

THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF HUMANITIES & SOCIAL STUDIES

Indonesia's G20 Peace Communication over Russia-Ukraine War

Zulham

Lecturer, Department of Political Science, Malikussaleh University, Indonesia

Deddy Satria M

Lecturer, Department of Communication, Malikussaleh University, Indonesia

Abstract:

The phenomena that occurred in the war between Russia and Ukraine had a negative impact on the world economically, politically, and socially. This problem invites researchers to address peace communication to immediately negotiate and stop the war. This study uses a communication and peace approach using library research. The data used comes from library sources, both in the form of text in books, articles, papers, and other written sources. This research belongs to the descriptive-analytic research category which describes and analyzes Indonesian Peace Communication comprehensively. Data were obtained from primary and secondary literature. As for the primary data, the source is the literature on Peace Communication. As an additional reference, sources from the internet are used in this study. The research results were analyzed descriptively. The theory used was the theory of communication and peace. The results of the research show that the Indonesian Peace Communication invites Russia and Ukraine to quickly move towards peace; the two countries are neighbors and have many similarities in culture. In the war that happened no one won and no one lost. The 2022 G20 Summit invites Russia-Ukraine and the world to maintain peace and the non-nuclear use movement to protect humans.

Keywords: G20, Peace Communication, and Russia-Ukraine War

1. Introduction

Communication processes have been widely recognized as vital in times of conflict, specifically in its pre-escalation phases, when propaganda and psychological preparation for hostilities, or even genocide, have been widely documented and analyzed (Julia Hoffmann, 2013). In recent times, Indonesia's Peace Communication over Russia-Ukraine War is taking place in order to settle the conflict. Ukraine is a country on the European continent that is geographically located in Eastern Europe. Ukraine and Russia were originally united in one large country, namely the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union was a large country, including a superpower, after World War II. Ukraine is a former Soviet Union state; the country's location is to the east, adjacent to Russia, where the Russian state is the heir to the Soviet Union. Although Ukraine gained its independence from the Soviet Union on August 24, 1991, Ukraine is still under Russian influence. (<http://m.wartabuana.com/read/ini-sejarahhubungan-ukrainarusia.html>)

Russia's military operation into Ukraine has finally become a reality. An explosion was reported in Kyiv, the Capital of Ukraine, Thursday local time (24/2/2022). Russia's decision to start a 'war' has previously drawn criticism from a number of countries. The Indonesian government itself is no exception. 'All parties involved must restrain themselves, and we must all contribute to peace. War must not happen,' said Jokowi as President of Indonesia. It is time for the world to unite in facing the COVID-19 pandemic, which in the last two years has not subsided.

'It is time for us to restore the world economy, anticipate food shortages, and prevent hunger.' Jokowi claimed to have the same opinion as United Nations (UN) Secretary-General Antonio Guterres. However, he emphasized that this peace effort must be fast and cannot be delayed.

(<https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/news/20220224123222-4-317990/mengingat-lagi-pesan-jokowi-soal-perang-rusia-ukraina>)

As the mandate holder of the G20 presidency in 2022, in the last two months, President Joko Widodo has communicated with several state leaders and the UN Secretary-General regarding preparations for the G20 Summit, which will be held in Bali in November 2022. The President also discussed over the phone the dynamics of the current global situation, including the issue of the Russia-Ukraine war.

(https://www.setneg.go.id/baca/index/presiden_jokowi_bahas_solusi_damai_perang_rusia_ukraina_dengan_sejumlah_pemimpin_negara)

In a telephone conversation with the President of Ukraine, President Jokowi received news regarding developments in the current situation in Ukraine. During the talks, various requests for weapons assistance from Indonesia were also discussed. Jokowi emphasizes that in accordance with the mandate of the Indonesian constitution and the principles of Indonesia's foreign policy, it prohibits the provision of weapons assistance to other countries. However,

he conveys Indonesia's readiness to provide humanitarian assistance. He conveyed his hope that the war can be stopped soon and a peaceful solution through negotiations can be put forward.

(https://www.setneg.go.id/baca/index/presiden_jokowi_bahas_solusi_damai_perang_rusia_ukraina_dengan_sejumlah_pemimpin_negara)

2. Theoretical Framework

World peace is a global vision that has not been able to be achieved. National and international scale conflicts are still common. As a multicultural country, Indonesia is also a conflict-prone area. Social friction often occurs on the basis of conflicts between religions, races, ethnicities, and ethnic cultures (Toha Andiko, 39: 2013). Settlement is an agreement to resolve disputes or cases so that there is no need to be examined or decided by a judge in a court decision. Before examining a civil case, the judge is required to first try to reconcile the two parties. Peace that is reached before a judge or court is made in the form of a peace deed and applies as a judge's decision that has obtained permanent legal force (R.Subekti, 2005: 89). Furthermore, the word 'reconcile' is the combination of the two words 'resolve, peacefully'. Peace means the cessation of hostilities. 'Peace' means no hostility, good again, secure. 'Make peace' means making peace again and negotiating to resolve disputes. 'Reconciling or reconciling' means resolving hostilities and negotiating to obtain an agreement (John M. Echols and Hassan Shadily, 129: 1994).

3. Result and Discussion

The conflict between Russia and Ukraine, which erupted in February, still has no hope of peace. Although to try to stop the conflict between the two countries, peace efforts for both parties are still not visible. The conflict that occurred attracted world attention given the role of the two countries, which have strong correlations with the international world, especially the European Union and NATO, which were involved in the outbreak of a war between two countries (Adib Izzuddin, Rossi Indrakorniawan, Hastian Akbar Stiarso, 2022: 7). Everyone has their own peace potential; this is evidenced by how individuals can resolve their own conflicts. Tolerance is the majority of the conflict resolutions chosen by the subjects in this study because tolerance is one of the methods and essential factors for peace. In addition to tolerance, maintaining friendship and positive thinking can be a combination in conflict resolution. (Anita Desi Retnosari, 2018). World peace is a very urgent need for mankind to taste. The created world peace presupposes the creation of heaven. On the other hand, war in the world presupposes the existence of hell. World peace is created in the sense that it spreads to all aspects of human life and is a highway that stretches wide that leads people to the realm of happiness. However, achieving peace is not as easy as crossing a small river. There must be a struggle. That struggle for Marcel is a personal commitment to the future of humanity (Gabriel Marcel in A. Kamil Rosyad (1993: 96).

One of the best options to choose from in this conflict between the two countries is mediation. Currently, Ukraine and Russia are making efforts to make peace. Both sides are negotiating and presenting their respective terms. This process can be understood as a peaceful process to resolve the conflict between Russia and Ukraine. There is always progress toward reaching a mutual agreement in all negotiations. However, it may be necessary to negotiate further so that both parties truly believe and agree with the decisions made. In the first round of negotiations, Russia submitted a request as a condition for stopping the attacks. Ukraine complied with the request and did not immediately accept it. However, in the second and third rounds, Ukraine began to soften for safety reasons of the people of Ukraine so that both sides decided to implement a temporary truce to relieve the need for medicine and food aid for the refugees. It can be seen that at each meeting, both parties are gentler and understand each other better so that the peace process can run faster and smoother (Bayu Naufal Muzakki, 2022: 7).

Jokowi conveyed to President Zelenskyy, 'I am conducting this visit as a manifestation of Indonesia's concern for the situation in Ukraine,' while delivering a joint press statement with President Zelenskyy after the meeting. President Jokowi emphasized Indonesia's position regarding the importance of respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity. Even though it is still very difficult to achieve, President Jokowi also continues to convey the importance of a peaceful settlement and says that the spirit of peace must never fade. 'In this regard, I offered to take a message from President Zelenskyy to President Putin, whom I will visit soon,' he said. Furthermore, President Jokowi also expressed his concern for the impact of war on humanity. With existing capabilities, the people and the government of Indonesia are trying to contribute aid, including medicines and commitments to reconstruct hospitals around Kyiv. (Source: Secretariat of the Cabinet of the Republic of Indonesia)

Issues related to peace and humanity have always been a priority for Indonesia's foreign policy. The Indonesian constitution requires us to always try to make our own contribution to ensure peace throughout the world,' said Jokowi. 'This is the reason for my visit to Kyiv and later on to Moscow. As I said in Kyiv, although the current situation is still very difficult, I will still say that it is important to move towards a peaceful settlement and open dialogue,' he added. Various parties, from Indonesian netizens to international political academics, spoke up in response to Jokowi's visit to the two countries. Some Indonesian netizens praised Jokowi's steps which were considered to be proactive in mandating the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia regarding the role of RI in world peace. However, not a few parties consider that Jokowi's visit to Kyiv and Moscow failed to lead to peace between Russia and Ukraine.

(<https://www.cnnindonesia.com/internasional/20220703080917-134-816562/pro-kontra-respons-lawatan-jokowi-ke-rusia-ukraina-misi-damai-gagal>)

4. Conclusion

On September 14, 2020, Ukrainian president Volodymyr Zelensky approved a new National Security Strategy for Ukraine, 'which provides for the development of a special partnership with NATO with the aim of becoming a member of NATO.' On March 24, 2021, Zelenskyy signed Decree No. 117/2021 and approved the deoccupation and reintegration of temporarily occupied territories in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and in the city of Sevastopol (<https://www.gramedia.com/literasi/invasi-rusia-ke-ukraina/>). Peace or conflict resolution can be made in various ways. There is no one way to solve all conflicts. Every conflict has its own uniqueness (Thomas Santoso, 2019: 21). NATO is considered a threat if Ukraine joins the organization. Russia issued demands to the US and NATO, such as a legally binding promise that Ukraine would not join NATO and a reduction in NATO troops and military fleets stationed in Eastern Europe. In addition, Russia has threatened sudden military action if NATO continues to stay on the 'aggressive line' (<https://www.gramedia.com/literasi/invasi-rusia-ke-ukraina/>).

Finally, G20 Bali Leaders' Declaration Bali, Indonesia, 15-16 November 2022 has concluded some important points on Russia and Ukraine war, such as point three: This year, we have also witnessed the war in Ukraine further adversely impact the global economy. There was a discussion on the issue. We reiterated our national positions as expressed in other fora, including the UN Security Council and the UN General Assembly, which, in Resolution No. ES-11/1, dated March 2, 2022, as adopted by majority vote (141 votes for, 5 against, 35 abstentions, 12 absent), deplores in the strongest terms the aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine and demands its complete and unconditional withdrawal from the territory of Ukraine. Most members strongly condemned the war in Ukraine and stressed that it is causing immense human suffering and exacerbating existing fragilities in the global economy - constraining growth, increasing inflation, disrupting supply chains, heightening energy and food insecurity, and elevating financial stability risks. There were other views and different assessments of the situation and sanctions. Recognizing that the G20 is not the forum to resolve security issues, we acknowledge that security issues can have significant consequences for the global economy. Point Four: It is essential to uphold international law and the multilateral system that safeguards peace and stability. This includes defending all the Purposes and Principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and adhering to international humanitarian law, including the protection of civilians and infrastructure in armed conflicts. The use or threat of use of nuclear weapons is inadmissible. The peaceful resolution of conflicts, efforts to address crises, diplomacy, and dialogue are vital. Today's era must not be of war. Thus, Indonesia clearly stands towards peace communication over the Russia-Ukraine war.

5. References

- i. A. Kamil Rosyad, 1993, *Perdamaian Dunia Sebagai Suatu Misteri Menurut Gabriel Marcel*, (Universitas Gadjah Mada: Yogyakarta).
- ii. Anita Desi Retnosari, 2018, *Perdamaian Berkelanjutan: Dari Konflik Ke Resolusi Konflik*, Skripsi. Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.
- iii. Adib Izzuddin, Rossi Indrakorniawan, Hastian Akbar Stiarso. *Analisis Upaya Penyelesaian Konflik Rusia-Ukraina Tahun 2022*. *Jurnal Pena Wimaya*, Volume 2 No. 2, Agustus 2022.
- iv. Bayu Naufal Muzakki, 2022, *Isu Internasional Antara Konflik Rusia VS Ukraina*, makalah. Fakultas Syariah Dan Hukum Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung.
- v. John M. Echols dan Hassan Shadily, 1994, *Kamus Indonesia Inggris*, (PT. Gramedia: Jakarta).
- vi. Julia Hoffmann, UPEACE Open Knowledge Network.
- vii. R.Subekti, 2005. *Kamus Hukum* (PT. Pradnya Paramiata: Jakarta).
- viii. Thomas Santoso, 2019, *Konflik Dan Perdamaian*, (Pustaka Saga: Surabaya).
- ix. Toha Andiko, 'Melacak Akar Konflik Dalam Islam Dan Solusi Bagi Kerukunan Umat Beragama Di Indonesia,' *MADANIA*, XVII, no. 1 (2013), h. 39.
- x. *Occasional Working Papers No. 1* (January, 2013).
- xi. <https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/news/20220224123222-4-317990/mengingat-lagi-pesan-jokowi-soal-perang-rusia-ukraina>. Diakses Tanggal 20 November, 2022.
https://www.setneg.go.id/baca/index/presiden_jokowi_bahas_solusi_damai_perang_rusia_ukraina_dengan_sejumlah_pemimpin_negara. Diakses Tanggal 20 November 2022.
<https://www.cnnindonesia.com/internasional/20220703080917-134-816562/pro-kontra-respons-lawatan-jokowi-ke-rusia-ukraina-misi-damai-gagal>. Diakses Tanggal 20 November, 2022.
- xii. Sumber: Sekretariat Kabinet Republik Indonesia. Diakses Tanggal 23 November, 2022.
<https://www.gramedia.com/literasi/invasi-rusia-ke-ukraina/>. Diakses Tanggal 23 November, 2022.
<http://m.wartabuana.com/read/ini-sejarahhubungan-ukrainarusia.html>, diunduh 24 November, 2022.