The Strategy of Indonesian Diplomacy Efforts and National Political Interests in the Ethnic Rohingya Refugee Conflict

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Article Info	Abstract
Received : 2021-05-18 Accepted : 2021-07-10 Published : 2021-07-30	The tragedy of ethnic Rohingya stems from the discriminatory treatment experienced decades ago in Myanmar. The lack of attention from the international community and humanitarian aid efforts for the Rohingya ethnic group in Myanmar has resulted in the wave of refugees fleeing from Myanmar to other countries is increasing, causing a sense of insecurity and instability in the region, especially South and Southeast Asia. This article aims to look at Indonesia's diplomacy strategy and Indonesia's national interests in the ASEAN region towards resolving the Rohingya ethnic conflict. This research observes Indonesia's national interest in this issue using a realism approach. The research was conducted using qualitative methods through literature studies and These data are analyzed, then described, or interpreted to obtain a complete picture of the answers to the problems under study. The results of the study found that the Indonesian government used a humanitarian diplomacy strategy as a bridge towards resolving cases of the Rohingya ethnicity in Myanmar. It was also found that Indonesia's interests in resolving Rohingya ethnic refugees have an interest in the security and political aspect, not just morality. Indonesia's humanitarian diplomacy role as a driver of democracy has been well received not only by the junta community but also by the international community.
Key words: conflict, rohingya, myanmar, indonesia, diplomacy, realism, national interest	

INTRODUCTION

Ethnic conflicts are not a new phenomenon in international relations. The Rohingya case is one of the ethnic conflicts that have occurred in Myanmar until now have not been resolved. The tragedy of ethnic Rohingya stems from the discriminatory treatment he experienced decades ago in Myanmar. About 100,000 Rohingya were slaughtered and their living space was narrowed. This ethnicity also gets experiences verbal and nonverbal discrimination. As a consequence of this phenomenon, thousands of Rohingya people fled to neighboring countries such as Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, and Bangladesh (Pradityo, 2020).

The humanitarian crisis that hit the Rohingya ethnicity can be said to be the worst humanitarian crisis because so far, the Myanmar government considers the Rohingya as illegal citizens making it increasingly difficult for refugees to get asylum in the destination country. They are isolated from the community and tend to face violence rather than help from the host country. This can occur because not all countries to which refugees have signed and ratified the Convention on Refugees and its protocols and pressures the Rohingya people so that it causes an increasing number of victims, then it becomes imperative to immediately resolve this conflict (Sadewa, 2019).

The lack of attention from the international community and humanitarian aid efforts for the Rohingya ethnic group in Myanmar has resulted the wave of refugees fleeing from Myanmar to other countries is increasing, causing a sense of insecurity and instability in the Region, especially South and Southeast Asia. Since 2017 the number of victims of violence against the Rohingya ethnicity has increased and is much higher than the official figure issued

by the Myanmar government. According to MSF (*Medecins Sans Frontieres*) around 647,000 Rohingya people fled to Bangladesh and it is estimated that around 9,000 Rohingya Muslims died in Myanmar. MSF mentioned survey data from August 25 to September 2017 that some of the deaths of Rohingya people due to violence perpetrated by the Myanmar government were found that 69.4% of Rohingya were shot, 8.8% had their houses burnt, 5% were beaten, then 2.6% of sexual violence and the last 0.3 was detained or kidnapped (BBC Indonesia, 2017). As a result, Rohingya refugees try to travel along the sea with migrants from Bangladesh to areas with more stable and safer economies such as Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and places that have a coastline and are close to Myanmar. Complete is shown in the following table.

Table 1. Estimated movement of Rohingya refugees to main countries of asylum (2012- 2019)

Year	Status	Number of People
2012	Evacuate	17,500
2013	Evacuate to Malaysia and India	41,500
2014	Evacuate to Malaysia and India	44,500
2015	Evacuate	21,00
2016	Evacuate to Bangladesh	44,000
2017	Evacuate	700,000
2018	Evacuate	1.431.816
2019	Evacuate	1.534.500

Source: (UNHCR, 2016)

The data tabulation above shows that the indication of violence perpetrated by the Myanmar government against the Rohingya ethnicity is very high. The presence of Rohingya refugees will certainly be a dilemma for Southeast Asian countries. especially the countries they stopover. On the one hand, accepting refugees is a form of humanity, but on the other hand, the presence of refugees will be a new problem for their country internally (Parmar et al., 2019). This condition is what makes the humanitarian crisis problem for the Rohingya difficult to resolve, so that years until now this conflict has not been resolved completely.

In the context of Indonesia, as a country that is the destination of Rohingya refugees have accommodates about 11,000 Rohingya residents who have been displaced since May 2015 (Yumitro, 2017). At the first, in 2015 the Indonesian government refused to accept Rohingya refugees, Indonesia through the TNI, immediately strengthened its alertness in the waters near Aceh and tried hard to prevent the ships carrying the refugees from getting there entering the territory of Indonesian sovereignty, apart from that the TNI also prohibits fishermen from entering Aceh so as not to pick up and carry the refugees who are scattered in the sea to go ashore. For this rejection, the Indonesian government has come under fire from both local and international levels. The high number of Rohingya refugees entering Indonesia is shown in the table below.

Table 2. The influx distribution of Rohingya refugee in Indonesia since 2015-2020

Year	Status	Number of People
2015	Evacuate to Aceh	11,000
2017	Evacuate to Medan	959
2019	Evacuate to Aceh	296
2020	Evacuate	396

Source: (UNHCR, 2020)

It can be seen in the table above that from 2015 to 2020 Rohingya refugees are still seeking asylum in various neighboring countries of Myanmar. The high number of Rohingya refugees entering has forced the Indonesian government to accept and provide temporary shelter for refugees. The existing international pressure also has made several countries in the Southeast Asian region feel they have an obligation to help, this has resulted in three countries Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, which are Southeast Asian countries with the most Rohingya refugees to hold meetings that aims to find common solutions to the Rohingya refugee problem. Indonesia as a member of ASEAN and a country affected by Rohingya refugees has also taken part in handling the refugee problem. However, as a commitment to humanity, the Indonesian government sent food and water aid that had been sent to ships in the waters of the Malaka Strait. The Indonesian government assesses that so far it has been kind enough to accommodate Rohingya refugees such as providing assistance in the form of clothing, a place to rest, food and drinks (Sunkudon, 2018). In the end, the Indonesian government provided considerable support with regard to the asylum process with the hope that the asylum seekers would access Indonesian territory, they went to UNHCR, and the refugees to stay temporarily in the country, while waiting for a long period of time (Susetyo & Chambers, 2020).

The fact that the Indonesian state has no laws for handling refugees in the country makes the entry of Rohingya ethnic groups a new obstacle. Indonesia has not ratified the 1951 convention on refugee status and the 1967 protocol. Not taking sides with the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol, the Indonesian government also does not have the authority to determine refugee status or what is commonly referred to as "Refugee Status Determination" (RSD). Therefore, that the regulation problems regarding refugees are determined by UNHCR in accordance with the mandate it received under the 1950 UNHCR Statute (Algifari, 2018). This authority was exercised considering that Indonesia was not a party to the 1951 convention. Thus, Indonesia upholds the standards of protection for refugee protection which have become part of international law in general, because of this convention, no refugee can be returned to his or her original area where he lives or their freedom is threatened (Lubis, 2018).

This article attempts to analyze how the role of Indonesian diplomacy conduct the foreign policy in providing assistance to Rohingya refugees and trying to address Indonesia's national interests in the Rohingya issue. As we know that several countries in ASEAN such as Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Vietnam, and Singapore they refused to accommodate Rohingya refugees. However, Indonesia chose to continue providing assistance to the Rohingya ethnicity but it was found that Indonesia's sympathy for the Rohingya did not continue with Indonesia's desire and interest in accommodating the Rohingya people as refugees. In addition, there will also be a deeper study of the relevance of national interests and the way of diplomacy for Indonesia in resolving the Rohingya conflict.

This article attempts to analyze how the role of the Indonesian government in making foreign policy related to the Rohingya ethnic refugees is in order to provide assistance by using humanitarian diplomacy as a negotiating tool in order to create peace in ASEAN. As we known, several countries in ASEAN such as Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Vietnam, and Singapore refuse to accommodate Rohingya refugees. However, Indonesia chose to continue to provide assistance to the Rohingyas, but it turned out that Indonesia's sympathy for the Rohingya did not continue with Indonesia's desire and interest to accommodate Rohingyas as refugees. Therefore, there will be a deeper study about what Indonesia's national interest is in the case of Rohingya refugees.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A large number of literatures that analyzes how Indonesia's national interest and humanitarian diplomacy in dealing with the Rohingya ethnic refugee crisis is indirectly impacting the country adjacent to Myanmar on the economic stability and security of the Region in Southeast Asia. From the previous study according to Matthew (2020) in his research which discusses national

interests and Indonesian-style diplomacy in resolving the Rohingya ethnic conflict in Myanmar by using a realism approach and the concept of free and active politics as the basis for diplomacy. It was found that the concept of Free and Active enabled Indonesia to achieve national interests through diplomatic efforts without taking sides with certain camps, and continue to strive for world peace as a national interest.

Another study conducted by Karina (2020) which discusses the comparison between Indonesian and Malaysian policies towards Rohingya refugees. By using a liberal approach and the concept of two-level game analysis, the result is that the negotiations carried out by state representatives as negotiators to determine foreign policy are seen as two-stage negotiation activities. The study of Rohingya refugee was carried out by Setiawan & Hamka (2020) using the concept of humanitarian diplomacy where the purpose is to create world peace. One of the features of Indonesia's foreign policy in dealing with the Rohingya issue is that it prioritizes humanitarian diplomacy, which is entirely focused on alleviating the suffering of victims of violence, oppression, and discrimination, whether killed or expelled.

There are two research used constructivism theory, first by Moy & Kusuma, (2016) in their study discuss about Indonesia background accepting Rohingya in 2015 using the theory of constructivism and the concept of refugee to see the reason why Indonesia who initially refused the presence of the refugees, became willing to accommodate the refugees. Identity has influenced Indonesian policy in the case of Rohingya refugees who were stranded and rescued by the Acehese people, demonstrating human rights norms who are highly respected by the Indonesian people, especially the people of Aceh, are also able to urge the government to change its attitude from rejecting refugees to being willing to accept.

The second according to Simbolon (2017) his research also discusses Thai and Indonesian attitudes towards Rohingya refugees in a constructivism approach. By using constructivism concept found that Thailand and Indonesia's stance is based on a constructive approach are based on the common identity and international norms that both uphold human rights and humanity. The preliminary analysis of this research is that international norms (structures) affect the three countries (agents) so that the two countries are willing to accommodate Rohingya refugees.

Some of the previous research conducted by Rohingya-related analysts has focused more on conflict and the impact of refugees. We can see this from the research conducted by Setiawan and Hamka, which only explains how conflict resolution uses the concept of humanitarian diplomacy. More specifically, previous studies that discussed RI's humanitarian diplomacy on the Rohingya issue focused on the identity of the Indonesian state which influenced Indonesia's foreign policy so as to accept Rohingya ethnic refugees.

In this paper the author tries to examine Indonesia's strategy of using diplomatic instruments as a result of Indonesia's foreign policy towards the Rohingya ethnic case by combining the concept of humanitarian diplomacy as a tool for the Indonesian state to fulfill its national interests in overcoming existing problems. The author also discusses the reasons for Indonesia to accept Rohingya ethnic refugees considering the country's identity as a leader in ASEAN which is majority Muslim and upholds human rights by using the theory of realism.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Humanitarian Diplomacy and National Interest in Realism Perspective

In international relations, the interaction of each country cannot be separated from national interests. In the view of realism, the state is essentially assumed to be a rational actor. This assumption relates to the foreign policy decision-making process, which should include the formulation of objectives, alternative considerations in terms of the availability of state capabilities (Asrudin, 2017). According to Morgenthau, political realism does not require moral justification, but it does require a sharp distinction between what is desirable and what is

possible, between what is expected anywhere at any time. Therefore, the realist perspective views diplomacy as a negotiating tool to obtain maximum benefits where the state maintains the stability of its national security. The function of diplomacy itself is for negotiations and the scope of diplomacy is to resolve differences to ensure the national interests of the country through successful negotiations.

According to Viotti & Kauppi (1993) illustrates that realist see the state as a unitary or unitary and rational actor. It is said to have unity because in a country there are actors who play an important role in making decisions. Differences in views and opinions between political and bureaucratic leaders in a country can be filtered so as to form a mutually agreed upon decision, prioritizing the interests of the state, particularly in deciding foreign policy. In the case of making foreign policy, a single policy of a country can include a number of interests of domestic government agencies. The state is also a rational actor, because in achieving its policies the state will consider various viable alternatives to achieve its goals.

In its implementation, to achieve a national interest must be accompanied and balanced by appropriate diplomacy. Diplomacy concept According to Peter Marshall, at least some basic meanings can be distinguished in which the concept of diplomacy is used. First, as a synonym of foreign policy or the manner of conducting this (instrumental) policy. Secondly, as a regulatory process in international relations through negotiations or other measures of a peaceful nature (Drab, 2018). In the concept of diplomacy there is such a thing as humanitarian diplomacy, according to the ICRC definition, Humanitarian diplomacy is "persuading decision-makers and opinion leaders to act, at all times, in the interests of vulnerable people, and with full respect for fundamental humanitarian principles " which means that humanitarian diplomacy is related to efforts to invite parties with power and authority to pay attention to the interests of those who are weak, and to protect and save them. The parties that are weak in this regard are victims of conflict, war, or natural disasters.

In carrying out humanitarian diplomacy, there are several processes that can be carried out, such as information gathering, communication and negotiation (Mumtazinur, 2020). The humanitarian diplomacy actor communicates between the government of the host country and the head office of the humanitarian diplomacy actor to gather information. Humanitarian diplomacy actors work physically and politically in difficult and dangerous conflict zones. Their presence is very useful for activating the necessary political communication between conflicting actors. Humanitarian diplomacy actors make negotiations the last process of humanitarian diplomacy and agreements are reached using diplomatic instruments such as persuasion, promises and dialogue.

The combination of two concepts between diplomacy and humanity produces a bridge between national interests and international interests as well as the understanding that humanitarian diplomats exist not as political advocates but as political negotiators. Although humanitarian diplomacy does not rely on strength, it does not forget the fact that humanitarian diplomacy is inseparable from national interests because national interests are not always related to material objectives such as gaining access to natural resources and geographic location. National interests also include goals that are non-material in nature such as promoting values such as democracy and human rights (Muhadi Sugiono, 2018).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research on the strategy of Indonesian diplomacy and political interest among Rohingya refugee issues uses a literature research method. This method was chosen because it was thought that it could be used to analyze Indonesia's reasons for accepting refugees Rohingya ethnic groups and the diplomatic strategy used by Indonesia. The data used in this study are secondary. To obtain secondary data obtained from internet sites or official websites, printed and electronic books (e-books), as well as scientific journals. The data obtained were then

analyzed using qualitative descriptive analysis techniques. These data are analyzed, then described or interpreted to obtain a complete picture of the answers to the problems under study.

DISCUSSION

Indonesian Humanitarian Diplomacy

In starting its role to resolve the Rohingya ethnic humanitarian crisis that occurred from 2012, Indonesia took the first steps by discussing Rohingya refugees with several countries such as Malaysia and Thailand in 2015 and the outcome of these negotiations the three countries agreed to accept refugees for one year. After the trilateral meeting, Indonesia, represented by the Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs Retno, visited Myanmar to discuss the results of the meeting and Myanmar was committed to preventing the flow of refugees. (Zulfani, 2019). In solving the Rohingya case, Indonesia also maintains communication with foreign organizations such as the United Nations (UN), Rohingya Advisory Council and Organization for Islamic Cooperation (OIC).

The humanitarian diplomacy strategy carried out by Indonesia is based on its basic constitution, namely the 1945 Constitution and the country's foundation, namely Pancasila, where foreign policy policies must be accompanied by attitudes that benefit Indonesia as an independent country and mutual respect to achieve the goals of each country which are pursued through diplomacy (Fathun, 2018). The state of Indonesia which is safe in Southeast Asia, free from conflicts between countries, conflict free between ASEAN members and also free from acts of terrorism makes it easier for Indonesia to diplomacy with the Myanmar state and is one of the countries that Myanmar trusts to resolve cases of Rohingya ethnic refugees. As a follow-up to the humanitarian diplomacy carried out by Indonesia in the case of the Rohingya ethnicity, under the leadership of the President Jokowi administration, Indonesia made a foreign policy regarding the 2015-2019 strategic plan to protect Rohingya refugees in the Southeast Asia Region.

President Jokowi has also made direct humanitarian diplomacy efforts by approaching Aung San Suu Kyi in the middle of the ASEAN Media Summit on April 28, 2017 in Manila, Philippines. Furthermore, Indonesia was represented by the Minister of Foreign Affairs Retno Marsudi on 4 September 2017 submitting a proposal for assistance to Rohingya refugees to Aung San Suu Kyi in the form of a 4 + 1 formula for Myanmar. The four elements contain that to restore the stability and security of Myanmar, maximum refrain from using violence in dealing with refugees, protection for all people in the Rakhine state regardless of ethnicity and religion, the last is the importance of immediately opening access to humanitarian assistance (Ninggimus Yolemal Djumati, 2020).

During Indonesia's visit to Myanmar, Indonesia through the Minister of Foreign Affairs Retno Marsudi also negotiated the humanitarian assistance that Indonesia could provide to victims of the conflict. The humanitarian aid aims to alleviate the suffering of conflict victims and ease the burden on the Myanmar government as the responsibility for victims of conflicts that have occurred in their country. The solution provided by Indonesia is related to providing humanitarian assistance to all victims of the conflict, this assistance is intended not only to focus on the Rohingya ethnicity. Although Indonesia has not ratified the agreement regarding refugees, Indonesia adheres to the Presidential Regulation on refugees from abroad which is the implementation of Article 27 paragraph (2) of the Law on Foreign Relations (Novianti, 2019). The existence of this presidential decree provides legal legitimacy for ministries or other Indonesian institutions to be involved in helping refugees.

Indonesia as one of the countries that the United Nations believes in encouraging democratization in Myanmar is based on two important factors. First, Southeast Asia is one of

the regions of the country that has a democratic deficit in the region and needs a more bilateral approach to deal with countries that experience low levels of democracy. In Myanmar's case, it needs cohesion to democratize Myanmar's human rights and democratic values. Second, due to the junta's military suspicions towards the international community to help resolve the case of ethnic Rohingya, there is no way out. Indonesia's constant defense of Myanmar's authoritarian regime has led Myanmar authorities to believe that Indonesia can help solve the Rohingya ethnic case. Here are some of Indonesia's foreign policies in helping resolve the case of ethnic Rohingya.

Table 3. Indonesian foreign policy in resolving cases of the Rohingya ethnicity

Year	Indonesian Foreign Policy
2012	Formed the OIC as a contact group for the Rohingya Muslim minority and succeeded in making Myanmar open humanitarian access to international actors and claim to have succeeded Myanmar authorities welcome the OIC's visit to Rakhine.
2015	Indonesian policy toward Rohingya to stay temporarily with the assistance of UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration (IOM).
2016	The Indonesian government is helping to broker private funding of US \$ 1.9 million for development a hospital in Mrauk-U township, Rakhine state.
2017	Indonesian government produce 4+1 formula to maintain the ASEAN stability region.
2018-2019	Indonesian government allocating 7.5 billion (US\$536,000) as a grant to help in the repatriation of Rohingya refugees to Myanmar.

Source: (IPAC, 2018)

From the data above, it can be analyzed that from 2012 until 2019 Indonesia has succeeds made various foreign policy efforts to help resolve the Rohingya ethnic crisis. All this time, countries in ASEAN have not been able to do much about the humanitarian problem of Rohingya refugees because ASEAN adheres to the principle of non-intervention contained in the ASEAN Charter, which is give legitimacy to ASEAN members not to interfere in the internal affairs of their respective countries. (Rahmanto, 2017). Most of developed countries such as Singapore and Canada are reluctant to help and pressure the Myanmar government due to Suu Kyi's failure to stop the oppression of the Rohingya and the Myanmar government's lack of trust in other countries to resolve the Rohingya conflict.

Based on the analysis carried out on the fact that the humanitarian diplomacy approach taken by the Indonesian government towards the Myanmar government has succeeded in opening up opportunities for trust that can be used by Indonesia to create world peace. Compared to other countries in ASEAN that seem to put pressure on Myanmar, Indonesia is able to make foreign policies that are realized using a humanitarian diplomacy approach from year to year which makes Indonesia the only country that the Myanmar government trusts, which is marked by the acceptance of the Minister of Foreign Affairs Retno Marsudi by Aung San Suu Kyi who served as State Counselor, or the actual supreme leader in Myanmar. In accordance with the 1945 Constitution, Indonesia must participate in implementing world order based on independence, peace and social justice. This is evident from the several steps taken by Indonesia to maintain the stability of the Southeast Asian Region. Indonesia has succeeded in solving the Rohingya case without blaming Myanmar with humanitarian diplomacy (Lina.A.Alexandra, 2017). Indonesia is trying to build a communication bridge to build a foreign policy with Myanmar.

Through Indonesia's role as a Leader in ASEAN in resolving Rohingya cases by using humanitarian diplomacy by promoting democracy in Southeast Asia as well as maintaining the cohesion of ASEAN countries to help solve ethnic Rohingya cases. In carrying out its leadership role in the region, Indonesia becomes an option to act as a promoter of democracy by

pushing the democratic agenda and human rights in ASEAN is the right strategy considering the role taken will not attract contests from domestic audiences (Karim, 2016). In the correspondence, Indonesia's approach to Myanmar uses humanitarian diplomacy that emphasizes the integrity of regional security and stability. It can also be seen that Indonesia plays an active role in bridging the Organization for Islamic Cooperation (OIC) with Myanmar's military junta. It is through Indonesia's foreign policy that prioritizes the values of democracy and humanitarian assistance that can fulfill its role as an international community towards Myanmar and participate in helping resolve cases of the Rohingya ethnicity.

Indonesia's National Interest in Realism Perspective

As previously explained, Indonesia has been hosting Rohingya refugees since 2015. The Indonesian government initially refused to accept Rohingya refugees but in the end agreed to accept Rohingya refugees. The fact that Indonesia is not a country that ratified the 1951 UN Convention on Refugees and the 1967 Protocol, therefore Indonesia is not obliged to accept refugees. The change in Indonesia's attitude towards the Rohingya case will be analyzed through a realism approach where the state acts rationally in order to maintain the stability of the country's security because Indonesia is not a destination country for Rohingya refugees but only a stopover. Therefore, it is necessary to analyze what is the national interest of Indonesia in the change in the attitude of the Indonesian government in accepting Rohingya ethnic refugees.

As a result of the influx of Rohingya refugees, there was a lot of pressure on the Indonesian government to accommodate the refugees coming from various parties in the national and international community. It is undeniable that the arrival of Rohingya refugees to Indonesia has made the Indonesian government bear significant losses. Reported by tempo, Indonesia must prepare and around Rp. 2.3 billion to help Rohingya refugees. The funds are used to meet the daily needs of the refugees (Tempo.com, 2015). This fund alone can only be used to cover less than 2000 refugees, a number that is far from the estimated number of refugees who came. However, for the willingness of the Indonesian government to accommodate Rohingya refugees, the United Nations refugee agency (UNHCR) appreciates Indonesia for being willing to care for Rohingya refugees. Indonesia is also known as a pioneer country among other ASEAN countries in overcoming the humanitarian crisis in Myanmar and Indonesia encourages other countries to participate in distributing humanitarian assistance to Rohingya refugees.

In conducting international interactions, every country involved in this event cannot be denied that it has its own interests. Indonesia, with its position as a sovereign state in the international system, of course also has its own interests, especially in the context of resolving the Rohingya conflict which is evident from its high involvement in the process. When analyzed through a realism approach to Indonesia's foreign policy in solving the Rohingya case, it is found that the reason Indonesia accepts refugees is not only because of the identity of the Muslim-majority Indonesian state or the prevailing norms in Indonesia such as tolerance and upholding human rights but because there are internal interests that are inherently Muslim. indirectly will benefit Indonesia.

In the political aspect, Indonesia's involvement in handling the Rohingya conflict is a form of concern for international humanity. Indonesia's interest is involved in handling Rohingya refugees, both directly and indirectly, this is a concrete step for the Indonesian government to play a leadership role in building recognition for Indonesia to become a role model in the eyes of the international community in its success in making Rakhine a stable and peaceful place where people, including Muslims, can live in peace. (The Jakarta Post, 2018). Especially in the Southeast Asia region where Indonesia as a democracy can maintain its country's identity in accordance with the principles of Indonesia's foreign policy, namely free and active. Free here refers to Indonesia's position which does not take sides with any camp and

is free to conduct relations with the two of them pragmatically on the basis of national interests. Meanwhile the word active emphasizes the role of Indonesia which is always active in international interactions and maintaining world peace (Effendi, 2013).

Such as the understanding of realism that foreign policy is made by prioritizing the interests of the state and has a basis for calculating profit and loss and morality. Likewise, Indonesia in resolving Rohingya ethnic refugees has an interest in the security aspect, not just morality. Given that the presence of Rohingya refugees has a negative impact on the stability of the country's security in ASEAN and if the Rohingya ethnic problem continues to be unsolved, it will directly have a negative impact and increase Indonesia's losses due to the increasing influx of refugees in Indonesia. Therefore, it is very rational if Indonesia provides humanitarian assistance to citizens in other countries. Given that from the perspective of regional interests, this established cooperative relationship should not be disturbed because there are internal problems in one country. Because later it can affect cooperation between these countries. So, Indonesia as an ASEAN country that is trusted by Myanmar to help resolve the Rohingya case has its own advantages. However, Indonesia still provides this assistance as a form of responsibility towards Myanmar in maintaining the stability and security of the region from various disturbances.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

Based on what has been described, it can be seen that Indonesia's interests remain a priority in providing assistance to Rohingya refugees. Indonesia uses humanitarian diplomacy as a negotiating tool in resolving the Rohingya refugee case not only for morality but also in carrying out the constitutional mandate to maintain world peace and order. By providing assistance from year to year, the Indonesian government has succeeded in proving its activeness in helping the Myanmar government resolve Rohingya refugees and has succeeded in encouraging countries, especially the ASEAN region, to participate in creating a stable democracy for the Rohingya ethnic.

Therefore, that ethnic Rohingya get the right as asylum seekers in various countries in this context, Indonesia plays an important role in bridging the gap between isolated Myanmar and the international world. In Indonesia, the change towards a more democratic one in Myanmar is done gradually and carefully. Indonesia's humanitarian diplomacy role as a driver of democracy has been well received not only by the junta community but also by the international community.

Suggestion

For further researchers, it is expected researchers can find another solution to solve the case of ethnic Rohingya in a comprehensive manner with a political approach because without a political settlement done by the military junta there will never be a resolution of the case of ethnic Rohingya. It is also expected that the author uses the interview method to get more actual information and advice to the government regarding the Rohingya diplomacy process based on the result of the research.

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