

# Indonesia's Diplomatic Contribution to the Israel-Palestine Conflict Since 1948

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## Abstrak

Artikel ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui peranan Indonesia dalam mengatasi konflik Israel-Palestina. Artikel ini membahas dinamika diplomasi Indonesia dalam konflik Israel-Palestina. Terlepas dari ketegangan yang sedang berlangsung dan konfrontasi bersenjata antara pejuang Palestina dan militer Israel, Indonesia secara konsisten mengadvokasi kemerdekaan Palestina melalui solusi dua negara. Hubungan historis antara Indonesia dan Palestina, ditambah dengan hubungan akademis antara cendekiawan Palestina dan mahasiswa Indonesia yang belajar di Mesir, telah memperkuat hubungan diplomatik antara kedua negara. Peran aktif Indonesia dalam mendukung pengakuan Palestina atas kemerdekaan Indonesia, bersama Mesir, masih relevan hingga saat ini. Dengan menggunakan teori resolusi konflik sebagai kerangka kerja, artikel ini menggali upaya diplomatik Indonesia untuk mengatasi konflik Israel-Palestina. Khususnya, Indonesia telah secara aktif berpartisipasi sebagai anggota tidak tetap Dewan Keamanan PBB, menentang kebijakan seperti keputusan Presiden AS Donald Trump untuk mengakui Yerusalem sebagai ibu kota Israel dan memindahkan kedutaan di sana. Temuan ini menggambarkan peran multifaset Indonesia dalam resolusi konflik, yang mencakup posisi sebagai co-sponsor, fasilitator, mediator, peserta, inisiator, aktor, motivator, dan justifier dalam upayanya untuk membantu menyelesaikan konflik Israel-Palestina. Dengan menyajikan wawasan ini, artikel ini bertujuan untuk berkontribusi pada pemahaman tentang kontribusi diplomatik Indonesia yang unik terhadap konflik yang sedang berlangsung sambil menghindari plagiarisme

**Kata Kunci:** Konflik Israel-Palestina, Indonesia, Diplomasi

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## Abstract

This article aims to determine Indonesia's role in overcoming the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. This article explores the dynamics of Indonesian diplomacy in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Despite ongoing tensions and armed confrontations between Palestinian fighters and the Israeli military, Indonesia has consistently advocated for Palestinian independence through a two-state solution. The historical ties between Indonesia and Palestine, coupled with the academic connections between Palestinian scholars and Indonesian students studying in Egypt, have strengthened the diplomatic relationship between the two nations. Indonesia's active role in supporting Palestinian recognition of Indonesian independence, alongside Egypt, remains relevant today. Using conflict resolution theory as a framework, this article delves into Indonesia's diplomatic efforts to address the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Notably, Indonesia has actively participated as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council, opposing policies such as US President Donald Trump's decision to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and relocate the embassy there. The findings illustrate Indonesia's multifaceted role in conflict resolution, encompassing positions as a co-sponsor, facilitator, mediator, participant, initiator, actor, motivator, and justifier in its endeavors to help resolve the Israeli-Palestinian

conflict. By presenting these insights, the article aims to contribute to the understanding of Indonesia's unique diplomatic contributions to the ongoing conflict while avoiding plagiarism

**Keywords:** Israel-Palestine Conflict, Indonesia, Diplomacy

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## 1. Introduction

Humanity is a complex and multifaceted concept that encapsulates the essence of being human (Mustafa, 2020). At its core, humanity encompasses the qualities and attributes that define our species, emphasizing compassion, empathy, and understanding. It reflects the innate capacity of individuals to connect on emotional and intellectual levels, fostering a sense of unity and shared experience. In the face of adversity, humanity shines through acts of kindness, generosity, and support, showcasing the ability to extend a helping hand to those in need. Moreover, the concept of humanity extends beyond individual interactions, encompassing a collective responsibility to promote justice, equality, and dignity for all. Embracing our shared humanity involves recognizing the common threads that bind us, transcending differences, and striving for a world where compassion and empathy prevail (Pakpahan, 2021).

The Israel-Palestine conflict has been a longstanding and deeply entrenched geopolitical issue, marked by historical, religious, and territorial complexities (Sirayon, 2024). Against this backdrop, the role of Indonesian diplomacy in mediating and addressing the conflict has garnered increasing attention on the international stage. Indonesia, with its status as the world's largest Muslim-majority country and a proponent of a free and just world order, has actively engaged in diplomatic efforts to foster peace in the region (Pressman & Gray, n.d.).

Diplomacy is the art and practice of managing international relations and negotiations between sovereign states. It involves the use of dialogue, negotiation, and tact to address conflicts, promote cooperation, and achieve mutual understanding among nations. Diplomacy plays a crucial role in maintaining peace, resolving disputes, and fostering collaboration on global issues such as security, trade, and environmental concerns (Prayuda, 2019).

At its core, diplomacy is conducted by diplomats, representatives of one country who engage with counterparts from other nations to advance their country's interests and goals. These diplomats work to build relationships, exchange information, and find common ground on various issues. The diplomatic process often involves formal negotiations, treaties, and agreements, as well as informal interactions that contribute to the development of trust and goodwill (Paché, 2024).

At the heart of Indonesia's diplomatic approach lies a commitment to humanitarian values. The protracted conflict has resulted in immense human suffering, with countless civilians, including women and children, bearing the brunt of the violence. Indonesian diplomatic initiatives have consistently emphasized the urgent need to prioritize humanitarian concerns, calling for the protection of innocent lives and the alleviation of the humanitarian crisis that has unfolded in the region (Saputra, 2024).

Fundamental to Indonesia's diplomatic approach to the Israel-Palestine conflict are the values of equity, justice, and human rights. The country continuously pushes for a fair and long-lasting resolution that puts the rights and dignity of the Palestinian people first. Indonesian diplomats participate actively in international fora, using their positions to advocate for discussion and assist humanitarian relief efforts. Beyond empty words, Indonesia is committed to tackling the underlying causes of the conflict and working towards a meaningful settlement. Indonesia plays a crucial role in furthering the global discourse on

establishing enduring peace in the area through these diversified efforts. Furthermore, Indonesia's diplomatic endeavors in the Israel-Palestine conflict underscore its commitment to fostering a culture of tolerance, coexistence, and understanding among diverse nations. By championing the cause of humanity, Indonesia seeks to transcend geopolitical divides and contribute to a global discourse centered on compassion, justice, and the collective pursuit of peace (Esperanza & Sukri, 2023).

In essence, the role of Indonesian diplomacy in the Israel-Palestine conflict serves as a testament to the nation's dedication to upholding humanitarian principles. Through diplomatic channels, Indonesia aims not only to address the immediate challenges faced by the affected populations but also to contribute to a sustainable and equitable resolution that paves the way for peaceful coexistence in the region.

## **2. Method**

This article is the result of a laborious literature research project in which sophisticated literary approaches were utilized for data collection (Huda & S HI, 2021). Strict inspection, analysis, and interpretation of the acquired data were performed; the developed study questions and the use of relevant theoretical frameworks directed all of these steps. Selecting literature research as the method of choice has some unique benefits that add to the study's strength and comprehensiveness. The ability of literature research to enable a thorough investigation of the body of knowledge, ideas, and empirical investigations relevant to the research issue is foremost among these benefits. With the help of the wealth of knowledge that has been gathered by earlier researchers, this thorough examination and synthesis of pertinent literature enables researchers to build a solid theoretical framework for their study. By taking a rigorous approach, one can ensure that the current landscape is thoroughly understood and also create a platform for discovering knowledge gaps. This can lead to the introduction of new viewpoints and contributions to the academic debate. The literature research utilized a variety of credible periodicals, academic books, and news items that explore the nuanced details of the Israel-Palestine conflict as data sources. The incorporation of diverse views, techniques, and academic approaches enhances the study through the integration of these varied sources. The data pool's multidimensionality improves the research finding's comprehensiveness and robustness. This article essentially serves as a testimonial to the depth and richness that literary analysis may contribute to the scholarly investigation of intricate geopolitical concerns. Through the adoption of these methodological advantages, the study aims to make a significant contribution to the current scholarly discourse regarding the conflict between Israel and Palestine (Juntami, 2023).

## **3. Israel-Palestine Conflict 1948-2017**

The years 1948-1958 marked a significant wave of Jewish immigration to Palestine (Caplan, 2019). Jewish immigrants originating from Europe, North Africa, and Asia were successfully brought to the land claimed by Israel as Palestine. In 1949, a ceasefire occurred between the Israeli military and the Arab States. In 1950, Israel undertook widespread confiscation of Arab properties (Ayub & Anwar, 2023). They enacted the Law of Return and Residency in the Homeland for Jews, intensifying Zionist movements and displaying their severity towards the Arab population. The Suez Crisis took place in 1956-1957 between Israel and Egypt. Israel received assistance from the United Kingdom and France, enabling victory but subsequently withdrawing from the Sinai Peninsula and the Gaza Strip. In 1964, the Arab League established the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as a platform for the Palestinian people's struggle against Israel (Newman, 2002).

The PLO was recognized as the sole legitimate organization advocating for Palestinian independence. Its establishment also aimed to safeguard the interests of individual Arab nations, driven by concerns about the emergence of destabilizing organizations in the Arab region (Zanotti & Sharp, 2023). The PLO was designed to oversee the various movements striving for Palestinian independence. Initially, the establishment of the PLO did not garner enthusiasm from the Palestinian people, who perceived it as a symbolic entity without effective results. However, over time, many Palestinian resistance organizations joined the umbrella of the PLO. Organizations under the PLO included Fatah, the People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, al Saiqah, the Arab Liberation Front, and others (Pedrozo, 2024). Under the leadership of Yasser Arafat, the PLO gained international recognition and was regarded as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people in their struggle. In 1967, Israel took preventive actions by attacking the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, the Sinai Desert in Egypt, and the Golan Heights in Syria, successfully capturing these territories. Additionally, Israel expanded the borders of Jerusalem and incorporated its occupied areas into its administrative territory. In the same year, the United Nations issued resolutions demanding Israel withdraw its forces from the newly occupied territories. In 1968, Israel began constructing Jewish settlements in the newly occupied areas. In 1969, Yasser Arafat from the Fatah faction was elected as the leader of the PLO, based in Jordan. However, in 1970, a civil war erupted between Palestine and Jordan, resulting in the expulsion of the PLO from Jordan (Azab, 2023). Eventually, the PLO headquarters was relocated to Lebanon. The influence of the United States on Jordan was a triggering factor in the expulsion of the PLO from Jordan. In October 1973, Egypt and Syria attacked Israel in the Sinai and the Golan Heights. They nearly succeeded in pushing back Israel, but the U.S. intervened to assist Israel. As a result, Egyptian leader Anwar Sadat chose to compromise with them. The UN Security Council issued Resolution 338, calling for a ceasefire and comprehensive peace talks in October 1973 (Simanjorang et al., 2023).

As the Prime Minister of Palestine. However, he resigned shortly after and was replaced by Ahmad Qurei. In contrast, Israel resumed the construction of the security barrier in the West Bank. On November 11, 2004, Yasser Arafat passed away at the age of 75 and was buried in Ramallah. On January 10, 2005, Mahmoud Abbas was declared the winner of the presidential election (Gallegos et al., 2023). On August 19, Gaza was cleared of Jewish settlers. Turmoil occurred within Israel's political landscape; on November 10, Amir Perez defeated Shimon Peres in the Labor Party leadership election, leading him to withdraw his party from the coalition. Subsequently, on November 21, Ariel Sharon resigned as the leader of the Likud Party and founded a centrist party called Kadima. Later, Shimon Peres resigned from the Labor Party and joined Ariel Sharon's new party. In mid-December 2005, Ariel Sharon suffered a stroke and was hospitalized. His deteriorating health eventually led to the transfer of power to Ehud Olmert. On January 26, 2006, Hamas won the Palestinian elections, and Ismail Haniya became the leader of Hamas after the death of Sheikh Ahmad Yasin.

In 2007, Hamas and Fatah experienced a split in their quest for Palestinian independence. However, in 2014, they agreed to a temporary reconciliation (*al-mushaalahahi*). According to Burdah, this reconciliation should serve as a significant asset for both as a strength for the Palestinian struggle (Burdah, 2014:93). In July 2014, Israel initiated a military aggression in the Gaza Strip. On August 26, 2014, an unlimited ceasefire between Israel and Palestine came into effect (BBC News, 2014). On October 30, 2014, Israel closed the Al-Aqsa Mosque in response to the shooting of Rabbi Yehuda Glick (Purnamasari, 2017). However, the next day, Israel announced the reopening of the Al-Aqsa Mosque for Muslims after calls from Arabs and the United States. Clashes between Israeli forces and Palestinian residents never ceased. On July 26, 2015, 19 guards of the Al-Aqsa Mosque clashed with Israeli forces, entering the mosque during the clash with Palestinian residents. Muslims were angered because access to the mosque was opened to Jews to celebrate

Tisha B'av. In 2015, there was an increase in violence in Jerusalem, especially towards the end of the year (Peters, n.d.).

A shocking development in the Palestine conflict was the unilateral statement by U.S. President Donald Trump on Wednesday, December 6, 2017, recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. Additionally, the United States intended to move its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. This statement drew condemnation from the international community in Europe, Asia, and Indonesia. The news caused shockwaves in several parts of the world, especially in countries with relatively large Muslim populations. Indonesia itself played a crucial role in addressing this news (Mudore, 2019).

On the 70th anniversary of Israel's independence, on May 14, 2019, the U.S. officially opened its embassy in Jerusalem. President Trump did not attend in person to inaugurate the embassy. Among the American officials present were the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, the U.S. Ambassador to Israel, the U.S. Ambassador to the Middle East, Donald Trump's daughter Ivanka Trump, and her husband, Jared Kushner .

#### **4. The Role of Indonesia Diplomacy In The Israel-Palestine Conflict**

Indonesia has consistently been at the forefront in advocating for the humanitarian rights of the Palestinian people. Indonesia's position in the Israel-Palestine conflict holds a strategic role in mediating the escalating tensions between Israel and Palestine. This strategic position is not only attributed to the shared Islamic faith but also aligns with Indonesia's noble aspirations, as stated in the preamble of the 1945 Constitution, emphasizing the universal right to independence. Indonesia, driven by its commitment to supporting oppressed nations, employs diplomacy as a means to strengthen and maintain communication with developing countries (Setiaji, n.d.).

The historical ties between Indonesia and the Middle East in education have deep roots. Even before gaining independence, Indonesian youth, including figures like KH. Hasyim Asy'ari and KH. Ahmad Dahlan, traveled to the Middle East, particularly Egypt and the Arab region, to seek knowledge from esteemed scholars. These individuals, who studied in the Middle East, earned respect and admiration in Indonesian society, shaping the cultural and religious landscape upon their return. This historical legacy continues to influence contemporary educational collaborations, highlighting a shared commitment to knowledge and cultural enrichment that transcends geographical boundaries.

The close relationship between Indonesia and Palestine has deep historical roots, dating back to the pre-independence era. Young Indonesians studying in the Middle East, including figures like Kahar Muzakkar, encountered Palestinian scholars such as Sayyid Amin al Husaini. This connection led to a positive response from Sheikh Amin al Husaini, who congratulated Indonesia upon hearing news of its independence. Notably, Palestine and Egypt were among the first countries to recognize Indonesia's independence, providing crucial support during Indonesia's struggle for international recognition. This early recognition from Palestine and Egypt laid the foundation for a sustained diplomatic relationship based on shared values of self-determination and independence (Badjodah et al., 2021).

With a foreign policy of active non-alignment, Indonesia positions itself as a nation opposing any form of colonization and oppression, particularly against the Palestinian people. The Indonesian government has consistently made efforts on the international stage, particularly within the United Nations (UN), to advocate for the rights of the Palestinian people. During Indonesia's tenure as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council (2007-2008), the country actively pursued the protection and guarantee of Palestinian rights through UN peacekeeping bodies.

On November 29, 2012, Palestine was officially recognized as a non-member observer state by the UN, with Indonesia co-sponsoring the resolution. Indonesia continued to show support for Palestine through declarations and co-sponsorship during significant events, including the raising of the Palestinian flag at the UN Headquarters in New York on September 30, 2015.

Indonesia has consistently refrained from establishing formal diplomatic relations with Israel, a stance rooted in its principled opposition to colonization. Despite discussions during the presidencies of Soeharto and Abdurrahman Wahid, Indonesia maintains this position, underscoring its commitment to justice and self-determination. The refusal is intricately tied to Indonesia's unwavering support for the Palestinian cause, insisting on Israel's recognition of Palestinian sovereignty. This diplomatic stand aligns with Indonesia's vocal advocacy for a two-state solution to the Israel-Palestine conflict, reflecting a commitment to justice and lasting resolution in the region.

Indonesia swiftly responded to controversial statements made by then-US President Donald Trump. President Jokowi assigned the Minister of Foreign Affairs to visit Jordan, Lebanon, Europe, and Turkey to convey Indonesia's stance. Indonesia condemned Trump's unilateral statements that hindered the pursuit of a peaceful resolution between the two nations. President Joko Widodo also participated in an extraordinary conference of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) in Istanbul, Turkey.

Indonesia has maintained an unyielding diplomatic policy towards Israel, refusing to establish formal relations because of its deep-seated resistance to colonization. This choice highlights Indonesia's dedication to fairness and self-determination and was made throughout the administrations of Soeharto and Abdurrahman Wahid. The country's adamant support for the Palestinian cause and insistence that Israel recognize an independent Palestinian state are particularly linked to its refusal.

This diplomatic stance emphasizes Indonesia's commitment to a fair and long-lasting settlement that upholds the rights of both the Israeli and Palestinian people, which is consistent with its support for a two-state solution in the Israel-Palestine conflict. Indonesia sends a strong message about its moral foreign policy, which is based on values opposed to colonialism and sympathy for oppressed peoples, by severing diplomatic ties with Israel (Djuyandi et al., 2021).

On Wednesday, June 13, 2018, Yahya Cholil Staquf, a distinguished figure associated with the Nahdlatul Ulama organization, took center stage as he delivered a public lecture meticulously organized by the Trumane Institute. Notably, his presence was not confined to this singular engagement, as he was also accorded the honor of being a featured speaker at the prestigious American Jewish Committee (AJC) Global Forum. In a twist that raised eyebrows and sparked extensive discussions, Staquf made it explicitly clear during his address that his participation in these events was not in an official capacity representing the Indonesian state or the Nahdlatul Ulama. Instead, it was a personal initiative undertaken by Staquf himself.

During his address, Staquf unequivocally stated that his primary motivation for being present at these gatherings was to advocate for the cause of Palestine. This nuanced stance sought to emphasize that his actions were aligned with his convictions rather than serving as a formal endorsement or representation of the Nahdlatul Ulama, a prominent Islamic organization in Indonesia.

The repercussions of Staquf's unconventional move did not go unnoticed on the global stage. The decision to engage with the Trumane Institute and the AJC Global Forum in the context of advocating for Palestine stirred a whirlwind of reactions. Widely considered controversial, Staquf's actions were perceived by some as potentially undermining the broader struggle of the Palestinian people for independence. The move triggered condemnation from various quarters, with critics expressing concerns about the potential impact on the diplomatic landscape and the dynamics of international support for Palestine.

In navigating the aftermath of his engagements, Tsaqf found himself at the center of a discourse that extended beyond the boundaries of his initial intentions. The intersection of his involvement with two seemingly disparate entities—Trumane Institute and AJC Global Forum—underscored the complexity of diplomatic initiatives and the delicate balance required when addressing contentious geopolitical issues.

As the discussions surrounding Tsaqf's actions unfolded, they provided a poignant example of how individual initiatives can have far-reaching implications, especially when connected to issues as sensitive as the struggle for Palestinian independence. Tsaqf's endeavor catalyzed a broader conversation about the intricate dynamics of diplomatic engagements, the role of personal initiatives in shaping international narratives, and the potential impact on ongoing geopolitical conflicts.

Indonesia, in response to the U.S. policy recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and relocating the U.S. embassy to Jerusalem, has vehemently condemned these actions. The Indonesian government views such steps as a blatant violation of United Nations General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, thereby posing a significant threat to the ongoing peace process in the region. In a resolute stance, Indonesia calls upon fellow UN member states to refrain from following the United States policy, emphasizing unwavering support from both the government and the people of Indonesia for the Palestinians in their tireless quest for freedom and fundamental rights.

Notably, Indonesia has been actively critical of the Israeli government's construction of Jewish settlements. In a compelling statement to the United Nations Security Council, Indonesian Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi underscored the illegality of such actions, emphasizing how they exacerbate the already diminishing prospects of a two-state solution for Israel and Palestine. Marsudi further highlighted the shared responsibility of the international community to intervene and put an end to Israel's illegal settlement construction policies.

Indonesia's commitment to supporting Palestine extends beyond rhetoric to concrete actions. The nation has taken steps to strengthen support from Asian-African countries for Palestinian capacity-building, notably through the commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the Asia-Africa Conference (AAC). Additionally, Indonesia has played a pivotal role in hosting the International Conference on the Question of Jerusalem in collaboration with the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and the United Nations Committee on the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People. The 5th Extraordinary OIC Summit on Palestine and Al-Quds Ash-Sharif, held on March 6-7, 2016, further underscored Indonesia's steadfast commitment to addressing the ongoing Israel-Palestine conflict.

In the spirit of tangible support, the Indonesian government has provided training and capacity development for 1,257 Palestinians across various fields, including infrastructure, technology, information, tourism, light manufacturing, and agriculture. This substantial effort amounted to a financial commitment of USD 1.5 million. Notably, Indonesia actively contributed to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) from 2009 to 2014, demonstrating its dedication to alleviating the challenges faced by Palestinian refugees.

Through its Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Indonesia has consistently outlined its position on the Israel-Palestine conflict, steadfastly supporting a two-state solution based on international law and human rights. The nation emphasizes the pressing need for impartiality from the international community in assisting with the Palestinian issue and fostering a sustainable peace process. Moreover, Indonesia consistently underscores the importance of maintaining UNRWA's work and reiterates its unwavering commitment to assisting in resolving the longstanding and complex conflict between Palestine and Israel.

## 5. Conclusion

The protracted Israel-Palestine conflict has spanned over half a century with no clear resolution in sight. Israel's stubborn stance has enabled them to gain control over a significant portion of Palestinian land. The Zionist aspiration to establish a sovereign Jewish state seems to involve erasing the name of Palestine from the world's memory. On the other hand, Palestine has never remained silent as they witnessed their land being seized by the Zionist movement. They strive to reclaim their homeland, facing constant obstacles. The Palestinian people's struggle often reaches an impasse, given Israel's backing from the superpower United States. Any efforts by the Palestinian authorities on the global stage, particularly at the United Nations, are consistently thwarted by U.S. vetoes. Indonesia plays a crucial role in navigating the conflict between Israel and Palestine. Indonesia has assumed an indispensable role in advocating for the rights of the Palestinian people. The country has acted as a co-sponsor, facilitator, mediator, participant, initiator, actor, motivator, and justifier in aiding the resolution of the Israel-Palestine conflict.

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