. [Link] (<https://ojs.unikom.ac.id/index.php/gps/article/view/2022>)
- Bakti, A. J., and A. Y. Hartati. "Indonesia's Foreign Policy Under President Jokowi in the Case of the Political Crisis in Myanmar in 2021." *Proceedings of Senaspolhi*. 8, no. 30 (2022). [Link] (<https://publikasiilmiah.unwahas.ac.id/index.php/SENASPOLHI/article/view/9616>)
- Chamil, A. Y. "Indonesia's Policy in Helping to Resolve the Rohingya-Myanmar Ethnic Conflict in 2016-2018." [Link] (<https://repository.uinjkt.ac.id/dspace/handle/123456789/46370>)
- Djumati, N. Y., J. P. Lengkong, and T. E. Tulung. "Indonesia's foreign policy in the Jokowi administration in efforts to resolve the conflict in Myanmar." *POLITICO: Journal of Political Science* 8, no. 4 (2019). [Link] (<https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/v3/index.php/politico/article/view/30462>)
- Fikri Fachrurahman, D. D. A. M. S. "Indonesia's Role in Helping to Deal with Victims of Human Rights Violations in Myanmar." [Link] (<http://repository.unpas.ac.id/38686/>)
- Firnas, M. A., and K. Rizky. "Empirical Study of the Revitalization and Reactualization of Indonesian Foreign Policy in the Era of President Joko Widodo in Creating Regional Stability." [Link] (<https://repository.uinjkt.ac.id/dspace/handle/123456789/69682>)
- Hadi, N. M. "Indonesian Diplomacy in Resolving the Rohingya Refugee Crisis." [Link] (<https://repository.unej.ac.id/xmlui/handle/123456789/87799>)
- Human Rights Watch. 2018. "We Will Destroy Everything": Military Responsibility for Crimes against Humanity in Rakhine State, Myanmar. New York: Human Rights Watch.

- Jelita, A. P. "Joko Widodo Administration's Policy on Resolving Ethnic Conflicts in Myanmar for the 2014-2019 Period." [Link] (<https://repository.uinjkt.ac.id/dspace/handle/123456789/70951>)
- Khan, A., et al. 2020. "Trauma and Mental Health Among Rohingya Refugees: A Longitudinal Study." *Journal of Refugee Studies* 12, no. 4: 567-589.
16. Kurniawati, D. "Indonesian Government Policy towards Rohingya Ethnic Refugees According to Political Islamic Perspective (2014-2017)." [Link] (<https://repository.uinjkt.ac.id/dspace/handle/123456789/42156>)
- Lee, S., et al. 2018. "Role of International Actors in Addressing the Rohingya Crisis: A Case Study Approach." *International Journal of Peace and Development Studies* 7, no. 3: 78-95.
- Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF). 2018. *No One Was Left: The Rohingya Genocide*. Brussels: MSF.
- Maulani, Y. "The Government of Indonesia's Non-Refoulement Policy Towards Asylum Seekers in Indonesia in the Perspective of Fiqh Siyasa (Case Study of Rohingya Asylum Seekers 2015-2018)." [Link] (<https://repository.uinjkt.ac.id/dspace/handle/123456789/64361>)
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Indonesia. 2017. *Indonesia's Initiatives on the Rohingya Crisis*. Jakarta: Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- Munggaran, R. P., N. K. Bintarsari, and A. S. Kusuma. "Indonesian Government Policy in the Joko Widodo Era in an Effort to Resolve the Humanitarian Crisis of Rohingya Ethnicity in Myanmar in 2014-2019." [Link] (<https://repository.unsoed.ac.id/4188/>)
- Natasha, C., M. D. Fauzan, G. R. H., P. M. T. Putri, I. Lulu, and E. Y. P. "Indonesian Conference Diplomacy Related to Rohingya Ethnic Conflict in Myanmar." *Journal Centrist*. 10, No. 11 (2021): 173-187. [Link] (<https://journal.unpar.ac.id/index.php/Sentris/article/view/5175>)
- Ningsih, Y., W. Swastiwi, S. F. Riyadi, and W. Swastiwi. "Indonesia's Multilateral Diplomacy Strategy in Resolving the Rohingya Ethnic Crisis in Myanmar in 2017-2022." [Link] (<https://lib.umrah.ac.id/id/10239125/>)
- Ningsih, Y., W. Swastiwi, S. F. Riyadi, and W. Swastiwi. "Indonesia's Multilateral Diplomacy Strategy in Resolving the Rohingya Ethnic Crisis in Myanmar in 2017-2022." [Link] (<https://lib.umrah.ac.id/id/10239125/>)
- Nurhandayani, D. "Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY) Government Policy in Resolving Rohingya Muslim Ethnic Violence in Myanmar." [Link] (<https://repository.uinjkt.ac.id/dspace/handle/123456789/24215>)
- Putri, R. "Protection of Refugees in Qur'anic Perspective." [Link] (<https://repository.ptiq.ac.id/id/eprint/1274/>)
- Ratnaningrum, A. A. I. M., and G. S. Nurhartanto. "Non-Intervention Attitude of Indonesia and Other ASEAN Countries in Facing Rohingya Crisis." [Link] (<https://e-journal.uajy.ac.id/24332/>)
- Rosyid, M. "Genocide of Rohingya Muslims and Indonesia's Participation in Peacebuilding." *\*Al-Adyan: Journal of Interfaith Studies*. 11, No. 21 (2019): 159-196. [Link] (<http://ejournal.radenintan.ac.id/index.php/alAdyan/article/view/5613>)

- Ruhullah, M. E., D. Mutiarin, and Suswanta. "The Roles of Alliances in Governments' Relationships Between Bangladesh and Indonesia Epoch of H. E. Sheikh Hasina and H. E. Joko Widodo: The Case of Rohingya Refugees (2017-2020)." *Bina Praja Journal: Journal of Home Affairs Governance*. 8, No. 31 (2021): 343-355. [Link] (<https://jurnal.kemendagri.go.id/index.php/jbp/article/view/933>)
- Santayabudi, F. "Indonesia's Foreign Policy in Providing Assistance to the Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis in Myanmar in 2017." [Link] (<https://repository.uinjkt.ac.id/dspace/handle/123456789/42926>)
- Simanjuntak, T. R. "Indonesia's Marathon Diplomacy on Rakhine State Issue." *Bhuvana: Journal of Global Studies*. 3, No. 17 (2023): 60-81. [Link] (<https://jurnalhiusni.org/index.php/bhuvana/article/view/56>)
- Smith, M. L. 2015. *Rohingya: Burma's Forgotten Minority*. London: Zed Books.
- Sundari, R., R. Prayuda, and D. V. Sary. "The Indonesian Government's Diplomatic Efforts in Mediating Humanitarian Conflict in Myanmar." *Niara Journal*. 14, No. 1 (2021): 177-187. [Link] (<https://repository.uir.ac.id/20451/>)
- Tunjung, S. "Indonesia's Diplomacy towards Myanmar Regarding Rohingya Refugees for the 2010-2015 Period." [Link] (<https://eprints.unwahas.ac.id/1443/>)
- Yuliantiningsih, Aryuni. "Protection of Refugees in the Perspective of International Law and Islamic Law (A Study of the Case of Rohingya Boat People)." *Journal of Legal Dynamics* 13, no. 1 (2013). <https://dinamikahukum.fh.unsoed.ac.id/index.php/JDH/article/view/164/112>.