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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)

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Abstract: Indonesia is one of the first nations to formally acknowledging Bangladesh's independence that is in February 1972. However, there is lacking scientific study on both government relations. To solve the Rohingya crisis in Bangladesh from Myanmar. This study analyzes the roles of alliances in government relationships between Bangladesh and Indonesia in the epoch of prime minister Shaikh Hasina and President Joko Widodo, the Rohingya refugee (2017–2020). This qualitative research operates secondary data; Qualitative Descriptive (QD) is a form used in the qualitative study for comprehensive thoughts, expressly regulating the relevant phenomena. The research questions, what kind of challenges Indonesia and Bangladesh friendship faced on the Rohingya issue? How did both nations overcome, and what are the roles in their governmental alliances played?

The study found that both countries have effective diplomatic administrative regulations. Indonesian government's efforts in the case of Rohingya are very active compared to other Asian countries. In reply to the Rohingya emigrant crisis and the maintaining of reciprocal settlement with the Bangladesh government in focusing of Indonesia diplomacy, is to find the arrangement of the refugee dilemma by approaching the root elements of the puzzle and intensifying the collaboration in determining the crisis. In short, the Bangladesh government appreciated the efforts of the Indonesian authority by mutual relationships even the friendship is upon the reciprocal agreement. It suggests that both governments should maintain an equal or more friendly bilateral settlement to keep these diplomatic relations effective and fruitful for both nations.

Keywords: diplomacy; Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina's government; President Joko Widodo's administrations; People's Republic of Bangladesh; alliances of government; Rohingya refugees; and the Republic of Indonesia

1. Introduction

This is a qualitative scientific research (Ruhullah & Qodir, 2020) endeavor to embellish diplomatic bonds amidst Bangladesh and Indonesia, particularly in the epoch of Sheikh Hasina and Joko Widodo administration's relationships based on diplomatic ties, trade, economics, politics, education, tourism, theories, and methodologies of diplomacy. The researcher will analyze the following two research questions: what kind of challenges did Indonesia and Bangladesh friendship faced on the Rohingya issue? Two, how did both nations overcome, and what are the roles in their governmental alliances played?

According to Mawangi and Suharto (2020), the current condition and challenges of alliances between Indonesia and Bangladesh are long-term sustainable diplomatic relations. A symposium was arranged as part of the Indonesia Fair 2019 at the International Convention City, Bashundhara, in Dhaka (ICCB). Railroads minister Nurul Islam Sujon and Indonesian Ambassador in Dhaka, Rina P. Soemarno, said that the three-day-long trade fair was organized to attract Indonesia's business and investments in Bangladesh. She told the reciprocal trade among Indonesia plus Bangladesh reached \$1.97 billion in 2018, by a 48 percent growth than 2014. Stating about the extensive business possibilities of bilateral trade among the two countries of 420 million inhabitants, she said, 'The governments of both nations have reflected a move to endorse preferential trade arrangement considering the business potentials' (Mawangi & Suharto, 2020).

Therefore, narrated by Huzen (1993), the Indonesian Foreign Minister addressed an effort to assist in the political establishment of the crisis. Following the emergence of Bangladesh, Indonesia was the first Muslim country to acknowledge Bangladesh on 25 February 1972. Bangladesh has beautiful relations with Indonesia, the Muslim country of the Southeast Asian neighborhood. Just after her realization, Indonesia also agreed to strengthen Bangladesh's membership in the United Nations. Malaysia, on 23 September, and Indonesia on 2 October 1972 made powerful appeals on the UN platform to recognize Bangladesh in the United Nations (Huzen, 1993).

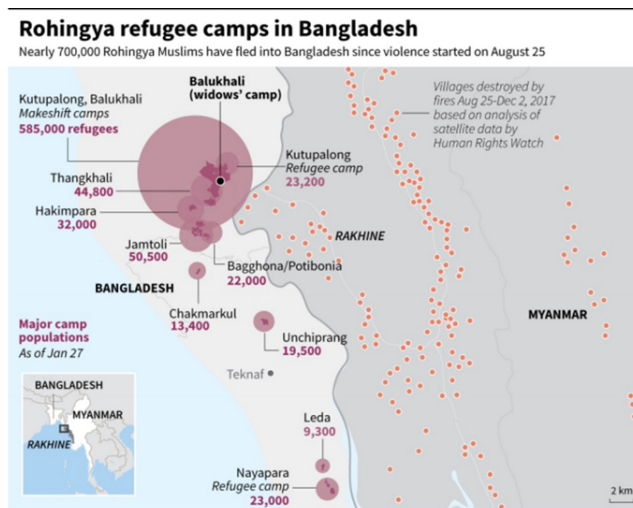


Figure 1. The Rohingya Refugee Population in Bangladesh

Source: Setiawan dan Hamka (2020)

In a recent case, the generous disaster in Myanmar Rakhine state in 2017 has sparked universal recognition. The sufferers fell on the Rohingya ethnic rival because of the described violence committed by Myanmar's army units. Reports as of February 2018 affirmed that 700,000 Burmese from the Rohingya ethnic society fled their motherland to a refugee campsite on the Bangladesh perimeter. The Myanmar authority said to news in July (2017) that 77 people were executed from both societies, and 109 were harmed, 4,822 homes, 17 mosques, and 15 temples, and three institutions were fired down. The Myanmar administration then reviewed the

number of sufferers on 21 August 2017, which mentioned that 88 people were executed, 31 Rakhine and 57 Rohingya (Setiawan & Hamka, 2020).

Furthermore, according to Fitri (2020), Indonesia played a vital diplomatic role in the government alliances of Bangladesh on the Rohingya refugee crisis from Myanmar. In this setting, the Rohingya ethnic catastrophe in Myanmar has become a root of anxiety in the Southeast Asian territory. Indonesian compassionate statesmanship on the Rohingya subject will drive to the essential origins of foreign policy that prioritize love globally, including in Southeast Asia. Including rubric 4+1, Indonesia impersonates a role model as a mediator and promoter of harmony in Southeast Asia. Formula 4+1 consists of replacing stability and security, maximum stiffness and non-violence, shelter to all people residing in Rakhine State, despite ethnicity or faith, and the value of immediately opening the entrance to humanitarian compensation (Fitri, 2020).

Moreover, according to Barua (2018), a Muslim country may be vocal in its support to protect the rights of Muslim minorities who are oppressed and persecuted in a non-Muslim country. In this case, Bangladesh and Indonesia are the most significant Muslim states globally, with a vast population having strong diplomatic ties, which is very good for Muslim brotherhood relationships to stand by when they need help. For example, Indonesia is trying its best to help Bangladesh in the Rohingya refugee crisis those minority Muslims fled to Bangladesh from Myanmar due to genocide by the Myanmar government (Barua, 2018).

Thus, Ramadhanti (2019) stated that the Indonesian Humanitarian Alliance (IHA) is in alignment with Bangladesh in consisting of the Non-Government Organizations plus zakat foundations in Indonesia that engage in the Rohingya humanitarian disaster. Furthermore, being the alliance that operates in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, it has provided compassionate assistance to victims of refugees (Rohingya) in Bangladesh. Accordingly, it intends to get admittance plus permission to assist victims or refugees, to obtain access and approval from the domestic (Bangladesh) governments in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by utilizing multi-track diplomacy (Ramadhanti, 2019).

2. Methods

This research is qualitative (Ruhullah & Qodir, 2021) that employs secondary data; Qualitative description or descriptive (QD) is a design utilized in the qualitative study for definitive studies, particularly measuring the related phenomena (Pickard et al., 2003). Qualitative descriptive QD is a broadly cited research culture. It has been defined as essential and suitable for investigation questions to discover who, what, How, and where of conditions/ adventures plus obtaining insights. This research affirms that auxiliary data investigation is a viable method to utilize in the method of examination (Hamudy, 2020; Johnston, 2014).

This study using secondary data from the relevant qualitative sources which research studies conducted (Ballantyne et al., 2020) on Diplomatic Relationships between Bangladesh and Indonesia Epoch of H. E. Shaikh Hasina and H. E. Joko Widodo: The Alliances to solve the case of Rohingya in Bangladesh from Myanmar. This study chose the technological improvements directed to vast quantities of data that have been obtained, compiled, and archived. Also, that is now undoubtedly accessible for analysis (Herdiansyah et al., 2018; Narutomo et al., 2019). The recourses are Google scholars, Journal articles, Bangladesh and Indonesia Governments' websites, National and International newspapers, immigration and embassy websites of Indonesia also Bangladesh (Ruhullah et al., 2020; Yame, 2020).

The researchers choose to conduct the study with secondary data because it is impossible for the researchers to visit Bangladesh during this global pandemic. But he had an interview with Professor Doctor Rahmawati Husein, the deputy chairperson of Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Centre Indonesia (MDMC). Rahmawati is an expert on the humanitarian sector in Indonesia. Plus, she had meetings with

Bangladesh government officials and the Indonesian Government in Jakarta and Dhaka to improve both country's diplomatic methods. Foreign relations as a method were yield comprehending the destruction and the ordeal of the First World War (WWI). The method of IR, which correlated with the foreign policy of Bangladesh and Indonesia, will be discussed below:

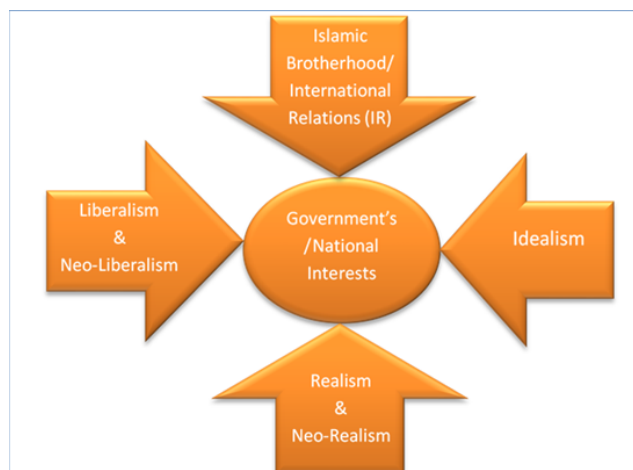


Figure 2. Ideological Framework of this Study

Source: Ruhullah (2021)

According to Fernandes (2016), idealism is considered feasible to build a world of tranquil rapprochement and victory. And well-being, obtained through collaboration and based on values plus ambitions shared by people. In certainty, Foreign Relations as a disciplinary sector is crossed by various plus varied intellectual beliefs, plus this is not probable to choose anyone as advantageous (Fernandes, 2016).

As stated by Strohmer (n.d.), that realism, according to the realist model, the nature of humans has important results for global politics. For pragmatist scholars, the human is ideal sinful, egoist, interest-oriented, dynamic, and all the time, power exploring in character. Standard realism depends on the views of Carr and Morgenthau, who also describe foreign diplomacies into human nature. Scientific laws that govern human nature must be known to comprehend foreign politics. According to realism, nations are the principal actors of foreign politics (Strohmer, n.d.).

Hernes (1975) said that Neo-Realism is one of the important premises of neo-realism in the anarchical composition of the universal system. In the opinion of the neorealist, the global regularities can be modified as multipolar, bipolar, and unipolar based on the number of principal players the combination of capacities across assemblies. Given the direction of neorealism to take nations as units, the antithesis of the system and sharing of capacities between actors convert even more important (Hernes, 1975).

Coskun (2011) said that Liberalism is the liberal IR system that leads forward the original arguments of the ideal liberal theory concentrated on the individual as the unit investigation. The common advantages of Liberalism that shall bring global calm. The Liberal belief (despite its variations) is common because of its importance on human freedom. And New-Liberalism in the ancestry, the IR approach neoliberalism since the 1970s has shifted closer to the fundamental premises of neorealism. Absolute Liberalism can be pursued back to biblical thinkers and has its origins in Stoic theory (Coskun, 2011).

International Relations and Diplomacy in Western Perspective, according to Molloy (2017), civil diplomacy can simply be released as an endeavor at the administration of the international public. In request to know the fresh state diplomacy suitably, it is not desirable to the existing foreign conditions, neither is it suitable to cling on to memories of diplomacy, and to create a forward prominence of classical exercises plus the latest public diplomacy will be a frequently usual element of overall strategic

practice and is more than a method of propaganda accompanied by ambassadors (Molloy, 2017) as stated that by Gurgu and Cociuban (2016), the current diplomacy, as recognized by the Canadian envoy to Washington, declared that other than those detected in conventional diplomacy, public diplomacy lacks different abilities, methods, and approaches (Gurgu & Cociuban, 2016).

On the other hand, in International Relations and Diplomacy in Islamic Perspective, the international policy of the Muslim world is based on the systems preserved in the Holy Quran and accompanied by the Holy Prophet (SAW). Islam is not assigned to a particular race, clan, group, region, nation, or region as religion is vast and all-surrounding. For direction, victory, and protection of humanity, this noble religion has done sent by God (Bhatti & Mustafa, 2020).

The Prophet Mohammad (SAW) confirmed what had been reported in other divine Manuscripts: in the Quran (2:101), "And when there cometh unto them a prophet from Allah, verifying that which they occupy." Another verse in the Quran (42:13) stated, "He hath enacted for you that doctrine which He approved unto Noah, and that which We stimulate in thee (Muhammad), and that which We complimented toward Abraham and Moses and Jesus."

In this section, researchers drew a scenario of an ideological and theoretical framework. That has a direct relation with Indonesia and Bangladesh's foreign policy. That is means both countries implementing the social science scholarly method. And researchers try to make a deep study on both states' friendships via making a theoretical framework based on their interests in relationships.

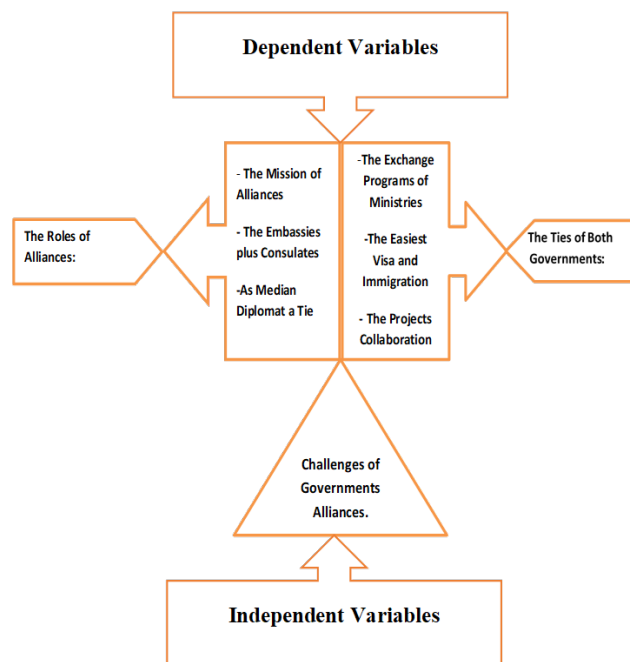


Figure 3. The Figure of Theoretical Framework

Source: Ruhullah (2021)

According to Kobierecki (2020), the roles of alliances; in modern statesmanship, the principal task of reciprocal diplomacy is to advance their own country in every globe like trade, investment, plus tourism, and cultural activities. Multilateral diplomacy is explained as the practice of combining more than two states or parties in obtaining diplomatic resolutions to supranational puzzles (Kobierecki, 2020).

According to Abke (2018), in defense affairs, Bangladesh has continually participated in the Komodo Training, a multilateral set of marine drills and seminars hosted by Indonesia since 2014-2018. In September 2017, Indonesian troops supported ship relief supplies to Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh. There was a

discussion attended by Ferdy Piay, director for South and Central Asia at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Indonesia; Hartin Asrin, director-general for defense policy at the Defense Ministry of Indonesia, agrees that the defense is a defense alliance between Jakarta and Dhaka is poised to improve. In enhancing trains, Jakarta wants Bangladesh to consider purchasing Indonesian-made weaponry systems alongside other merchandise such as planes plus boats. And, Indonesia's Defense Ministry said that the Bangladesh ambassador to Indonesia, Maj. Gen. Azmal Kabar asserted the need for heightened defense ties during the 20 February 2018 meeting with administrators. Kabar expressed the wish that a coaching program connecting the two countries' air troops could be restarted, accompanying similar initiatives, including the armies and squadrons (Abke, 2018).

According to Karim (2018), in history, each country is known as Hindi, which foremost Hindi is recognized as South Asia. Both countries, indeed, owned similarities in their unique cultural features. In the connection of Indonesia, culture at abruptest develops in five steps: A) Pre-cultural advancement, B) The cultural improvement of Hindu, C) The cultural advancement of Buddha, D) The cultural improvement of Islam, E) After the cultural advancement of Islam. In those cases, there was approximately no artistic influence from the outside in the epoch of pre-cultural advancement. In that aspect of faith, the two nations also have a robust sentimental relationship. Initially, that relationship was built through the spreading Hindu-Buddha from India, including from Great Bengal, toward Archipelago (Karim, 2018).

Purwanto (2015) stated that the trade exchange among both states, President of Indonesia Joko Widodo and Bangladeshi Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina accepted to heighten trade affinities within both countries through bilateral talks endured on the interests of the Asian-African Summit. The meeting held at the Jakarta Convention Center, Jokowi called for closer cooperation between both nations in commerce and investment. Jokowi requested that Bangladesh give market entrance to other Indonesian commodities, including paper, palm oil, coal, motor vehicles, electrical appliances, and significant armament operations. He also urged Bangladeshi businesspeople to invest in Indonesian market sectors, including in the fields of infrastructure plus transportation (Purwanto, 2015).

Furthermore, Newage Business (2019) stated that Bangladesh's Economic Zones Authority (BEZA) executive chairman Paban Chowdhury said reciprocal trade between Bangladesh-Indonesia would rise by four-five folds in the following year ten years donned to the enhanced import of coal and oil from Indonesia. He also declared that the country's economy expanded 7.8 percent last year, including will continue to rise above an 8 percent rate for the following 10-15 years. 'Indonesia-Bangladesh Chamber of Commerce and Industry's chairman Mohammed Riyadh Ali requested that the BEZA executive chairman allow an independent economic zone for the Indonesian investors country's investors has revealed interest to come to Bangladesh. On the other hand, 'Indonesian Investment Coordinating Board's additional secretary Meyer Sibirian declared that the government has designed to attract international investments in various areas, including infrastructure, seaport and telecommunication infrastructure, fish trap, shipbuilding, shipyard, plus tourism areas like Bali beach (Newage Business, 2019).

As mentioned in the study by Juventia et al. (2019) stated that that the trade collaboration between Indonesia and Bangladesh is offered in the form of a "Preferential Trade Agreement" (PTA). In 2018, the overabundance amounted to 1.8 billion USD. Cumulative exportation in 2018 amounted to 1.89 billion USD, including imports amounted to 89.5 million USD. Indonesia's level reciprocal trade is 18.41, more precious than Bangladesh, which is 3.31. Based on this simulation of Partial Steadiness, to reveal the profits and losses of PTA among Indonesia and Bangladesh, that can be understood that Indonesia will be able to boost exports by 138.4 million USD. At the same time, Bangladesh will be able to expand exports to 94.7 million USD. Tax cuts were similarly affected at tariff failed taxation amounting to 8.8 million USD for Indonesia plus 66.5 million USD for Bangladesh. Both countries will gain welfare of

10,4 million USD to Indonesia also 8.2 million USD to Bangladesh (Juventia et al., 2019).

Roles and regulations of entry and exit (visa) systems among both countries; according to Sakib (2021), that the government of Bangladesh declared the starting of a free visit visa opportunity for Indonesian nationals on 31 March 2021. The Bangladesh Foreign Ministry said that from now-onward Bangladesh will offer a Free Visit Visa facility to Indonesian citizens on the law of reciprocity. It said that the declaration of the Ministry of Home Affairs has dispatched to all Bangladesh missions and consulates, combining that the arrangement will strengthen bilateral ties, especially in the tourism sector. The ministry said that the two countries are working closely to introduce direct flights and boost people-to-people connections, and wing-wing trade is growing (Sakib, 2021).

Therefore, a study by Sakhawat (2016) said that the visa-free entry opportunities for Bangladeshi citizens to Indonesia for tourists, and there are few categories of visa systems in current implication at the immigration systems of Indonesia for Bangladeshi. It applies to the visitors for less than 30 days who will be capable of doing so without any visa obligations. An announcement released on 18 March 2016 from the Indonesian ministry secretary said President Joko Widodo had approved the declaration into law, admitting visa-free entry to visitors from Bangladesh with a valid passport and return air ticket only (Bali Store Luggage, 2020; Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia - Washington D.C., 2020; HifiPublic, 2018; Sakhawat, 2016).

2.1. The Brief History of Rohingya Refugees in Myanmar with Genocide



Figure 4. Researcher's Explanation on Rohingya Crisis in Myanmar

Source: Ruhullah (2021)

The Flashback on Rohingya Genocide in Myanmar; The Rohingya Muslim minority population is one of the various ethnic societies in Myanmar, with a distinguished traditional origin and legacy of its own. Everywhere the records of numerous hundred ages, the Rohingya Muslim inhabitants was one of the wealthiest and culturally intense societies even had relations with the Muslim leaders of the nations. Nonetheless, things began to take unusual turns during the British period and later the sovereignty of Myanmar in 1947. Progressively it grew the second most backward and the most disgusting of all provinces of Myanmar. Moreover, the militant control in Myanmar deliberately raised its methodical persecution of the Rohingya Muslim people, notably in citizenship matters (Erameh & Ojakorotu, 2021).

The first misery of the Muslims of Rohingya in Myanmar started in 1784 due to the concern of the extent of Islam in the domain. Below militant control directed by Burmese army officer Ne Win between 1966 and 1988, the Muslims Rohingya have been met by cruel force. In 1978, a broad-range count procedure identified as Nagamine (Dragon prince) was designed to clean out unauthorized emigrants.

However, a cruel procedure conducted by the Myanmar authority demolished mosques and traditional institutions of Islamic buildings. As a result, the Rohingya Muslims suffered disorders that constitute cruelty, maltreatment, deprivation, torment, and the destruction of 50 Rohingya, which drove the emigration of more than 200,000 Rohingya Refugees from North Arakan to Bangladesh (Mohajan, 2019).

The Muslims Rohingya have been experiencing elimination by the Citizenship Legislation Act 1982 and human divestment, such as infringing their elementary social rights. In the 1983 national statistics, the Muslims Rohingya have eliminated the opposition. The Rohingya dawned from established Buddhist loyalty and expanded viewpoints, such as skepticism, bitterness, and formulated the terror of the Rohingya in a Buddhist civilization bafflements extends from 1991–1992. Many Rohingya immigrants escaped to Bangladesh. In Rakhine land, the extreme brutality among the Buddhists and the Muslims Rohingya has grown within June and November 2012. Besides, it is continued in 2012, 2016, and 2017 during the violation from those years until now it is not yet solved. And it caused many lives also many Rohingya Refugees to flee to Bangladesh and other countries.

In March 2018, according to the news by the ASEAN Parliamentarians for Human Rights, 43,000 Muslim Rohingya parents have been "listed lost, and assumed dead" since the inception of the armed crackdown in August 2017. In August 2018, the investigation by Harvard University concluded that 24,000 Rohingya Muslims had been killed in the equivalent time, 18,000 Muslim Rohingya ladies and girls have violated, 116,000 Rohingyas have hammered, and 36,000 Rohingyas have martyrs of incendiarism. Conceding to a BBC broadcast in 2019, the administration devastated undivided Muslim Rohingya communities in Myanmar and restored them with policemen barracks, government structures, and expatriate relocation tents. Thus, in what has enhanced known as the Rohingya Muslims genocide trial on 23 January 2020. The Gambia obtained a determination opposite Myanmar at the International Court of Justice for an ephemeral stratagem of stability because the respondent authority failed its Genocide convocation commitments.

3. Results and Discussion

The general strategy to adapt Bangladesh and Indonesia's excellent Median Diplomatic Relationship in the Case of Rohingya in Myanmar; Indonesia and Bangladesh relation instigated by the Independent in 1972. and continued with a strong relationship in the way of helping and cooperating in many ways. The Rohingya refugee crisis is the oldest genocide. In the Asian region since the British colonization (Sari et al., 2018), which is an unsolved issue until today. There are many countries from regions that acted on this matter. But one Asian country (Indonesia) took the necessary action to solve the Rohingya issue as a median diplomatic country (Putri, 2017).

The UN bureau revealed the recognition to Indonesia for the country's participation in implementing the Bali Process. And assist to finds the solution to the Rohingya problem in Myanmar. Minister Marty said they appreciated what we have contributed to the Bali Process and our contribution to finding a solution to the Myanmar problem (Cristin, 2019; Sidik, 2013). Following the bilateral agreement in Dhaka, both foreign ministers were brief by the UN refugee bureau UNHCR plus the International Organization on Migration (IOM). Concerns beyond the far-sweeping consequences of the disturbance in Rakhine have sparked a sectional rejoinder, as ASEAN seems to avert a repeat of the 2015 Rohingya emigrant crisis that witnessed thousands of Rohingya become sufferers of human trafficking in their struggles to retreat the nation.

In 2018, Indonesia criticized the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) for steadily making flat statements without exerting any actions in controlling the Rohingya Muslim minority in Myanmar. This Rohingya matter in Myanmar was presented by OIC Foreign Ministers and contact societies, including Indonesia, during the UN General Assembly at New York Headquarter on 18 October 2018. Indonesian

Foreign Minister Marty Natalegawa announced OIC must 'improve' its approach since the organization grips making harsh remarks. On the opposite, Marty said at UN Headquarter that "Indonesia is directly concerned in communicating in the right and measured way with the administration of Myanmar." Indonesia did not solely expose its sympathies to Rohingya but also visited the site of dispute. Indonesia has also advised rapprochement and stopping the disorder towards Rohingya to the authority of Myanmar and ensured their freedoms of citizenship (Santi, 2018).

Indonesia motions to end the Rohingya crisis at the 53rd ASEAN Foreign Ministers Meeting (AMM) Retno Marsudi, foreign minister of Indonesia, verbalized her concerns on the continual Rohingya issue in the province. And emphasize the need for ASEAN to discuss the root cause of the dilemma. She requested Myanmar and the ASEAN Secretariat to present an update on attempts to ensure a deliberate, safe, and glorious return of the Rohingya minority to Myanmar's Rakhine land, where they introduce (Septiari, 2020).

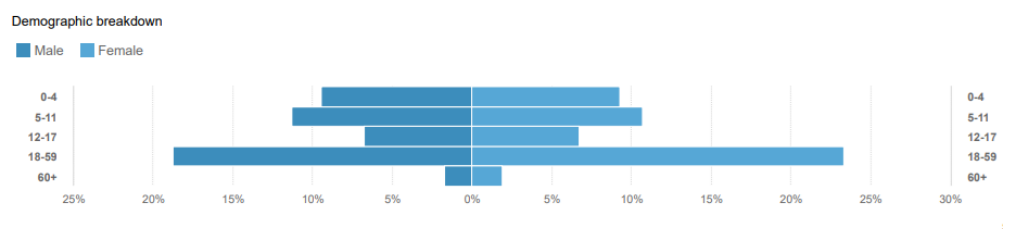
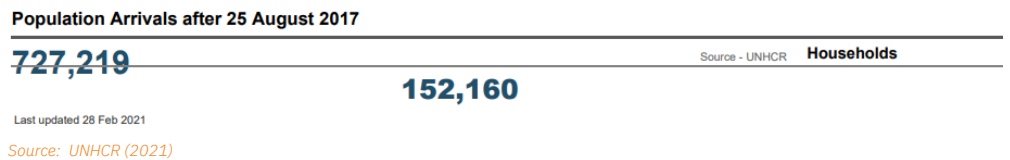


Figure 5. The Latest Measurement of the Rohingya Refugees in Bangladesh by the UNHCR Report



This numeral combines with 35,519 earlier registered refugees of Myanmar in the Kutupalong and Nayapara refugee tent. Some refugees are residing in host societies. And several areas that are ahead of the campsite boundaries may not have been added in the family counting practice (UNHCR, 2021). As the UN's most authoritative body, it has the power to sanction Myanmar's military commanders and force a global arms restriction on the nation. Rather than, it has circulated two allegations calling for the liberation of political detainees and an end to the disorder. Council ambassadors emphasize that the 15-nation body has declaimed twice "with one voice." Unfortunately, though, these baby actions do wicked more than highlighting the downfall of the Security Council to try to do anything that would have a significant impact on the army officers (Ahmed, 2021).

The challenges faced by Bangladesh and Indonesia in projecting friendship; in the next year, Indonesian President Joko Widodo shrouded up his two-day visit to Bangladesh on 29 January 2018 and invited Sheikh Hasina to more effective ties by the latter. He also stretched his support to the Rohingya emigrants for their safe replacement to Myanmar. During the visit, Joko Widodo and Sheikh Hasina signed five agreements to improve bilateral relationships, trade, financing, and boost collaboration in different countries' divisions. According to the Indonesian board of statistics, enterprises amongst Bangladesh and Indonesia currently attained \$1.33 billion, which was \$1.19 billion in Indonesian exportation (Ani, 2018).

The researcher has interviewed Professor Doctor Rahmawati Husein, the deputy chairperson of Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Centre Indonesia (MDMC). The conversation was based on the research questions. The author questioned Rahmawati about the condition of alliances between Bangladesh and Indonesia, plus what activities both states are taking to resolve the challenges on diplomatic connections to end the Rohingya Refugees disaster in Bangladesh from Myanmar. Through the answer session, Rahmawati acknowledged to the author that she works for the

Rohingya Refugees humanitarian crisis in Bangladesh as an NGO segment from Indonesia. That is why the answer was bounding on her expertise as a humanitarian helper in Bangladesh. That is mean her answers were not accurately revealing about ties of Indonesia and Bangladesh. But she brings a scenario of the relationship between both countries as her two times traveling experiences to Bangladesh for the Rohingya humanitarian works. Rahmawati said that her answers be related to both research questions.

Moreover, Rahmawati said that Indonesia is not playing single-track diplomacy on the Rohingya crisis. Double track diplomacy practicing by the Indonesian authority to handle this puzzle to solve with Myanmar and Bangladesh. Having a visits experience to Bangladesh as an NGO member to help Bangladesh with the crisis of Rohingya Refugees. It was not easy for me because there was not free visa excess to Bangladesh as Indonesian. There was no clear information about the foreign NGOs members to entry and exits regulations. There was no visa option for NGO people to enter Bangladesh. The visa regulation was only for business, study, and visit. There were many problems I faced when visits two times as a visitor to Bangladesh. The policy of the Bangladesh government for International NGOs is to work with their domestic NGOs. That is means there is no freedom for the foreign NGOs to help the crisis. It was very tough for us to work as an NGO member in the Refugees Camps in Cox's Bazar because there was no proper management from the Bangladesh government to help the foreign NGOs unless the collaborations with local NGOs.

On the opposite, Rahmawati had met the ambassador at the Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in Dhaka. The second meeting was in Jakarta with the ambassador of Bangladesh to Indonesia and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) of the Republic of Indonesia. That was regarding Bangladeshi visa regulations and many more agendas. In that discussion, the ambassador said that the Indonesian government tries to help Bangladesh in the crisis by numbers of Rohingya refugees arriving in Bangladesh. But Indonesian government bodies and NGOs faced many technical problems on entry exist permission in Bangladesh. It shows that Bangladesh and Indonesia not having a mutual border excess. But in the bilateral agreement, both states are in a good relationship. Ambassador also mentioned that when the Indonesian government sent relief by the air force and military to Bangladesh. At that time, there were also many problems faced to entry and delivery the aid to Bangladesh. But the embassy and government of Indonesia continuing to help solve the Myanmar Rohingya Refugees crisis in Bangladesh. And Indonesia working to send the refugees back to Myanmar from Bangladesh. Indonesia is as median diplomatic leadership between Bangladesh and Myanmar.

4. Conclusion

Bangladesh holds a long record of receiving Rohingya from the Northern Rakhine State of Myanmar from the earliest immigrants reported in 1948. That big entrance of refugees without proper reception and recognition from the Bangladeshi side created a severe compassionate crisis; the shocking circumstances of the refugee ghettos are constantly depreciating. Extreme for their durability, the Rohingya people are infiltrating into multiple levels of socio-economic formations of Bangladesh without any peculiar plan/management strategy (Mahdi, 2018).

In answering research question number one, the world strongly condemns the Myanmar government and calls for a boycott of Myanmar, including Indonesia. There is even a requirement for intervention in Myanmar by Indonesia conducted philanthropic diplomacy versus its next-door neighbor. Indonesian statesmanship is brought out through, among others, transferring humanitarian aid straight to areas affected by the humanitarian disaster. This speed support from Indonesia has brought to pay notice to portion the refugees who obliged food, medical supports, and shelter in Bangladesh. That is the way the Indonesian government adapts a good friendship with the Bangladesh government in supporting humanity.

Moreover, Indonesia reacted to the emergency by coordinating with Bangladesh after dialogue among Myanmar authorities to open generous space and establish the Indonesian Humanitarian Alliance for Myanmar (Sheany, 2017). It is called in Bahasa Indonesia, Aliansi Kemanusiaan Indonesia Untuk Myanmar (AKIM). The Rohingya humane crisis has come to global attention with demonstrations such as the influence on the Myanmar authority to preserve its internal security, calls for discussion, and the prerequisite of humanitarian compensation by the United Nations. But Indonesia appeared as an actor who attempted to help deal with the humanitarian emergency, which Myanmar reacted positively. Indonesia's acknowledgment of the disaster in 2017 was the complex crisis that transpired in 2012, viz the Indonesian increased the Rohingya crisis as the jointed dilemma in the OIC and ASEAN panels (Mustika Permata et al., 2019).

Furthermore, research question number two's the FBCCI President stated that Bangladesh sustained relationships with Indonesia in many methods such as OIC, D-8, ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), and Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA). He also said that bilateral commerce with the nation in FY 2019-20 was \$1.8 billion. He stated, combining that the growth of the settlement would reinforce two-way business. There is a massive potential for extension if bilateral benefit chain enterprise can be examining, in pharmaceuticals, agro, diversified jute goods, leather goods, energy, and minerals. President of KADIN Indonesia said that we are confident that the continuing consultation between Indonesia and Bangladesh's free trade settlement will finalize by variations in the tax that will heighten bilateral commerce (Dhaka Tribune, 2020).

In the second semester of 2020, Indonesia and Bangladesh alliances have drawn a target to achieve a preferential trade agreement (PTA). Director of Bilateral Negotiations of the Trade Ministry Ni Made Ayu Marthini commented after attending a trade conference held at the Bangladeshi Embassy in Jakarta on Thursday, 23 January 2020. We have targeted to close and endorse the IB-PTA in mid-2020. Marthini, as a mediator on behalf of the Indonesian government, clarified that both countries are going to hold the third cycle of consultations in Dhaka, Bangladesh, in February 2020.

In short, by achieving this research, Indonesia and Bangladesh produce powerful diplomatic alliances and governmental commands compared to other Muslim nations in Asia. This relation against response to the Rohingya immigrant dilemma and the maintaining of mutual agreement with the Bangladesh administration in the locus of Indonesia statesmanship is to discover the method of the refugee difficulty by proposing the root factors of the problem and enhancing the collaboration in resolving the dilemma.

Acknowledgment

This research is a part of my final graduate degree thesis at the Master of Government Affairs and Administration Department in Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. Students must make an individual project – a master thesis – in the form of a written paper. This work aims to produce the student with an opportunity to exercise the theoretical knowledge obtained during the study and provide them with the opportunity to conduct in-depth research within the field.

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