



Indonesia's Active Role in ASEAN in Responding to the Rohingya Human Rights Crisis

Putri Mushfiya^{1*}, Stanislaus Riyanta²

Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia

Emails: putrimushfiya26@gmail.com¹, stanislaus@ui.ac.id²

ABSTRACT

The human rights crisis experienced by the Rohingya in Myanmar has become one of the biggest humanitarian issues in Southeast Asia. As an ASEAN member country with significant influence in the region, Indonesia plays an important role in efforts to resolve this crisis. This research aims to analyze the role of Indonesia's diplomacy in encouraging ASEAN to take firmer steps against Myanmar and in providing humanitarian assistance to victims of the crisis. The research method used is a qualitative approach with secondary data analysis, including policy documents, international reports, and related academic studies. The results showed that Indonesia, through a multilateral diplomacy approach, actively encouraged ASEAN to find a peaceful solution, despite being constrained by ASEAN's non-intervention principle and the diverse interests of member states. In addition, Indonesia also showed commitment in providing humanitarian assistance through bilateral and multilateral initiatives. The implications of this research emphasize the importance of Indonesia's diplomatic role not only at the ASEAN level but also in international forums. With the increasing number of Rohingya refugees seeking refuge in neighboring countries, including Indonesia, this research recommends strengthening regional and international collaboration to create a more sustainable solution in resolving the Rohingya crisis as a whole.

Keywords: Indonesia, ASEAN, Rohingya, Human Rights, Diplomacy.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has a vital role in ASEAN in dealing with the human rights crisis experienced by the Rohingya ethnic group in Myanmar (Salsabila & Ridwan, 2023). As one of the ASEAN member states with a solid commitment to humanitarian values, Indonesia has taken diplomatic steps to help address this crisis. The approach used by Indonesia is diplomacy based on dialog and multilateral cooperation, hoping to find a comprehensive solution to the problem. Although ASEAN has a principle of non-intervention, Indonesia is still trying to mobilize support from member countries to encourage Myanmar to resolve this crisis peacefully (Rahmawati & Zakiyuddin, 2022).

The Rohingya refugee crisis in Indonesia has drawn international attention. In recent years, the wave of Rohingya refugees entering Indonesian territory, especially in Aceh Province, has become a complex problem (Listriani & Kadir, 2020). The conflict in Myanmar has forced thousands of Rohingya to seek refuge in neighboring countries, including Indonesia. This poses a national security and resilience challenge, which requires an in-depth evaluation to identify possible risks (Missbach, 2021).

In carrying out this role, Indonesia faces various challenges that take work. One of the biggest challenges is ASEAN's limitation in responding to domestic issues experienced by its member states, including Myanmar. The principle of non-intervention upheld by ASEAN is often a barrier to further action in pressuring Myanmar to stop human rights violations against the Rohingya. Moreover, the divergent political interests among ASEAN member states make collective efforts to address this crisis more difficult. Indonesia must work hard to build consensus and ensure that all member states are committed to a peaceful and humane resolution (Setiawan & Suryanti, 2021).

The conflict in Myanmar has forced thousands of Rohingya to seek refuge in neighboring countries, including Indonesia. This poses a national security and resilience challenge, requiring an in-depth evaluation to identify possible risks. On the other hand, Indonesia also faces pressure from the international community demanding more decisive action against Myanmar. As a country considered to have a leadership position in ASEAN, Indonesia is expected to take more initiative in addressing the Rohingya crisis. However, this is only sometimes easy, given the existing diplomatic and political limitations. In this context, Indonesia must carefully balance its role in ASEAN and respond to international pressure while maintaining good relations with all parties involved (Sopamena, 2023).

The issue of human rights violations against the Rohingya has become one of the biggest humanitarian crises in Southeast Asia over the past few decades. The Rohingya, who are predominantly Muslim, have been subjected to systematic persecution in Myanmar, leading to a mass exodus to neighboring countries, including Bangladesh, Malaysia, and Indonesia. Amid this crisis, Indonesia, as a country with significant influence in ASEAN, has a vital role in addressing this issue (Ambarwati, 2022).

Indonesia, as the country with the world's largest Muslim population and an active member of ASEAN, has demonstrated a strong commitment to upholding human rights and supporting peaceful conflict resolution. In addition, Indonesia has extensive experience in addressing humanitarian issues both at the regional and international levels, making it an important actor in various regional dynamics. As one of the countries with significant influence in ASEAN, Indonesia's role in resolving the Rohingya crisis is not only relevant in the regional context but also important in broader international relations (Ar Rasyid & Rijal, 2023).

However, Indonesia's role in ASEAN in addressing the Rohingya crisis is not free from challenges. One of the main challenges is the principle of non-intervention upheld by ASEAN. This

principle often becomes an obstacle to more assertive collective action against member states involved in human rights violations. In addition, domestic political dynamics in Myanmar and the inability of the international community to exert sufficient pressure on the Myanmar government have also complicated efforts to resolve this crisis (Azizah, 2017).

Through this research, the focus will be on Indonesia's efforts in dealing with these challenges, particularly through multilateral diplomacy and humanitarian aid approaches. Based on the above background, this research aims to evaluate the effectiveness of Indonesia's diplomatic role in resolving the Rohingya crisis, and identify strategic steps that can strengthen Indonesia's contribution in the future. By analyzing the existing challenges and opportunities, this research is expected to benefit new contributions to the understanding of the role of ASEAN member states in addressing human rights issues in the region. The prediction of this research is that closer collaboration between Indonesia, ASEAN, and the international community can result in more effective measures to resolve the crisis in a sustainable manner.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used in this research is a literature review, which aims to analyze and summarize findings from various previous studies related to Indonesia's role in addressing the human rights crisis involving the Rohingya ethnic group within the ASEAN framework. This approach involves several systematic procedures to ensure the comprehensiveness and validity of the data:

Data Collection Procedures

The data collection process includes identifying and gathering relevant scholarly sources, such as peer-reviewed journal articles, official reports from international organizations (e.g., UNHCR, ASEAN Secretariat), government publications, and credible news outlets. Keywords such as "Indonesia's diplomacy," "Rohingya crisis," "ASEAN human rights," and "non-intervention principle" were used to conduct a comprehensive search across academic databases and institutional repositories.

Evaluation and Selection of Sources

After collecting initial data, each source was evaluated for relevance, credibility, and reliability. Peer-reviewed journals and official documents were prioritized to ensure the accuracy and authority of the information. Criteria such as publication date, alignment with the research topic, and the reputation of the authors or organizations were applied during the evaluation stage.

Synthesis of Information

The selected sources were carefully analyzed to extract key findings related to Indonesia's role in addressing the Rohingya crisis, challenges encountered, and proposed solutions. The data were then synthesized to identify patterns, trends, and gaps in the literature, which serve as the foundation for the research's analysis and conclusions.

Data Validation Stages

To validate the data and ensure the integrity of the findings, the following strategies were implemented:

- a. Triangulation: Cross-referencing findings from multiple sources to identify consistent patterns and verify their accuracy.
- b. Critical Appraisal: Conducting a critical review of each source to assess its methodological rigor and eliminate potential biases.
- c. Expert Consultation: Consulting with experts in international relations and ASEAN studies to confirm interpretations of the data and enhance the validity of the conclusions.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Indonesia plays a central role in ASEAN, especially in addressing human rights issues. As the country with the largest population in Southeast Asia and one of the founders of ASEAN, Indonesia is responsible for maintaining stability, security, and peace in the region. Since the reform era, Indonesia has increasingly promoted democracy and human rights at the national and regional levels. Within ASEAN itself, Indonesia has often been a prime mover in human rights discussions despite the organization's vital principle of non-intervention. While there are limits on the extent to which ASEAN can get involved in the internal affairs of its member states, Indonesia still seeks to encourage better dialogue and cooperation among member states on critical human rights issues.

Indonesia's commitment to human rights is seen in its efforts to support the establishment of the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) in 2009 (Fauzan, 2020). Although AICHR does not have the power to intervene directly in cases of human rights violations, Indonesia continues to encourage the strengthening of the commission's role. As a country with a growing democratic experience, Indonesia is often a spokesperson in encouraging ASEAN to take human rights issues in the region more seriously. However, the limited authority of AICHR and the principle of non-intervention remain significant obstacles. However, Indonesia has been instrumental in creating a space for deeper dialogue on the importance of human rights protection at the regional level.

One crucial case that shows Indonesia's role in handling human rights issues in ASEAN is the Rohingya crisis in Myanmar (Hartanto, 2024). Indonesia plays an active role in diplomacy, trying to mediate between Myanmar and the international community in finding solutions to the human rights violations faced by the Rohingya. This crisis has caused tens of thousands of Rohingya to flee to other countries, especially Bangladesh. Although limited by the principle of non-intervention, Indonesia has continued to provide humanitarian assistance and urged Myanmar to stop the violence against the Rohingya. Indonesia also brought the issue to international forums, including the United Nations (UN), for a more comprehensive solution. These steps demonstrate Indonesia's commitment to addressing the human rights crisis in the

region, although the results achieved have not been entirely adequate to overcome the problem. (Pradityo, 2020).

The challenges faced by Indonesia in addressing human rights issues in ASEAN are complex. One of the biggest challenges is ASEAN's inability to intervene in the internal affairs of member states due to the principle of non-intervention. This often makes it difficult to pressure countries involved in human rights violations, such as Myanmar. On the other hand, ASEAN member states have diverse views on human rights, especially countries that still adhere to authoritarian or semi-authoritarian regimes. Although Indonesia has consistently promoted the protection of human rights, these divergent views often hinder the achievement of consensus in resolving human rights issues in the ASEAN region. In addition, internal political dynamics in some member states also affect ASEAN's response to human rights violations, so Indonesia has to deal with various political and diplomatic obstacles (Matthew, 2020).

Despite many challenges, Indonesia continues to play a strategic role in strengthening human rights enforcement efforts in ASEAN. In the future, Indonesia has the potential to encourage ASEAN further to be more responsive in addressing human rights issues, especially with the increasing public awareness in ASEAN countries about the importance of protecting human rights. Through more muscular diplomacy and collaboration with various parties, including international organizations and human rights institutions, Indonesia can continue to be a leader in fighting for human rights in the Southeast Asian region. Thus, Indonesia's efforts are essential to ensure regional stability and build a more inclusive and equitable ASEAN for all its citizens (Natasha et al., 2021).

Recently, the case of Rohingya refugees fleeing to Indonesia has again attracted international attention, highlighting the dire conditions experienced by this ethnic group in their home countries and even in refugee camps. In late 2023, hundreds of Rohingya refugees arrived in Indonesian waters after a long and dangerous journey across the Indian Ocean. This case adds to the long list of Rohingya refugees seeking refuge in Indonesia, a country geographically located on the escape route for those caught in the precarious situation in Myanmar and Bangladesh. This phenomenon underscores how desperate the problem faced by the Rohingya is that they are willing to travel dangerously in search of safety (Santri et al., 2019).

Rohingya refugees fleeing to Indonesia are usually on unseaworthy boats, often stranded at sea for days without adequate food and water. The boats are frequently operated by human smuggling syndicates who exploit their plight, forcing them to pay enormous fees for a risky journey. Many suffer starvation, dehydration, and even death at sea before reaching the shores of countries such as Indonesia, Malaysia, or Thailand. The arrival of Rohingya refugees in Aceh and other coastal areas of Indonesia signifies the gravity of their situation. Also, it reiterates the need for further action from ASEAN countries and the international community to resolve this crisis.

This is not the first case of Rohingya refugees fleeing to Indonesia. Over the past few years, Indonesia has become one of the leading destinations for Rohingya refugees fleeing violence in Myanmar and poor conditions in refugee camps in Bangladesh. In 2020, a large influx of Rohingya refugees also washed ashore in Aceh, drawing public attention to the hardships they faced. Although Indonesia is not a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention, the country has nonetheless shown humanitarian concern by providing temporary shelter for these refugees. Local communities in Aceh, in particular, have shown tremendous solidarity by helping to provide food and humanitarian aid to the refugees who landed in their area (Sopamena, 2023).

However, the case of Rohingya refugees fleeing to Indonesia also shows the limitations of international protection efforts. Rohingya refugees often face precarious situations after arriving in countries like Indonesia. Although they receive temporary protection, their status as refugees is not officially recognized by the Indonesian government, as the Refugee Convention does not legally bind Indonesia (Yani & Zulkarnain, 2019). This creates challenges regarding security, access to human rights, and their future. Most Rohingya refugees in Indonesia end up stuck in a stagnant situation in refugee camps for years with no certainty as to whether they can be relocated to a third country or return to Myanmar safely.

This case also reflects the failure of the international community, including ASEAN, to resolve the Rohingya crisis as a whole. Indonesia has played an active role in promoting dialogue on resolving the Rohingya crisis at the ASEAN level. Still, the organization's limitations in dealing with the internal affairs of member states such as Myanmar have slowed the process. ASEAN's principle of non-intervention has often prevented more decisive action against the Myanmar government. Nonetheless, Indonesia continues to engage in bilateral and multilateral diplomacy, including through ASEAN, to urge Myanmar to immediately end human rights violations against the Rohingya and create conditions for their safe return.

With the latest arrival of Rohingya refugees in Indonesia, it is becoming increasingly clear that the crisis has yet to find an adequate solution. As long as there is no significant change in Myanmar, either in terms of politics or the treatment of the Rohingya, the flow of refugees fleeing oppression and violence is likely to continue. This case also demands a more significant response from the international community, including ASEAN countries, to provide a long-term solution for the refugees. Indonesia, as a country that is often the final destination for Rohingya refugees, needs to continue to push for diplomatic and humanitarian efforts to resolve this crisis while strengthening cooperation with international institutions such as the United Nations in addressing the impact of this refugee crisis.

Several previous studies have highlighted the role of Indonesian diplomacy in international and regional forums, including ASEAN. These studies show that Indonesia has a strong track record in promoting dialogue and peaceful conflict resolution, especially in the context of intra-state conflicts in Southeast Asia (Ain & Wulandari, 2023).. However, some studies show that internal political dynamics and limited diplomatic capacity often constrain Indonesia's role in

addressing human rights issues in ASEAN. In addition, ASEAN's principle of non-intervention is usually an obstacle for Indonesia to take more decisive action against member states that violate human rights (Della, 2017).

Based on research results from (Triono 2014), it is known that the conflict and violence experienced by ethnic Rohingya in Myanmar is still not well resolved, even though ASEAN has tried to play a role in determining the conflict. Triono highlighted that the principle of non-intervention embraced by ASEAN is one of the main obstacles in collective efforts to deal with internal issues of its member states, including the humanitarian crisis that befell the Rohingya ethnicity. Triono also noted that the proactive efforts made by ASEAN, especially by Indonesia, have not shown significant results in ending the suffering of the Rohingya.

Other research conducted by (Ajawaila et al., 2022) reinforces these findings by emphasizing Indonesia's role in applying the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) concept to address the humanitarian crisis in Myanmar. According to them, Indonesia understands the complexity of the conflict involving the Rohingya ethnicity and continues to encourage the Myanmar Government to resolve the issue peacefully. The research highlights that despite Indonesia's efforts to advocate for the implementation of R2P, success in pressuring Myanmar to protect the Rohingya still needs to be improved due to internal political dynamics in Myanmar as well as the lack of collective solid support from ASEAN.

Research from other sources, such as in a journal published by Universitas Kristen Indonesia Maluku, also emphasizes the importance of Indonesia's role in encouraging peaceful solutions through a preventive diplomacy approach. Indonesia is considered to have a strategic position in ASEAN. It has tried to overcome the obstacles arising from the principle of non-intervention by initiating dialogue and providing humanitarian assistance to the Rohingya. Nonetheless, as this research reveals, the main challenge Indonesia faces is ASEAN's inability to collectively pressure Myanmar and the lack of a more assertive intervention to protect human rights in the region.

The findings from the literature review offer significant implications for the development of theory and practice in international relations, particularly regarding Indonesia's foreign policy and ASEAN's role in addressing human rights crises. The analysis highlights Indonesia's adherence to its "free and active" foreign policy principles, which position the country as a mediator and advocate for peaceful conflict resolution within ASEAN. This theoretical framework reinforces Indonesia's diplomatic identity as a bridge-builder in regional disputes. However, the practical challenges posed by ASEAN's non-intervention principle reveal a critical gap between policy ideals and implementation. These findings suggest that while Indonesia's diplomatic efforts are commendable, a more flexible and adaptive approach to ASEAN's principles may be required to address complex humanitarian crises like the Rohingya issue effectively. Additionally, the research underscores the need for Indonesia to leverage its influence by fostering stronger collaborations with international organizations and other ASEAN members to navigate the limitations of the non-intervention principle. This dual focus on theoretical insights and practical

strategies provides a foundation for both policymakers and scholars to refine ASEAN's collective approach to human rights issues while enhancing Indonesia's role as a proactive regional leader (Natasha et al., 2021).

The findings from the literature review suggest the potential for developing new models or practices to enhance Indonesia's role in addressing human rights crises within the ASEAN framework and at the global level. At the UN, Indonesia has consistently demonstrated its commitment to upholding human rights and supporting global initiatives to protect vulnerable groups, including the Rohingya. This active engagement highlights Indonesia's capability to bridge regional and international efforts, providing a basis for proposing a more structured and innovative model of "multilateral humanitarian diplomacy." This model could formalize Indonesia's approach by integrating its domestic experiences with human rights advocacy and its regional influence in ASEAN to address crises like the Rohingya issue.

Furthermore, Indonesia's actions, such as supporting UN resolutions condemning violence against the Rohingya and pressuring the Myanmar government to halt repressive actions (Triono, 2014), illustrate its potential to lead an ASEAN-centered coalition within the UN. This coalition could advocate for a regional accountability framework that aligns with ASEAN's principles while addressing human rights violations more effectively. The proposed model emphasizes a dual approach: (1) leveraging Indonesia's diplomatic clout to enhance collective regional responses and (2) utilizing multilateral platforms like the UN to apply international pressure on non-compliant states. These strategies, rooted in Indonesia's demonstrated commitment and proactive stance, provide a blueprint for strengthening ASEAN's and Indonesia's roles in addressing complex humanitarian challenges.

CONCLUSION

Indonesia plays a vital role in ASEAN in addressing the human rights crisis against the Rohingya. Through active diplomacy and multilateral dialog, Indonesia continues to push for a peaceful solution despite the challenges posed by ASEAN's principle of non-intervention. This commitment is evident in Indonesia's consistent involvement in humanitarian efforts, such as providing aid to displaced Rohingya populations and advocating for constructive dialogue within ASEAN. These actions demonstrate Indonesia's efforts to uphold human rights and its aspiration to strengthen its leadership role in the Southeast Asian region. However, the research highlights significant challenges faced by Indonesia, including the complex domestic political dynamics within Myanmar, the lack of consensus among ASEAN member states, and the limitations imposed by the non-intervention principle. These factors often hinder Indonesia's ability to enforce more effective measures. Despite these barriers, Indonesia has continued to advocate for international support and collaboration, emphasizing the importance of multilateralism in addressing this crisis.

For future researchers, this research underscores the need to explore Indonesia's approach to balancing ASEAN principles with its human rights agenda. Researchers could also investigate the role of external actors, such as the United Nations or international NGOs, in complementing ASEAN's efforts. Additionally, comparative studies on how other ASEAN countries address similar crises could provide valuable insights into best practices and areas for improvement. Future work might also consider the long-term impacts of Indonesia's initiatives on regional stability and human rights protections in Southeast Asia.

REFERENCES

- Ain, W. N., & Wulandari, S. D. M. (2023). Keketuaan ASEAN dan Potensi Diplomasi Indonesia dalam Penyelesaian Konflik di Myanmar. *Jurnal Sentris*, 4(2), 46–61.
- Ajawaila, D. P., Matulapelwa, A. H., & Ngongare, S. (2022). Peranan Indonesia Dalam Kasus Etnis Rohingya Berdasarkan Konsep Responsibility to Protect (R2P). *JURNAL SAINS SOSIAL DAN HUMANIORA (JSSH)*, 2(1), 131–136.
- Ambarwati, A. (2022). Sikap Asean Terhadap Pelanggaran Ham Di Myanmar Pasca Kudeta. *Jurnal Ilmiah Dinamika Sosial*, 6(1), 20–36. <https://doi.org/10.38043/jids.v6i1.3360>
- Ar Rasyid, A. M., & Rijal, N. K. (2023). Peran Asean Dalam Menangani Krisis Kemanusiaan Myanmar Melalui Kesepakatan Asean Five Point Consensus. *Indonesian Journal of International Relations*, 7(1), 22–49. <https://doi.org/10.32787/ijir.v7i1.423>
- Azizah, I. N. (2017). Peranan Indonesia Dalam Membantu Penanganan Masalah Etnis Rohingya Di Myanmar (2014-2017). *Global Political Studies Journal*, 1(2), 162–180. <https://doi.org/10.34010/gpsjournal.v1i2.2022>
- Della Paula Ajawaila 1, Alynne Hermyn Matulapelwa 1, dan S. N. (2017). Peranan Indonesia Dalam Kasus Etnis Rohingya Berdasarkan Konsep Responsibility to Protect (R2P). *New Perspectives on Human Security*, 389(10081), 204–219.
- Fauzan, A. F. (2020). *Peran Asian Dalam Menangani Krisis Pengungsi Etnis Rohingnya Periode 2012-2017*. Fisip UIN Jakarta.
- Hartanto, D. R. (2024). Implikasi dan Dampak Berlabuhnya Pengungsi Rohingya di Daratan Indonesia terhadap Keamanan Maritim: Studi Kasus dan Analisis Potensial Ancaman. *Saintara: Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu-Ilmu Maritim*, 8(2), 19–29.
- Listriani, S., & Kadir, M. Y. A. (2020). Toward a New Legal Framework for Settling Rohingya's Refugee Crisis in Indonesia: A Lesson Learned from Aceh Province. *International Conference on Law, Governance and Islamic Society (ICOLGIS 2019)*, 277–285.
- Matthew, G. (2020). National interests and Indonesian-style diplomacy in resolving the Rohingya ethnic conflict in Myanmar. *Jurnal Hubungan Internasional □ Tahun XIII*, 1, 39–52.
- Missbach, A. (2021). Indonesia's Foreign Policy Regarding the Forced Displacement of Rohingya Refugees. *Asia-Pacific Journal On Human Rights And The Law*, 22, 69–95.
- Natasha, C., Fauzan, D., Rhea, G., Tresna Putri, P. M., Lulu, I., & Yasmeen, E. (2021). Diplomasi Konferensi Indonesia Terkait Konflik Etnis Rohingnya di Myanmar. *Jurnal Sentris*, 173–187.
- Pradityo, R. (2020). Indonesia di Antara Masalah Etnis Rohingya dan Etnis Uighur, 2014-2019. *Indonesian Perspective*, 5(2), 138–158. <https://doi.org/10.14710/ip.v5i2.33958>

- Rahmawati, R., & Zakiyuddin, A. (2022). Peran Asean Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights Dalam Penanganan Islamophobia Dalam Kasus Rohingya. *Neo Politea*, 3(2), 19–38. <https://doi.org/10.53675/neopolitea.v3i2.1055>
- Salsabila, N., & Ridwan, W. (2023). Peran International Organization for Mitigation (IOM) dalam Menangani Krisis Kemanusiaan Etnis Rohingya di Indonesia. *Independen: Jurnal Politik Indonesia Dan Global*, 4(1), 40–49.
- Santri, Abdullah, M. Z., & Muh. Syahartijan, L. O. (2019). Peran Asean Dalam Penyelesaian Konflik Rohingya (Studi Kasus Pada Konflik Tahun 2012-2017). *Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi*, 5(9), 1–32.
- Setiawan, I. P., & Suryanti, M. S. D. (2021). Keterlibatan Asean dalam Menangani Konflik Myanmar (Studi Kasus: Konflik Etnis Rohingya 2017 – 2019). *POLITICOS: Jurnal Politik Dan Pemerintahan*, 1(2), 83–97. <https://doi.org/10.22225/politicos.1.2.2021.83-97>
- Sopamena, C. A. (2023). Pengungsi Rohingya Dan Potensi Konflik & Kemajemukan Horizontal Di Aceh. *Jurnal Caraka Prabu*, 7(2), 85–115. <https://doi.org/10.36859/jcp.v7i2.1927>
- Triono. (2014). Peran ASEAN Dalam Konflik Etnis Rohingnya. *Jurnal TAPIS*, 10(2), 1–11.
- Yani, Y. M., & Zulkarnain, Z. (2019). Dimensi Penanganan Dalam Kasus Pengungsi Internasional: Teori Dan Praktik. *Populis: Jurnal Sosial Dan Humaniora*, 4(1), 1–14.

Copyright holder:

Putri Mushfiya, Stanislaus Riyanta (2024)

First publication right:

Asian Journal of Engineering, Social, and Health (AJESH)

This article is licensed under:

