

Analysis the Policy Government of the Republic Indonesia on the Peace Efforts of Palestine and Israel (1988-2024) Siyasah Dauliyah Perspective

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini membahas mengenai tinjauan siyasah dauliyah terhadap peran Negara Republik Indonesia dalam merespon dan memberi kebijakan pada perang antara Israel dan Palestina, salah satunya ketika perang kembali memanas pada 2023. Terjadinya perang tersebut telah menyebabkan kehancuran yang sangat besar di wilayah Palestina mulai dari sektor ekonomi, sosial, pendidikan, bahkan sarana dan prasarana publik. Metode penelitian yang digunakan yaitu metode analisis isi dengan teknik menafsirkan materi tekstual dan mengevaluasi teks secara sistematis dari sumber data dokumen primer dan sekunder. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Indonesia dan Palestina telah menjalin hubungan diplomatik sejak lama, diawali dengan hubungan pendidikan yang dilakukan mahasiswa Indonesia ketika tengah belajar ke timur tengah, hingga Indonesia menjadi salah satu negara yang mengakui kemerdekaan palestina pada 15 Novemer 1988 di Aljazair. Hubungan tersebut terus berlanjut hingga sekarang terlihat dari kebijakan-kebijakan Indonesia yang selalu berada di pihak Palestina ditengah konflik Palestina dan Israel. Banyak kebijakan dan bantuan yang diberikan Indonesia untuk Palestina dalam memperjuangkan hak-hak dan kemerdekaan Palestina mulai dari bantuan politik, sosial budaya, kemanusiaan, dan pendidikan. Bahkan, dalam sejarah Indonesia turut menyuarakan upaya perdamaian untuk Palestina di berbagai forum salah satunya dalam forum PBB.

Kata kunci: Israel, palestina, indonesia, kebijakan, siyasah dauliyah.

Abstract

This research discusses the review of siyasah dauliyah on the role of the Republic of Indonesia in responding and providing policies on the war between Israel and Palestine, one of which is when the war heats up again in 2023. The occurrence of the war has caused enormous destruction in the Palestinian territories ranging from the economic, social, educational sectors, even public facilities, and infrastructures. The research method used the content analysis method with the technique of interpreting textual material and evaluating texts systematically from primary and secondary document data sources. The results showed that Indonesia and Palestine have established diplomatic relations for a long time, starting with educational relations conducted by Indonesian students while studying in the middle east, until Indonesia became one of the countries that recognised the independence of Palestine on 15 November 1988 in Algeria. The relationship continues until now as seen from Indonesia's policies that are always on the Palestine side in the midst of the Palestine-Israel conflict. Many policies and assistance provided by Indonesia for Palestine in the fight for Palestine rights and independence ranging from political, socio-cultural, humanitarian assistance, as well as education. In fact, in history Indonesia also voiced peace efforts for Palestine in various forums, one of which was in the UN forum.

Keywords: israel, palestine, indonesia, policy, siyasah dauliyah.

INTRODUCTION

The conflict between Israel and Palestine is a prolonged conflict that still has not subsided, even until 2024. The two

countries still have not found a middle ground even though many countries have participated in efforts to realise and encourage peace between Israel and

Palestine, including the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Annisa, 2023).

Actually, there is no conflict that cannot be resolved or in other words, any conflict that is happening on this earth can be managed and resolved so that it can meet the point of peace. Conflicts that are successfully resolved through peace, will open up opportunities to develop relationships between parties to the conflict, but to achieve success in peace efforts, of course, requires an approach and there needs to be actors who are willing to carry out the peace process (Santika et al., 2019).

The war that occurred between Israel and Palestine has harmed and destroyed many Palestinian territories, even the attacks carried out by Israel against Palestine always claimed many victims, ranging from the military to innocent children. So that by the world community the conflict is labelled as a crime of genocide, no longer a conflict over territory. Therefore, the conflict between Israel and Palestine needs to be the world's attention and there needs to be policies that can help the peace process between the two countries (Ella Susila Watia, 2024).

With this research, it will answer how the role, contribution and efforts of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia in realising peace between the two parties to this heated conflict, considering the occurrence of the conflict

is certainly very contrary to what is outlined in the Law as the basis of the State of Indonesia.

Of the several previous studies that were relevant to the discussion with the research that the researchers studied. The previous studies were entitled *The Role of Indonesian Diplomacy in the Israel-Palestine Conflict*, *The Role of Indonesia and Multilateral Organizations in the Israel-Palestine Conflict and the Settlement of the Palestine and Israel Dispute According to International Law*. From the three previous studies, there is a comparison with the research that the researchers will study, in terms of similarities it is clear that it discusses how the role played by Indonesia in the Israel-Palestine conflict, on the other hand, what is different in this study is that it discusses the policy of the Republic of Indonesia regarding Israel-Palestine peace efforts from the perspective of *Siyasah Dauliyah* (Suntana, 2015).

METHOD

This research uses the content analysis method, which is a research method that analyses text (Buckley, 2016; Moleong, 2018). Jaskuowski believes that text research is a type of qualitative research because everything that has a relationship with text is qualitative (Jaskuowski & Surmiak, 2015). The content analysis method uses research techniques by making conclusions that are then

replicated using interpretation and coding textual material, and evaluating texts systematically. The data analysis technique used in this research is descriptive analysis or a technique for describing and describing data, this technique helps the author to analyse, describe, and also describe the data that has been collected (Bachri, 2010).

As for the type of data by collecting the required data material, this research uses document study or literature study collection techniques (Bachri, 2010). Document study or literature study is a way of collecting data material by looking for data on the policy of the Republic of Indonesia towards Israel-Palestine peace efforts, Primary legal sources used in this study are; Preamble of the 1945 Constitution, policy analysis books, Government Management books, and others. Also legal sources obtained directly or indirectly from libraries, through journals, documentation and other scientific sources that have relevance to research problems or are supporting sources of research.

The data collection technique used in this research begins with determining the sample to be studied then conducting unit analysis or analysing text components through literature sources available in libraries and the internet by reading and reviewing books or sources related to the research problem, namely the policies carried out by the republic of Indonesia

towards Israel Palestine peace efforts in the perspective of siyasah dauliyah, also conducting searches for publications on peace efforts policies, and collecting everything that has a link or has relevance to the issue under study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

History and Indonesia's role in peace efforts between Palestine and Israel

Peace in the large Indonesian dictionary is taken from the word 'Peace' which means safe, no conflict, no riots, calm, peaceful, and not hostile to each other, peace is also a cessation of hostilities or disputes. Peace generally refers to an agreement to end a war or a period in which armed forces cease to fight the enemy.

Sayyid Quth argues that peace is divided into four levels including: Firstly, individual peace, Secondly, family peace. Third, community peace. Fourth, World Peace. According to Quth's perception, world peace is the last peace coveted by every human being on earth, to realise world peace is not only limited to preventing conflicts and wars along with all the risk impacts, however, it is necessary to start with peace in the hearts of each individual so that peace will enter the family environment and expand in the community environment so that the principles of brotherhood and equality will turn into a living act so as to eliminate fanaticism and injustice. Then, world

peace will be realised and spread across the face of the earth (Esperanza, 2023).

The theory is in line with the Qur'an surah Al-Hujurat "and if there are two groups of them at war, let you reconcile between them! But if one breaks the covenant of the other, let him who breaks the covenant fight you until he recedes back to the commandments of Allah. When he has receded, reconcile between the two according to justice, and let you act justly; surely Allah loves those who are just"(Al-Qur'an., 2010).

The verse above means that any group of people, individuals and even a country, must uphold peace, even if there are countries that are at odds, it is obligatory for other countries to help peace efforts for both, of course based on justice in accordance with what Allah says in QS.Al-hujurat, and the verse is also very correlated and relevant to what is studied in this study, namely regarding the peace efforts of Israel and Palestine (Al-Qur'an., 2010).

In the Middle East there is a country called Palestine which until now is still trying to achieve independence and sovereignty due to prolonged political instability, the conflict that occurred between Palestine and Israel and has been going on for years. Starting from the Nakba event, an event that is very heartbreaking for the Palestinian population and even considered as the Palestinian catastrophe, which is a

destruction of Palestinian society and homeland and did not meet most of the Palestinian population that occurred in 1948.

In October 2023, the conflict between the two countries heated up again, the Islamic army, Hamas, counterattacked the Israeli army, but the attack made Israel blindly and continuously counterattacked Hamas.

Hearing the news, Indonesia quickly responded and tried to help Palestine, starting from providing humanitarian assistance to fighting for Palestinian Rights through the International Forum. On 29/11/2023 at the UN Security Council forum in the United States, Indonesian Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi emphasised three things regarding Israeli-Palestinian peace to restore the current conditions in the Gaza Strip. Indonesia also urged the UN to ensure access to humanitarian aid and protection of civilians. And most importantly, Indonesia strongly opposes and rejects the transfer of Palestinians from the Gaza Strip because it will threaten the continuity of negotiations and peace solutions for both countries.

In the UN Security Council meeting on 18 October 2023, the Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs H.E. Retno L.P. Marsudi delivered a speech as well as a form of Indonesia's affirmation in supporting Palestine, the speech was entitled Minister for Foreign Affairs Republic of Indonesia at The Open-Ended

Extraordinary Emergency Meeting of The OIC Executive Committee at The Level of Foreign Ministers to Discuss The Ongoing Military Aggression of Israel Against The Palestine People which essentially confirmed that;

“Indonesia cannot remain silent in the face of the terrible humanitarian crisis in Gaza. The unprecedented attacks on civilians in the besieged Gaza Strip and throughout the occupied Palestinian territories were strongly condemned by Indonesia. In addition, Indonesia strongly condemned the Israeli attack on Al Ahly Hospital, which claimed the lives of hundreds of civilians. It is important not to comply with Israel's draconian evacuation order of 22 hospitals located in Gaza, as it violates international humanitarian law.

There are three things that can be taken from this meeting. First, let's break the current cycle of violence. Second, guarantee humanitarian access safely and without obstacles. Additionally, we must strongly oppose any attempts to force the people of the Gaza Strip to move”(Mudore, 2019).

Apart from Indonesia, of course the UN Security Council at that time attracted a lot of attention from various member countries that participated in the forum and quoted from databox counted as many as 120 countries that supported the ceasefire between Palestine and Israel where one of them was Indonesia, this is of course seen from the speech or

affirmation spoken by the Indonesian foreign minister, Retno Marsudi, besides Indonesia among the 120 countries including Saudi Arabia, Brazil, China, Iran, Kuwait, New Zealand and so on. Besides dominantly supporting the ceasefire between Israel and Palestine in the UN forum on 27/10/2023, there were 14 countries and 45 countries among them refused and chose to abstain. Thanks to the many votes including Indonesia's in the UN Security Council emergency session, the ceasefire between Israel and Palestine can occur even though it is only for one week, but Indonesia will continue to strive for peace efforts between the two countries.

Long before the re-heating of the conflict in 2023, the State of Indonesia has always consistently held a commitment to fight colonialism in all its forms which are considered incompatible with justice and humanity, especially the bilateral (Annisa, 2023) relations between Indonesia and Palestine seen from its history have been running for a long time, starting from the transition period of independence and continuing until the recognition of Indonesia's independence by Palestine. Where Palestine became the first Middle Eastern country to declare Indonesia's independence, thanks to this declaration Indonesia can stand as an independent and sovereign country even Indonesia's independence can be heard by the international community (Ricklefs, M,

2007; Suharya, 2020; Surandi et al., 2020). And now when Palestine is plagued by various conflicts, one of the countries that strongly supports Palestine in fighting for the rights and freedom of the Palestinian people is Indonesia. Moreover, as fellow believers, Indonesia through its representatives in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the President of the Republic of Indonesia has provided various policies to support Palestine in fighting for its freedom and independence, as mandated in the preamble of the 1945 Constitution.

In line with what is mandated in the preamble of the 1945 Constitution, one of which is to abolish all forms of colonialism in the world, Indonesia (Esperanza, 2023; Kartodihardjo, Sartono dan Marwati Djoened Puspongoro, 2010; Kartodirdjo, n.d.) has endeavoured to strengthen Palestine's membership status in the United Nations and always ensures the UN Security Council to continue to pay attention to the importance of resolving the conflict between Israel and Palestine. Indonesia also ensures contributions, capacity building and humanitarian support for Palestine both in bilateral and trilateral forms, one of which initiates a 'two-state solution' which Indonesia has consistently underlined as the only way out for the Palestine peace process during Indonesia's membership in the UN Security Council. Which aims, among others, to ensure peaceful coexistence between Israel and Palestine.

Forms of Government Policy of the Republic of Indonesia towards Palestinian Israeli peace efforts

Policy is a series of concepts and basics that guide the implementation of a job, leadership, or way of acting. A policy is usually applied to a government, organisation or individual private sector group. The definition of policy cannot be equated with regulations and laws because laws are forcing or prohibiting an action, while policies are only guidelines for actions that are most likely to get the desired results. Policy according to James E Anderson is defined as a series of actions that have certain objectives that are followed and implemented by an actor or group of actors to be able to solve a particular problem.

Van Meter and Van Horn define public policy implementation as actions in previous decisions. These actions These actions include efforts to transform decisions into operational actions within a certain period of time as well as in order to continue efforts to achieve major and minor changes set by policy decisions made by public organisations directed at achieving predetermined goals.

One of the arguments relating to policy is explained in the Al-Quran surah An-nisa verse 56. which contains regarding obedience in a just legal ruling. Based on the book Tafsir Ibu Katsir by Ibn Katsir, obeying Allah is following the teachings of the Koran, while obeying the Prophet is

practicing his sunnah. In addition, believers are also commanded to obey Ulil Amri, the leaders of the Muslims and the scholars. Obedience to Ulil Amri must be accompanied by obedience to Allah and His Messenger. The provisions that have been determined by Ulil Amri when it has been agreed upon, then Muslims are obliged to implement it. Of course, provided that their decisions do not contradict the Qur'an and hadith.

The form of policy and support of the government (Howell, 2001; Radiwilaga, Y Alfian, 2019) of the republic of Indonesia for the state of Palestine in the political field has been done since many years even Indonesia is the first country to recognise the independence of Palestine after the declaration of the state of Palestine in Al-jazair on 15 November 1988. Since then Indonesia has built cooperation both through the government and through various international organisations, one of which is the OIC (Organisation of Islamic Cooperation). Then Indonesia also became a country that provided support for Palestine so that Palestine could become the 1995th member of UNESCO in October 2011 which then received the status of 'state' (non-member observer state) from its original status which was only 'entity' (non-member observer entity).

In addition, in defence of Palestine, Indonesia even chose not to establish diplomatic relations with Israel. Such was

Indonesia's response when the United States supported Israel and recognised Jerusalem, which is part of Palestinian land, as the capital of Israel. At that time, the Minister of Foreign Affairs during President Joko Widodo's administration was instructed to immediately go to Jordan, Lebanon, Europe, and Turkey. The magnitude of Indonesia's support for Palestine was also carried out by the Indonesian people, as soon as Trump made his statement about Jerusalem, there was a wave of protests in Indonesia. Many Indonesians took to the streets to show support for Palestine, this response is a form of moral sympathy for their countrymen.

In relation to the conflict that escalated again in 2023, Indonesia responded to Israel's attack on Palestine by boycotting all products from Israel. In addition, the Indonesian government also responded through the speech of the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Retno Marsudi at a gathering attended by members of the MPR RI, MUI, BAZNAS and 11 Palestinian Imams. She asserted that 'Indonesia will not give up and will continue to help support the struggle of our brothers and sisters in Palestine through political and humanitarian support where political support is provided through forums such as the UN, OIC, and other international organisations including providing legal views in international courts.

The following are the policies that have been carried out by Indonesia for Palestine, which will be outlined in a table.

Table 1.
Indonesian policies and assistance to Palestine

No	Policies and Assistance	forms of policy and assistance
1	Political Policy	- Recognising Palestinian Independence on 15 November 1988 - Establishment of the Indonesian Embassy in Tunis and Accreditation for Palestine since 1 June 2004. - Having an Honorary Consul to promote cooperation between Indonesia and Palestine located in Ramallah.
2	OIC Summit and JAKARTA DECLARATION	- Organised the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) Summit on support for Palestine, which was later outlined in a resolution and the Jakarta Declaration, reaffirming the OIC's position and commitment to Palestine and al-Quds on 6-7 March 2016. - Helping to convey support for Palestine at the G20 forum in 2022 in Bali.
3	Economy	- Contribution Agreement between the National Amil Zakat Agency (Baznas) and Palestine Refugee Works (UNRWA). - Memorandum of Understanding on Academic Cooperation. - Collection of zakat funds. - Removal of all import

		taxes on Palestinian goods.
4	Education	- Increase in the number of Palestinian nationals studying at Indonesian universities - MoU on cooperation in training and education in diplomatic relations since October 2007. - Establishment of Palestinian-Indonesian Friendship association (PIFA) in October 2013.
5	Socio-cultural	- MoU in the field of tourism include; Organising exhibitions, conferences, workshops and seminars to encourage tourist visits between the two countries. - MoU in the field of disaster and crisis control, education, and socio-cultural training in twin city co-operation between Jakarta and al-Quds in 2017.
6	Humanity	- Assisted As-Shifa Gaza Hospital in the establishment of the Indonesia Cardiac Centre. From 2009 to 2014, Kan Indonesia actively supported the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA).
7	Honorary Consul of the Republic of Indonesia	- The inauguration of the Indonesian Honorary Consul (cohort) in Ramallah, Mrs Maha Abou Susher at the Indonesian Embassy in Amman.

The above policies are not the last step taken by Indonesia for Palestine, especially since there has been another

war between Palestine and Israel in 2023 which has killed 34.800 people and 74.412 others injured and damaged infrastructure both housing, schools, and public facilities including the Indonesian hospital in northern Gaza which was contributed by the Indonesian people, Israeli attacks have also weakened the Palestinian economy where around 390.000 jobs have been lost since the start of the war between the two countries. Hearing the news certainly made the whole world mourn not only the Muslims, many people who empathise with what happened to the Palestinian people, because the attacks carried out by Israel against Palestine are no longer a matter of territorial struggle but have included genocide crimes that have violated human rights.

Upon hearing this, Indonesia immediately responded and sent various aid to help their brothers and sisters in Palestine. The aid that has been sent by Indonesia to Palestine since the beginning of the war in 2023 until now in 2024, among others:

Table 2.
Indonesia's policies and assistance for Palestine for the period 2023-2024

No	Indonesian assistance to Palestine for the 2023-2024 period
1	The fatwa issued by the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) in fatwa number 83 of 2023 concerning the Law of Support for Palestine, one of which is the Boycott Movement of Israeli Products in Indonesia.
2	The first phase of Humanitarian Assistance on 6 November 2023, with a total weight of 51.5 tonnes

	which included medical equipment, medicines, tents, blankets, warm clothes, and foodstuffs.
3	The second phase of Humanitarian Aid, the government allocated IDR 31.9 billion or equivalent to USD 2 million through the International Development Cooperation Agency (LDKPI) in the form of medical supplies, medicines and medical equipment.
4	Accepting 22 cadets from Palestine to enter the Indonesian Defence University.
5	The delivery of logistical assistance includes; 900 units of people air umbrellas (POU), goods air umbrellas (PUB), with a total max of 14 tonnes of logistical assistance that will be used for the distribution of humanitarian assistance.

The assistance received great appreciation and the highest gratitude from Palestine to Indonesia, even the Palestinian ambassador thanked the great action of the Indonesian people's alliance to defend Palestine held at Monas Jakarta on 5/11/2023. Palestine Ambassador Zuhaie Al-Shun also gave greetings from the Palestinians to all the people of Indonesia, the Indonesian government and Indonesian leaders for all the support that has been given, the great hope of the Palestinian people and all those who have supported so that they can jointly see the independence of Palestine.

Siyasah Dauliyah review of the Republic of Indonesia's policy in assisting Palestinian-Israeli peace efforts.

Siyasah dauliyah is a science of international relations studied in Islamic

politics. The term *Siyasah dauliyah* is a series of two words with different meanings, the word *Siyasah* means organising a certain object to achieve a goal. While the meaning of the word *Dauliyah* is the relationship between countries, sovereignty, authority and power. So it can be said that *Siyasah dauliyah* is a science in which it talks and regulates the authority of a country to regulate its relations with other countries (interstate).

Siyasah dauliyah according to experts in Islamic governance is a concept in the field of international relations that comes from the laws and practices of Muslims regarding state procedures. An important event that became the background and basis of the concept of *Siyasah dauliyah* theory among Islamic governance experts is the *Hudaebiyah* agreement or agreement between Muhammad's government in Medina and the Quraysh power in Makkah. Where the agreement was raised by experts as a basic concept of international relations in the form of a truce. And based on the debtor agreement, several basic concepts, principles, and practical techniques regarding Islamic international relations were formulated.

Wabbah Al-Zuhaili put forward a theory of *Siyasah Dauliyah* which is described as a main principle of inter-state relations in the principles of Islam, namely peace, so that if there is a war it

is an emergency matter carried out in order to prevent evil and free the way of *da'wah* from things that become obstacles. referring to the Al-Quran and Hadith.

Referring to the Al-Quran and Hadith. This thinking is in accordance with verse 13 of Surah Al-Hujurat in the Quran which means: 'O Man, indeed we created you from a man and a woman and made you nations and tribes so that you may know one another. Indeed the noblest among you in the sight of Allah is the most pious among you. Indeed, Allah knows best' (Al-Qur'an., 2010).

The meaning of the verse is; in Islam there is no wall between two nations or two tribes so that human status is not different from other statuses even though there are many differences. before Allah, all humans have the same degree and only one that can be a differentiator between one another is the devotion they have.

Speaking of the ongoing conflict between Palestine and Israel when viewed from the perspective of *Siyasah dauliyah*, the Palestine attack on Israel in October 2023 is allowed in Islam. Similar events had even occurred during the time of the Prophet Muhammad, at first Allah did not give permission to the Prophet Muhammad to kill and fight the infidels until he migrated to Medina. Until then he and the Muslims were given permission through the Word of Allah in QS. Al-Hajj;39 which means that war has been permitted by Allah for those who are fought because

they have been wronged and Allah is truly almighty in helping them (Al-Qur'an, 2010b).

Then Allah obliges Muslims to fight them with the word of God in QS. Al-Baqarah;216 which means that Allah has obliged war on you even though fighting is something you hate but it could be that what you hate is very good for you, and it could also be that what you love is a bad thing for you because indeed Allah knows while you do not know (Al-Qur'an, 2010a).

The many words of Allah regarding Jihad show that jihad does have value in Islam, which even the rewards and affluence can match worship. Jihad is also an accumulation of inner and outer worship in which there is a sense of love for Allah, sincerity, Tawakal of soul and property, patience, zuhur, dhikr and so on. In fact, every person and people who carry out Jihad will sometimes get help and victory and there are times when they die Syahid and are included in heaven.

Speaking of international relations and warfare at the time of the prophet, there are some of the Prophet's ethics regarding international relations. According to a Muslim hadith, the Prophet advised warlords to observe ethics in dealing with each other during times of conflict: (1) War is motivated by a sense of loyalty to Allah, not by any other material goal. (2) Do not steal the spoils of war. (3) Avoid treachery, even running away from battle, as it is a grave offence.

(4) Do not commit inhumane killings. (5) Do not kill minors, women, the elderly and other living beings including destroying trees, fields and crops. (6) Do not destroy places of worship including churches, monasteries or other places of worship. (7) Must be patient, brave and sincere in fighting and clear the intention of worldly gain. (8) Do not exceed the limit. There are basic foundations of Siyasah dauliyah that have been agreed upon by the Fuqoha to be able to see whether international relations are in accordance with Islamic teachings or not.

CONCLUSION

The Indonesian state has always been consistent in holding a commitment to fight colonialism in all its manifestations that are considered not in line with justice and humanity, especially the bilateral relations between Indonesia and Palestine seen from its history has been running for a long time, starting from the transition period of independence and continuing until the recognition of the independence of the Indonesian state by Palestine. where Palestine became the first Middle Eastern country to declare Indonesia's independence, thanks to this declaration Indonesia could stand as an independent and sovereign country and even Indonesia's independence could be heard by the international community. And now when Palestine is hit by various conflicts, one of the countries that strongly supports

Palestine in fighting for the rights and freedoms of the Palestinian people is Indonesia. In addition, as religious brothers and sisters, Indonesia through state representatives ranging from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the President of Indonesia has provided various policies to support Palestine in the struggle for freedom and independence, as mandated in the preamble of the 1945 Constitution.

The form of policy and support of the government of the republic of Indonesia for the state of Palestine in the political field has been done since many years even Indonesia is the first country to recognise the independence of Palestine after the declaration of the state of Palestine in Algeria on 15 November 1988. Then on 19 October 1989 as a form of Indonesia's further support for Palestine at that time Indonesia had signed the opening of diplomatic relations between the Indonesian foreign minister who was then represented by Ali Alatas and the Palestinian foreign minister represented by Farouq Kaddoumi. The Palestinian embassy submitted a letter of credence to president Soeharto in 1990 as well as the Indonesian government which stipulated that the Indonesian republic ambassador will be accredited to the state of Palestine. For this reason, since 1 June 2004 the accreditation of Palestine is under the embassy of the Indonesian Embassy in Jordan. At that time, through

various forums including the UN, OIC, and NAM, Indonesia consistently gave voice and support to the independence and struggle of the Palestinian people.

Regarding Indonesia's role in the conflict between Israel and Palestine when viewed from *siyasah dauliyah*, namely other countries that see the endless war have an obligation to try to reconcile and stop the war that befalls their brothers. Because War and peace is a very basic problem in every aspect, be it an individual even as well as a country and between countries, the consequences of a war certainly cannot be ignored, and that is what becomes a necessity for all nations to be able to maintain peace and break things that aim and lead to war. Wars need to be prevented in order to realise a peaceful and tranquil environment, away from conflict and all its effects.

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