

CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

This is a qualitative scientific research endeavor to embellish on diplomatic bonds amidst Bangladesh and Indonesia from 1971 to 2020, particularly in the epoch of Sheikh Hasina and Joko Widodo administration's relationships based on diplomatic ties, trade, economics, politics, education, tourism, theories, and methodologies of diplomacy. The purposes, types, methods, and rulings extra are related to international relations and diplomacy among Indonesia and Bangladesh. The researcher will analyze the scholarly practices of the diplomatic relationship among both nations. Hence, it will determine the result from the problem/ gap of the failure or successful accord project for the past years in gaining better diplomacy between both states.

Moreover, the current condition and challenges of alliances among Indonesia and Bangladesh are long-term sustainable diplomatic relations. The symposium was arranged as part of the Indonesia Fair 2019 at International Convention City, Bashundhara, in Dhaka (ICCB). Where railroads minister Nurul Islam Sujon and Indonesian Ambassador in Dhaka, Bangladesh Rina P Soemarno said that the three-day-long trade fair was organized to attract Indonesia's business and attract Indonesian investments in Bangladesh. She told the reciprocal trade among Indonesia plus Bangladesh reached \$1.97 billion in 2018, by a 48 percent growth than 2014. Stating about the extensive business possibilities of bilateral trade among the two countries of 420 million inhabitants,

she said, 'The governments of both the nations have reflected a move to endorse preferential trade arrangement considering the business potentials.' She stated that expected that the PTA is assumed to be signed by the middle of the following year (Genta Tenri Mawangi, 2020).

Furthermore, Seeking Indonesia's assistance for its railways' communication advancement, Nurul Islam Sujon said that the Indonesian investors could investigate Bangladesh's tourism potentials. Bangladesh 'Economic Zones Authority' executive chairman Paban Chowdhury said reciprocal trade between Bangladesh-Indonesia would rise by four-five folds in the following ten years donned by the enhanced import of coal and oil from Indonesia. Stating the government's proposal to set up 100 economic zones in 15 years, he announced that the country had offered the best co-operations and competitive offers plus incentives for international investors in the local and global connection.

He also declared that the country's economy expanded 7.8 percent last year, including will continue to rise above an 8 percent rate for the following 10-15 years. 'Indonesia-Bangladesh Chamber of Commerce and Industry's chairman Mohammed Riyadh Ali requested that Bangladesh Economic Zones Authority (BEZA) executive chairman allow an independent economic zone for the Indonesian investors country's investors has revealed interest to come to Bangladesh. On the other hand, 'Indonesian Investment Coordinating Board's additional secretary Meyer Siburian declared that the government has designed

to attract international investments in various areas, including infrastructure, seaport and telecommunication infrastructure, fish trap, shipbuilding, shipyard, plus tourism. Even though investments abroad from Bangladesh are not permissible, he requested the Bangladeshi investors to use the opportunity to make properties in the tourism sector as the government has intended to improve ten more areas like Bali beach (Nurul Kabir, 2019).

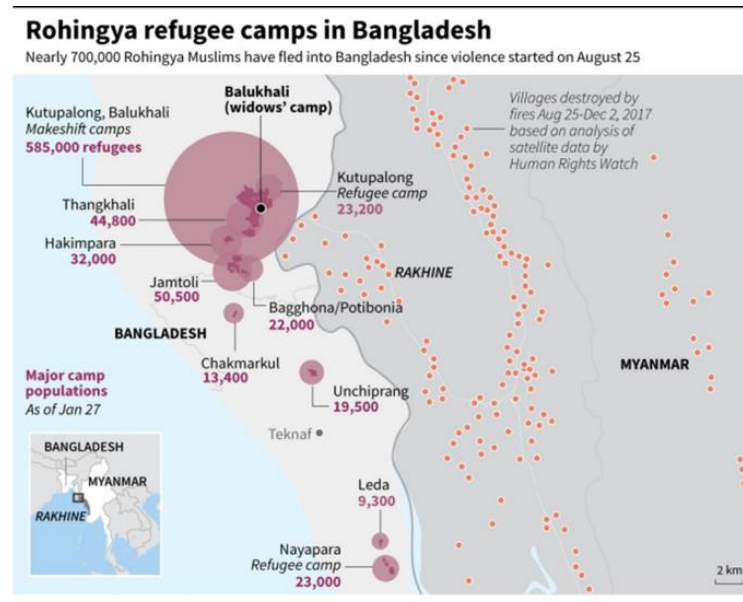
Therefore, when the Bangladesh freedom war, diplomatic support was given to Pakistan by Iran and Arab states of Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Morocco, and the Sheikhdoms of the Persian Gulf. In distinction, other Arab countries Egypt, Syria, Iraq, and Algeria, remained approximately silent. However, Indonesia was concerned regarding the secession of East Pakistan; therefore, it was interested in the peaceful establishment of the crisis. That offered its good agencies to try to keep West and East Pakistan together. The Indonesian Foreign Minister addressed an effort to assist in the political establishment of the crisis. Following the emergence of Bangladesh, Indonesia and Malaysia were the first Muslim countries to acknowledge Bangladesh on 25 February 1972.

Bangladesh has beautiful relations with Malaysia and Indonesia, the two Muslim countries of the South-East Asian neighborhood. Even before formal acknowledgment, Malaysia determined to help Bangladesh purchased a Fokker Friendship plane by lengthening the significant amount as a grant. Just after her realization, Indonesia also agreed to strengthen Bangladesh's membership in the United Nations. Malaysia, on 23 September, and Indonesia on 2 October 1972

made powerful appeals on the UN platform to recognize Bangladesh in the United Nations (Kent Bob Huzen, 2019).

Figure Number: One

The Rohingya Refugee Population in Bangladesh:



Resource: (Setiawan Asep, 2019)

In a recent case, the generous disaster in Myanmar Rakhine state in 2017 has sparked universal recognition. The sufferers fell on the Rohingya ethnic rival because of the described violence committed by Myanmar's army units. The brutality following the United Nations has challenged the lives of the Rohingya ethnic society. Most of the Rohingyas harmed by intensity fled to the Bangladesh boundary. Reports as of February 2018 affirmed that 700,000 Burmese from the Rohingya ethnic society fled their motherland to a refugee campsite on the Bangladesh perimeter.

The philanthropic catastrophe that transpired in 2017 is like rehashing what appeared in 2012. The progressed dispute in 2012 among Myanmar ethnic and Rohingya in the land of Rakhine occurred with the rape, burglary, and destruction of a Rakhine woman by three young Muslim men in Yanbe city on 28 May 2012. Thereupon continued with the assassination of ten Muslim men on a van in Taun city on 3 June 2017. Next to these two conflict disorders did broadcast between two societies in three cities individually in Sittwe, Maungdaw, and Buthidaung. The Myanmar authority said to news in July (2017) that 77 people executed from both societies, and 109 harmed, 4822 homes, 17 mosques, and 15 temples, and three institutions fired down. The Myanmar administration then reviewed the number of sufferers on 21 August 2017, which mentioned that 88 people executed, 31 Rakhine and 57 Rohingya. The world acknowledged the human catastrophe by vigorously scrutinizing the Myanmar administration, which is still control by the army (Setiawan Asep, 2019).

Furthermore, Indonesia played a vital diplomatic role to the government alliances of Bangladesh on the Rohingya refugee crisis from Myanmar. This segment investigates the role of Indonesian statesmanship in dealing with the emergency in Rohingya, Myanmar, where were numbers of Rohingya victims brought by a wave of emigrants to the Bangladesh boundary. A vital function acted by Indonesia through humanitarian statesmanship. It is the implementation of the command of the Indonesian constitution. That is to help to build peace in the realm.

Another role for compassionate diplomacy is soft statesmanship to help humanitarian emergencies and philanthropic diplomacy by struggles to political solutions to puzzles in Rakhine State where ethnic Rohingyas exist. Indonesian pro-effective embroilment through diplomacy implements in determining the Rohingya dilemma has its hearts in a universal position. The statutory mandate asserts that Indonesia actively engages in advancing world order with the vibration of the law 'follows the world order based on independence, eternal peace, and social justice.'

In this setting, the determination of the pressure in Rohingya to cooperate in countering the Rohingya ethnic catastrophe in Myanmar has become a root of anxiety in the Southeast Asian territory. There are even concerns that the Rohingya aggressive group in Rakhine State could grow-generative region for the growth of militant groups as appeared in the southerly Philippines. In other terms, Indonesian compassionate statesmanship on the Rohingya subject will drive to the essential origins of foreign policy that prioritize love in the world, including in Southeast Asia. With this international policy principle of the Indonesian administration active in fixing the Rohingya crisis including in contributing humanitarian compensation.

Indonesian philanthropic diplomacy towards the Rohingya is also a door to suggest a considerable political resolution in Myanmar. Including the rubric 4+1, Indonesia impersonates a role model as a mediator and promoter of harmony in Southeast Asia. Formula 4+1 consists of, replacing stability and security,

maximum stiffness and non-violence, shelter to all people residing in Rakhine State, despite ethnicity or faith, and the value of immediately opening the entrance to humanitarian compensation. And the further proposal is the credentials of the Advisory Commission Report for Rakhine State, directed by late Secretary-General Kofi Annan, be performed immediately (Fitri, 2021).

1.1. Research background:

One sharp transition of the Muslim world today as one Muslim country is building a political and militant alliance by a non-Muslim nation. That is a fact in a land of war with another Muslim state—the absence of the prevailing theory of international relations and diplomacy adopted by Muslim countries.

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

Moreover, The Indonesian Humanitarian Alliance (IHA) is in alignment with Bangladesh in consisting of the Non-Government Organizations plus zakat foundations in Indonesia that does engage in the Rohingya humanitarian disaster.

Being the alliance that operates in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, it has achieved in providing compassionate assistance to victims of refugees (Rohingya) in Bangladesh. Accordingly, it intends to get admittance plus permission to assist victims or refugees, to obtain access and approval from the domestic (Bangladesh) governments in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by utilizing multi-track diplomacy. This IHA in generous diplomacy in giving generous compensation also reacting to refugees (Rohingya) trial in 2017—2018 in Bangladesh, which makes strong diplomatic relations among both countries (FANNY RAMADHANTI, 2019).

Furthermore, an authentic reflection presents the basis of the reciprocal connection between Indonesia and Bangladesh now. This relationship is a succession of ancient tales of the past. Besides the likewise cultural primordial integrity, these two states have developed a connection very actively including the communication culture that is interpreted by the word and literature, the connection of religion, and the commercial relationship within the two states. All specific connections cannot be impersonated as trading projects and plants now. The connection should be extended until presently, notably since the Bangladesh Independent Day in 1971. Remarkable commitments in numerous fields, including commercial, education, culture, and phases correlate to each other (Karim, 2018).

Accordingly, the market is one of the most critical dimensions in commerce. This market can be interpreted as a structured association that

operated within the freedom of both parties, generator, and purchaser. The Textile and clothing (T&C) Industry proposed such an opportunity to develop the market, particularly for newly industrialized nations, like Indonesia and Bangladesh. Both countries are emerging markets; both are growing competitive T&C industries plus become one of the most significant contributors to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

These are two major exporting nations in T&C. Since the newly industrialized states, T&C has performed a crucial role in its emerging market. For instance, according to the data provided by Bangladesh Investment Development Authority (BIDA) T&C has the most significant share in the country's GDP, as high as 16 billion USD or 77% of their total shipping in 2009-2010. Meantime, Indonesia successfully obtained 11,2 billion USD from T&C over the same period. Currently being, these numbers are growing higher (Irhamna & Raffiudin, 2018).

Moreover, trade collaboration among Indonesia and Bangladesh is offered in the form of a "Preferential Trade Agreement" (PTA) by the indications of request plus offered. Indonesia's business overabundance with Bangladesh extends the universal value of 8.5% every year as the 2014-2018 season. In 2018, the overabundance amounted to 1.8 billion USD. Cumulative exportation in 2018 amounted to 1.89 billion USD, including imports amounted to 89.5 million USD. Indonesia's level reciprocal trade is 18.41, more precious than Bangladesh, which is 3.31. Indonesia ought to take better advantage than Bangladesh in animal plus

animal commodities; herb products; foodstuffs; crystal products; synthetic/rubber; forest and wooden merchandise.

Meantime, Bangladesh holds a comparable advantage definite than Indonesia, particularly the merchandises of fresh coats, skins, vellum also furs; textile; plus, footwear/headgear. Based on this simulation of Partial Steadiness, to reveal the profits and losses of PTA among Indonesia and Bangladesh, that can be understood that Indonesia will be able to boost exports by 138.4 million USD. At the same time, Bangladesh will be able to expand exports to 94.7 million USD. Tax cuts were similarly affected at tariff failed taxation amounting to 8.8 million USD for Indonesia plus 66.5 million USD for Bangladesh. Hence, tariff reductions from both countries will develop Indonesia's trade deployment. With diminishing import values, these two countries will gain welfare of 10,4 million USD to Indonesia also 8.2 million USD to Bangladesh (Juventia, Choirulina, & Anggrainy, 2019).

Therefore, there are comfortable and modern systems for visiting both countries as a citizen of Bangladesh and Indonesia. Each country has friendly and smooth regulations for tourism and business exchange visa regulation which are stated in both countries' immigration systems. To visit Indonesia for Bangladeshi is under the visa exemption free Visa Stamp for a Maximum of 30 days, it is not a possibility for extension, the purpose of visit: Tourism & Social Visit only.

Also, the current Coronavirus in Bali, Indonesia, the conventional methods for visa requirements do not practice anymore for the time being Bali.

Plus, the coronavirus outbreak has attacked all of Indonesia. Here the standard permit requirements for Bali and Indonesia PRE-CORONA, following laws are most likely maintaining to be useful again later the corona crisis has calmed down, including Indonesia and Bali will open its borders again. Principal Criteria that determine visa requirements are as follows. A.) Nationality (passport) B.) Purpose of the visits (social/tourism or work extra.) C.) And the length of stay. All those free visa countries are listed under the 160 countries that have visa exemption for below 30 days is no problem.

Nevertheless, if any Bangladeshi is coming for more than 30 days, then he/she require to apply for a permit at the Indonesian Embassy consulate overseas. There are several options, which are depending on applicants. As a vacationist, they can do a few ties leave Indonesia plus enter again, even the same day without getting hassled. Further long-term opportunities should be discussed with a Visa authority; mainly about Multiple Entry Visa, including Social Visa Extension (Immigration Bali, 2020), and (Indonesia Embassy, 2020).

Besides that, Bangladesh kept the strict visa regulation for the Indonesian citizen to visit Bangladesh. Citizens of most countries require a valid visa to enter Bangladesh. The Bangladesh Embassy in Jakarta circumscribes the type and classification of visas plus duration of stay upon obtaining an application. These types plus classifications differ according to the goal of the visit, period of stay also bilateral settlement among the country of the foreign national such as Indonesia. There are few ways of visa application systems such as online apply,

or manually apply in the embassy. The embassy may be required to provide different sets of documents including validated air tickets, bank records, a particular invitation from Bangladesh, travel plan extra and may be interrogated.

As with most consular services, the average processing days are a minimum of seven working days. The consular will not process an application unless specific requirements whereby are met. Applying for the visa to consular services needs to be submitted at scheduled office hours in the respective country. Time and System of inquiry: All interrogations by telephone, involving a Consular matter, should be done during office hours in the based country. Interrogations can also be executed by sending an e-mail or via fax. In those cases, full name as appeared in the passport, contact number, e-mail address plus the nature of the inquiry should be pronounced (Embassy, 2020).

In brief, Indonesia and Bangladesh strengthen military ties; Indonesia and Bangladesh are shifting toward a higher defense partnership level. Shared protection concerns, intense participation in United Nations peacekeeping missions, plus cooperative commercial interests in the defense area are among the concerns drawing them closer collectively. The two nations, which relate to the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA), an intercontinental organization consisting of bordering states bordering the Indian Ocean, are becoming necessary trade allies. In defense affairs, Bangladesh has continually participated in the Komodo Training, a multilateral set of marine drills and seminars hosted

by Indonesia since 2014. Komodo Exercise 2018, slated for early May, will include 43 countries.

In September 2017, Indonesian troops supported ship relief supplies to Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh. The discussion examined a pair of Indonesian government administrators, Ferdy Piay, director for South and Central Asia at that Ministry of Foreign Affairs, also Hartin Asrin, director-general for defense policy at the Defense Ministry. Piay plus Asrin agrees that the defense alliance between Jakarta and Dhaka is poised to improve. During Indonesian President Jokowi Widodo's visit to Bangladesh at the end of January 2018 that targeted commercial diplomacy, Indonesia brightened Bangladesh to engage extra with Indonesia's strategic manufacturers, Piay said.

In enhancement to trains, Jakarta wants Bangladesh to consider purchasing Indonesian-made weaponry systems, alongside other merchandise such as planes plus boats. Piay emphasized that Indonesia also hopes to provide capacity building for Bangladesh defense forces beyond selling the Bangladeshis defense products. This is the commencement of defense collaboration between Indonesia plus Bangladesh, he said. The level is not yet the vital defense cooperation as Indonesia has with India, though there is an open probability of partnership in eternity. Asrin declared that because Bangladesh ranks fourth amongst all countries with the most participation in United Nations peacekeeping missions and Indonesia ranks ninth, Dhaka recently sent its ambassador in Jakarta to his ministry to discuss potential building for these missions. Jakarta, he added,

has its justification for ramping up defense affinities with Dhaka. It associates with the Indo-Pacific regional architecture that Indonesia is focusing on, Asrin said. We are trying to maintain political and security stability in the region, and we have been working with many Pacific nations to ensure that.

In a news release, Indonesia's Defense Ministry said that the Bangladesh ambassador to Indonesia, Maj. Maj. Gen. Azmal Kabar asserted the need for heightened defense ties during February 20, 2018, meeting with administrators. Kabar expressed wish that a coaching program connecting the two countries' air troops could be restarted, accompanying similar initiatives, including the armies and squadrons. He likewise said Bangladesh is intrigued in buying Indonesian commodities related to Indonesia's primary armaments system recognized as Alutsista. The elements of Alutsista include excellent weapons systems also such crafts as patrol ships and aircraft for onslaught, combat, plus transport, Antara reported. Both countries can get many profits, Kabar said, if participation is further developed (Abke, 2018).

1.2. Formulation of the Research problem:

In all states, kingship-based or dictatorial government forms in Muslim realms, there are lacking adequate and flourishing diplomatic methods and foreign relations strategies. That interception in the vital role of a nation's policy makes many Muslim countries fail in developing economies, societal conditions, human rights status, positive political influence on the world stage, and lastly, but importantly in the education sector. Another problem prevalent in this area

of studies in the field of international relations and diplomatic policies is the enormous absence of comprehensive academic research in the area that can incorporate diplomatic principles to solve the existing crises. Hence, the study will mainly focus on The People's Republic of Bangladesh, and the Republic of Indonesia proposes some doable formula to enhance the diplomatic capacities and strengthen the international relations policies.

Added problems prevalent in this area of studies in foreign relations and diplomatic methods are the immense absence of extensive academic research in the area that can consolidate Bangladesh and Indonesia's governmental alliances' principles to solve the existing crises. In accomplishing so, the study will mainly focus on The People's Republic of Bangladesh and Indonesia and propose some doable formula to enhance the diplomatic capacities and strengthen the international relations policies from governmental perspectives.

1.3. Research questions and objectives:

The research is going to examine the following questions, which are the focus of this study:

- a) What are the challenges faced by Bangladesh and Indonesia in projecting friendship?
- b) How do the governments of Bangladesh and Indonesia overcome those challenges of alliances as a median third-party diplomatic country (Indonesia) in the case of the Rohingya issue with Myanmar?

Thus, the principles of this research are in below:

- A) To enumerate any challenges encountered in promoting diplomatic alliances amongst Bangladesh and Indonesia.
- B) To evaluate the role of Bangladesh and Indonesia's governments in addressing the challenges as well as identifying it is a general strategy to adapt their excellent Median Diplomatic Relationship in the Case of Rohingya with Myanmar.

1.4. Purpose and use of research:

- a) As a final assessment of the final year graduate degree at my Master of Government and administration affairs department, each student must make an individual project – a master thesis – in the form of a written paper. This work aims to produce the student with an opportunity to exercise the theoretical knowledge obtained during the study and provide him/her with the opportunity to conduct an in-depth study within the field. Within the work on the thesis, students should procure knowledge and skills about scientific processes and investigative methods. To affirm a problem, search for and explore the literature related to the problem, design and conduct possible empirical studies, determine a method/method of analysis, plus present, conclude, and recommend solutions to the obstacle.
- b) Moreover, this study is to take place within boundaries concerning time plus resources. That is a type of project situation and assignment that

Master of Government and administration affairs graduate students are destined to face in the final stage. It is scholarly to estimate how relevant a student's research will be, both to the field of study, including in future professional situations.

- c) Therefore, after a close study on Bangladesh and Indonesian foreign policies under the administration of Prime Minister Shaikh Hasina and President Joko Widodo, the researcher will highlight the reasons behind the absence of collective international relations and diplomatic policy among those countries despite the political, ideological, diplomatic, trade, and the extra-economic gap between the countries.
- d) Finally, this research will bring the outcomes of the analysis problems/ gap the way of implementation of the strategies and theories of international relations and diplomatic policies for the comprehensive development of both countries. That will help the further researcher and in the field of strategic decision making of both countries, plus improve their sustainable development on diplomatic ties for the solution of any crisis in the country such as Rohingya refugee problems.

1.5. Table of literature review:

Serial Number:	Author & Year:	Title:	Findings:
1.	Juventia, Devina Cieny	The Economic Impact of Indonesia-	In the trade agreement between Bangladesh and Indonesia, the TCI for Indonesia is 18.4 while

	Choirulina, Eka Anggrainy, Yucky Anggun, 2019	Bangladesh Preferential Trade Agreement	Bangladesh is 3.31. Based on RCA analysis, Indonesia has a better profit on the animals, vegetables, foodstuffs, minerals, plastic or rubber, and wood products meantime, Bangladesh benefits from raw-hides, skins, leathers, furs, textiles, and footwear or headgear. Partial Equilibrium simulations show that the reciprocal decline in import tariffs between the two countries will boost Indonesia's export by USD 138.4 million, while Indonesia's imports will grow by USD 94.7 million.
2.	Trina Barua, 2018	Efforts of Indonesian Government Towards Bangladesh for Dealing with Refugee Problem	The thesis examined the bilateral connection between Bangladesh and Indonesia to show the excellent correlation between both countries and the antiquity and conditions of Rohingya's forceful immigration. Thus, the researcher explains the finding of the issues of Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh from Myanmar and the help from the Indonesian government to refugees as good friends of Bangladesh.
3.	Irhamna Raffiudin, Riaty, 2018	Trade Liberalization in Textiles and Clothing: A Comparative Analysis of Policy Responses between Indonesia and	The research's findings and imply that the two countries denied creatively to approach the influence of business liberalization. The Indonesian authority tends to answer the quarters by enabling the women workers into Government law No.78 the Year 2015 on compensation.

		Bangladesh 2010-2015	On the opposite, The Bangladesh authority favors responding to the quarters by developing their enterprises practicing the Export Processing Zones. This investigation was on the condensation research of the textile system among manufacturers of Bangladesh and Indonesia for the products.
4.	Kent Bob Huzen, 2019	Geopolitics of Islam: Bangladesh and the Muslim World	Indonesia is concerned about the severance of East Pakistan. So, it was inspired by the peaceful establishment of the trial. It proposed its great offices to attempt to keep West and East Pakistan united. The Indonesian Foreign Minister attempt to support the political establishment of the crisis. Next, the emergence of Bangladesh, Indonesia, and Malaysia were the first Muslim nations to acknowledge Bangladesh on 25 February 1972. The other significant bordering Islamic countries are Malaysia and Indonesia. Malaysia and Indonesia, the two Muslim nations of the South-East Asian region, identified her by March of the same year. Just following her identification, Indonesia granted to strengthen Bangladesh's membership in the United Nations. Malaysia, on 23 September, and Indonesia on 2 October 1972 addressed excellent defenses on the UN floor to recognize

			Bangladesh to the United Nations.
5.	Peter Grimes, Els Heijnen-Maathuis, 2018	Inclusive Education Cross-Country Peer-Review Bangladesh (Hope Project) And Indonesia (Ideal Project) “Developing Inclusive Practices Through Action Learning”	Thus, this study was only examining the educational systems of Bangladesh and Indonesia and try to find out any similarities in both countries' education systems. The results said that education systems have some correlation in terms of Islamic teaching. But, during the methods of implementing some educational projects was failed to succeed in the field works.
6.	Karim, Muhammad Abdul, 2018	Some Historical Connections between Bangladesh and Indonesia	The paper illustrates the historical connection between Indonesia and Bangladesh that has been constructing for a long time. That document finds that the relations growing closer and closer among Indonesia and Bangladesh currently is the continuation of the long traditional relationship; it is not the new one for the two countries. The author examines the harmonized cultural relations and religion.

Hence, the above-listed research papers talked about different agendas amongst Bangladesh and Indonesia, where they even did not touch the roles of alliances in government relationships between Bangladesh and Indonesia epoch of h. E. Shaikh Hasina and h. E. Joko Widodo. That is why the author of this research investigates the roles of alliances, governmental friendships, and the diplomatic ties between prime minister Sheikh Hasina and Joko Widodo.