

The Russian-Ukrainian War, Who Is Superior, And Indonesia's Political Stance

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Abstract

The Ukrainian military is much weaker than the Russian military. The imbalance of Russian-Ukrainian military power both on land and in the air, especially in the sea where Russia has 10 times the number of Navy personnel, is related to Indonesia's political stance which is free and active, free to be interpreted as free in determining attitudes with the international community and not taking sides with any of the bloc, Indonesia's constitutional foundation is the 1945 Constitution and related to a free and active foreign policy is also stated in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution, the first paragraph which reads "Independence is the right of all nations and the fourth paragraph which reads and the fourth paragraph "Join implement a world order based on freedom, eternal peace and social justice. The purpose of this study is expected to be able to study and analyze the Russian-Ukrainian War who is superior, and Indonesia's political attitude, and Indonesian Political Attitudes. As for the benefits of this research academically, this research is useful related to the Russian-Ukrainian War who was superior, and Indonesian political attitudes, while theoretically, this research can enrich the literature in terms of the study of the Russian-Ukrainian war who was superior, and Indonesian political attitudes.

Keywords: Russia-Ukraine War, Military, Indonesian Political

Introduction

Relations between Russia and Ukraine have been heating up again since 2014. At that time there was a revolution against Russian supremacy. Anti-government mobs succeeded in overthrowing the pro-Russian former president of Ukraine, Viktor Yanukovich. Riots even occurred before making peace in 2015 with the Minsk agreement. The revolution also opened up Ukraine's desire to join the European Union (EU) and NATO. Russia begins to invade Ukraine. The war was then marked by explosions in a number of Ukrainian cities, including the capital Kyiv, Odessa, Kharkiv and Mariupol. As for the chronology of the war, there was a conflict between Russia and Ukraine. The issue of Russia's attack on Ukraine, has been rolling since November 2021. A satellite image shows a new buildup of Russian troops on the border with Ukraine.

Moscow is believed by the West to be mobilizing 100,000 troops along with tanks and other military hardware. Western intelligence says Russia will attack Ukraine. Russia denies this. But widely circulated, Putin's country will attack February 16, 2022. Moreover, large-scale military exercises are also being carried out,

including in the sea and neighboring Belarus. The climax is February 21, 2022. Putin announces the recognition of the independence of the militias of the Donbas, the Donetsk People's Republic (DPR) and the Luhansk People's Republic (LPR). Until now, the war is still going on. Although peace talks are being carried out by the two countries, a ceasefire has not yet occurred.

On February 24, Putin suddenly announced a "military operation". Attacks were carried out in several cities. The West calls it an invasion. The US and its allies say Russia violates the sovereignty of other countries. Although the first prediction did not come true, the intelligence of Estonia - a NATO country in Eastern Europe - still gave warnings. Attacks may be limited, using militia groups in Donbass, Eastern Ukraine, which rebelled against the government and have been supported by Russia.

The Russian invasion of Ukraine took place. (Reuters/Valentyn Ogirenko). Indonesia is the only country that is considered capable of providing a middle ground to end the Russian invasion of Ukraine. However, there are a number of obstacles to be faced.

Teuku Rezasyah, an international relations expert from Padjadjaran University, said Indonesia should be a country that stands 'in the middle' of

Russia and Ukraine, which is rich in ideas to end the war between Russia and Ukraine. In the middle must also be rich with ideas. Can't say silence in the middle, but the wind is blowing hard from the front, back, left and right, meaning that Indonesia must have an idea, how to solve it. Because now only Indonesia can be hoped for, can provide a middle way, or a way that can end without any further complications.

Indonesia must be reluctant with Russia and Ukraine. One thing, according to Rezasyah, must be maintained by the Indonesian government, lest Russia or Ukraine accuse each other of using harsh language in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, "Indonesia is a good friend, and there will be reluctance if later in diplomatic activities there are Russia and Ukraine there. Rules The protocol must be correct, so they don't accuse each other of using harsh languages in the territory of Indonesia, which will hurt our reputation as well.

Russia's Invasion of Ukraine Leads to Disruption of Relations Further, Rezasyah said that Russia had anticipated diplomatic pressure from other countries for the invasion of Ukraine. According

to him, Russia will still be able to survive despite the embargo in all aspects.

"NATO and America have put pressure on, say economically, financially, technologically, that might happen. But Russia is ready, it already has a fantastic reserve of money. So if he is strangled for 1-2 years, he still survives, moreover he still has backup support from China.

As for the reasons for the attack on Ukraine, which made Putin angry at the prospect of establishing a NATO base next to its border [1]. This is also supported by the increasingly close relations of a number of Eastern European countries with NATO, such as Poland and the Balkan countries. When Yanukovich fell, Russia used the power vacuum to annex Crimea in 2014. Russia also supported the separatists in eastern Ukraine, namely Donetsk and Luhansk, against the Ukrainian government. Russia also supports the separatists in eastern Ukraine, namely Donetsk and Luhansk, against the Ukrainian government.

To find out the conflict between Russia-Ukraine can be seen in Figure 1.1 below:



Sumber:
<https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=konflik-panjang-berjung-perang-rusia-ukraina>.

Sumber:
<https://www.google.com/www.kompasiana.com.skenario-yang-akan-dieksekusi-putin-pada-konflik-rusia-ukraina>.

Sumber: <https://www.google.com/pikiran-rakyat.com.ukraina-siapkan-pembantaian-berdarah-dan-kirim-tentara-rusia-dalam-peti-mati>.

Figure 1. Long Conflict Ended with Russia-Ukraine War 1991-2022

Russia and NATO

In fact, the Ukrainian leader before Volodymyr Oleksandrovych Zelensky was very friendly (meeting) with Russia. But the current Ukrainian leader is closer to the West and wants to be part of NATO. Whereas when the Cold War broke out, before 1990, the Ukrainians and Russians were united in a federation called the Soviet Union. A strong communist state at that time. The Soviet Union after Germany lost and WWII ended, had influence in the eastern hemisphere of Europe. No wonder the countries in eastern Europe have also become communist countries.

In 1991, the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact dissolved. In the same year, Ukraine voted for independence from the Soviet Union in a referendum. Russian President Boris Yeltsin that year agreed to this. Subsequently Russia, Ukraine and Belarus formed the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

But there was a split. Ukraine considers that the CIS is Russia's attempt to control the countries under the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union.

In May 1997, Russia and Ukraine signed a friendship treaty. It is an attempt to resolve disagreements. Russia is allowed to retain majority ownership of ships in Ukraine's Crimea-based Black Sea fleet. Russia also has to pay Ukraine a rental fee for using the Sevastopol port.

Before the war actually broke out, Putin had time to make detailed security demands of the West. One of its points is asking NATO to stop all military activities in Eastern Europe and Ukraine. Russia asks the alliance never to accept Ukraine or other ex-Soviet countries as members [2]. In an exclusive interview with CNBC Indonesia February 16, 2022, the Russian Ambassador to Indonesia, Lyudmila Georgievna Vorobieva, said this.

"We see the expansion of NATO which has been going on for more than 30 years and now NATO infrastructure is getting closer to our borders," he explained in the interview at the time. "In this situation, Ukraine is only used as a tool to spread war information against Russia. While our country is pursuing diplomacy, the West continues to spread war information and creates tension on the Russia-Ukraine border [3].

"Actually nothing happened and we had no intention of declaring war on Ukraine. Please don't get me wrong we think of Ukraine as our brother.

"Fighting Ukraine is an idea that doesn't make sense to us. At that time, he also explained that NATO has carried out five phases of expansion in Eastern Europe. From 1999 to 2020".

Ukraine Joins NATO

If examined more deeply, according to The Conversation, Ukraine has been interested in NATO since 1992. NATO even formed a special commission for its dealings with Ukraine in 1997, which provided a forum for discussion on security issues to promote relations between the two sides. Russia and Ukraine signed a treaty of friendship in May 1997 without eliminating the major source of friction, which was Ukraine's links with NATO. The agreement resolves a significant controversy by permitting Russia to maintain ownership of the majority of its Black Sea fleet located in Crimea, while obliging Moscow to pay Kiev a nominal rental price to use the port of Sevastopol. Moscow also continues to be Kiev's most crucial business partner, as Ukraine's reliance on Russian oil and gas is total. When Ukraine signed Common Economic Space agreements with Russia, Belarus, and Kazakhstan in 2003, the European Union issued a warning. According to the European Union, it could impede Ukraine's integration with the union and its participation in the World Trade Organization. Since 2009, the NUC has supervised the Euro-Atlantic integration of Ukraine, including reforms under the Annual National Programme (ANP).

The cooperation has strengthened over time and is mutually beneficial, with the Ukraine actively participating to NATO operations and missions. Priority is given to support for thorough reform in the security and defense sector, which is essential for Ukraine's democratic growth and for bolstering its defense capabilities. Since the NATO Summit in Warsaw in July 2016, the Comprehensive Assistance Package (CAP) for Ukraine has outlined NATO's practical support for Ukraine. In June 2017, the Ukrainian Parliament reinstated NATO membership as a strategic priority of its foreign and security policy. A equivalent change to the Ukraine's Constitution went into effect in 2019.

President Volodymyr Zelenskyy approved Ukraine's new National Security Strategy in September 2020, which calls for the creation of a unique collaboration with NATO with the ultimate goal of NATO membership.

Since 2014, in response to the Russia-Ukraine war, NATO has increased its support for

Ukraine's capabilities development and capacity building. Russia's unlawful and illegitimate annexation of Crimea, as well as its destabilizing and aggressive actions in eastern Ukraine and the Black Sea region, are condemned and will not be recognized by the Allies. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization has boosted its Black Sea presence and marine cooperation with Ukraine and Georgia.

NATO condemns Russia's aggressive attack on Ukraine in the strongest terms imaginable. It is a flagrant violation of international law and a major threat to international stability and security. NATO Allies demand that Russia immediately cease hostilities, withdraw all of its forces from Ukraine, and engage in meaningful negotiation.

The Alliance condemns Russia's recognition of self-proclaimed "people's republics" in eastern Ukraine. NATO supports the Ukrainian people and their democratically elected president, parliament, and government. The Alliance will always uphold Ukraine's territorial integrity and sovereignty within its internationally recognized boundaries. Russia also has the goal of preventing Ukraine from entering NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization). Russia wants Ukraine to continue to respect local leadership in Donetsk and Luhansk (Donbass), two countries that have become independent after being controlled by pro-Russian separatists. At the same time, Russia also wants Ukraine, Donetsk and Luhansk to continue to respect each other's brotherhood as sovereign nations.

This war also teaches ex-Soviet countries a lesson not to try to follow the steps of Ukraine who want to join NATO and the European Union. The desire to enter NATO was also reiterated by former Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma whose leadership ended in 2005. But unfortunately, when former President Viktor Yanukovich, a pro-Russian politician came to power in 2010, the process stopped.

In 2014, the desire to become a member again increased. One reason is Russia itself. In just a few days, Russian troops managed to occupy the entire Crimean peninsula with the help of anti-government rebel forces. Putin initially denied the group was Russian soldiers, but eventually admitted the "rebels" were part of the Moscow army.

After the occupation, Russia held a referendum in Crimea. Unfortunately there are no international observers or journalists to monitor it. For Ukraine, becoming a member of NATO will significantly increase Ukraine's military support

from outside parties, including the US. However, this does allow NATO to carry out military activities in Ukraine or on behalf of Ukraine, which Russia certainly doesn't like. The purpose of this study is expected to be able to study and analyze the Russian-Ukrainian War, Who Was Superior, and Indonesian Political Attitudes.

Methods

Data collection techniques using Internet searching is a data collection technique through the help of technology in the form of tools / search engines on the internet where all information from various eras is available in it. Internet searching is very easy in order to help researchers find a file / data where the speed, completeness and availability of data from various years is available. Searching for data on the internet can be done by searching, browsing, surfing or downloading.

The type of data used in writing this journal is by using secondary data. Secondary data is data obtained from a second source other than field data such as literature data from books, magazines, internet, and previous research results. Secondary data is used as a complement to primary data. Secondary data in this study is in the form of data that researchers found on the internet or in books. Data Collection Techniques This research was obtained from various sources, including journals, books, news and websites, media reviews, websites and other relevant sources.

Results and Discussion

The Ukrainian government asks for support from the Indonesian government and people in dealing with pressure in the midst of the conflict with Russia [4]. The statement was conveyed through a letter issued by the Ukrainian Embassy in Jakarta. "Your Indonesian nation is a strong and brave nation, you are a fighter for truth and freedom, you are the backbone of peace and justice in your free and democratic country," said a written statement issued by the Ukrainian Embassy in Jakarta. This time is really hard and painful for us. Therefore, we are waiting for your support. We look forward to hearing your strong and courageous voice in defending us.

In the statement, the Ukrainian government called on Indonesia and other countries in the world to maintain the global security system and the principles of peaceful coexistence and development principles that have been carefully maintained by the world after the tragedy of World War II. "We have no right to remain silent. If this continues, then we will have no

tomorrow. Indonesian people, support us. Freedom or death," reads a written statement delivered by the Ukrainian Embassy in Jakarta. Earlier, Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky on Tuesday (1/3/2022) urged the European Union to prove that it is siding with Ukraine in the war against Russia.

The call came a day after Ukraine signed a formal request to join the bloc, Reuters reported. "The European Union will be stronger with us, for sure. Without you Ukraine will be lonely. Prove that you are with us. Prove that you will not let us go. Prove that you are indeed Europeans and then life will triumph over death and the lamp will win over the dark.

Who Wins The Russian-Ukrainian War

A peek at the power of the Russian vs Ukrainian Air War, who is superior. Russia's military strength is far above that of Ukraine's. The PwrIndx Score or index of Russian military strength is generally second in the world with a score of 0.051 [5]. Meanwhile, Ukraine's military strength index is generally in the 22nd position in the world with a score of 0.326.

Russian air defense systems are superior to Ukraine

Based on the release of Global Firepower 2022, Russia has 4,173 air defense systems. With that number, Russia's air war power is second out of 140 countries, and one rank below the United States.

The details of Russian air power consist of 772 fighter aircraft, 739 attack aircraft, 522 training aircraft, 445 transport aircraft, 132 special mission aircraft, 20 refueling aircraft, and 1,543 helicopters of which 522 are attack helicopters.

While Ukraine only has 318 units of air defense equipment, with air war power ranked 31st in the world. Details of Ukrainian air power consist of 69 fighter aircraft, 29 attack aircraft, 71 training aircraft, 5 special mission aircraft, and 112 helicopters with 34 in One of them is an attack helicopter.

Around 200,000 Russian soldiers have positioned themselves like around Ukraine [6]. On the morning of Thursday 24 February 2022, Russian soldiers entered Ukraine from the Southwest, as President Vladimir Putin announced a special military operation in Donbass. Even according to reports, when the Russian President, Putin, made his announcement, there were explosions all over

Ukraine, including in the capital Kyiv and Kharkiv in the Northeast of the country.

Russia's Military Excellence Russian President Putin has been deploying a large number of missiles and rockets along the Ukrainian border for weeks. Russia is a world leader when it comes to missile technology. Russia can use its missiles to knock out Ukrainian air defense systems when ground troops enter, capture critical installations, such as ports or airports, and overwhelm Ukrainian troops and infrastructure [8].

Even though, in the past, Western European countries had donated military equipment to Ukraine, the country's military capabilities were nothing compared to Russia, which has the strongest armed forces in the world. According to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) which tracks the global arms trade, amounting to US\$ 61.7 billion, Russia's military spending in 2020 was more than ten times the US\$ 5.9 billion spent by Ukraine.

Russia and Ukraine Conflict A head-to-head comparison of the military capabilities of the two countries, Russia outnumbers Ukraine in almost every aspect. According to Global Fire Power, which has analyzed the military capabilities of countries around the world since 2006. Russia is the second most powerful country militarily, while Ukraine is ranked 22nd out of 140 countries. Troops and Equipment Comparison Russia has nearly 850,000 active personnel, more than three times the 250,000 for Ukraine. In terms of air power, Russia has more than 4,100 aircraft, with 772 fighters, while Ukraine has only 318 aircraft, with 69 fighters.

Similarly, in terms of ground power, Russia has around 12,500 tanks and over 30,000 armored vehicles, while Ukraine only has about 2,600 tanks and 12,000 armored vehicles. While Russia has around 14,000 towing and automatic artillery guns, Ukraine's total is just over 3,000. Russia's nuclear weapons to be used against Ukraine Although the navy is unlikely to have direct contact in this conflict, still, Russia has more than 600 naval vessels, including one aircraft carrier, compared to a total of 38 Ukrainian naval vessels. For stealth capabilities at sea, Russia has 70 submarines, while Ukraine has zero. Missiles and Western Assistance for Ukraine Ukraine has armed itself with anti-tank missiles taken from the United States (US).

Hundreds of Javelin missiles have been provided to Ukraine since December, which will help

Ukrainian forces target Russian tanks. It is a "man-portable fire-and-forget anti-tank missile," meaning that a soldier can fire from his shoulder and an infrared guidance system. it will automatically target the tank from above, which is the weakest part of any tank. Oleksii Reznikov, the Ukrainian Minister of Defense, has tweeted that military supplies are coming in from various Western powers, apart from Javelin missiles also including Stinger 'man-portable surface-to-air' missiles, tons of ammunition, rifles, machine guns with sights optics, night vision and surveillance systems, and other military equipment.

President of Ukraine: Volodymyr Zelensky, on February 11, Reznikov had tweeted the arrival of 90 tonnes of US ammunition, which he said had brought the then total military aid to over 1,300 tonnes. The United States has provided more than \$2.7 billion to Ukraine in security assistance since 2014, including a \$200 million package in December consisting of equipment, such as Javelin and anti-airing systems. -Other armor, grenade launchers, bulk artillery, mortars and small arms ammunition. However, now that the Russian 'invasion' has begun, all this will mean

nothing, given Russia's military supremacy over its much smaller western neighbour.

Russia is considered to have won 3-0, the war in Ukraine is predicted to end quickly

The war between Russia and Ukraine has just begun. According to international relations experts, this war will soon be over. "This is not a war, but a border attack," said an international relations expert from Padjadjaran University.

The Danger of Nuclear War Overshadows Russia Vs Ukraine, RI Must Take Action! Indications that the war (or attack) will end quickly can be seen from the goals of President Vladimir Putin's country. The aim of the attack has been achieved.

Of course this is a war that for the sake of humanity must end immediately. But so far Russia has managed to control three areas that were originally Ukrainian territory. Starting from Crimea (Crimea) in 2014, followed by Donetsk and Luhansk which this week was recognized by Vladimir Putin. Russia has got three territories, as if Russia had won 3-0 over Ukraine.



Sumber:
<https://www.google.com/pikiran-rakyat.com/militer-rusia-bunyikan-alarm-palsu-seolah-olah-armada-udaranya-menyerang-ukraina>.

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<https://www.google.com/sindonews.com/begini-peta-prediksi-invasirusia-terhadap-ukraina>.

Sumber:
<https://www.google.com/kumparan.com/infografik-adu-kuat-militer-ukraina-dan-rusia>.

Sumber:
<https://www.google.com/timesofindia.indiatimes.com/how-russia-has-surrounded-sieged-ukraine>.

Figure 2. Ukraine-Russia Strong Fight

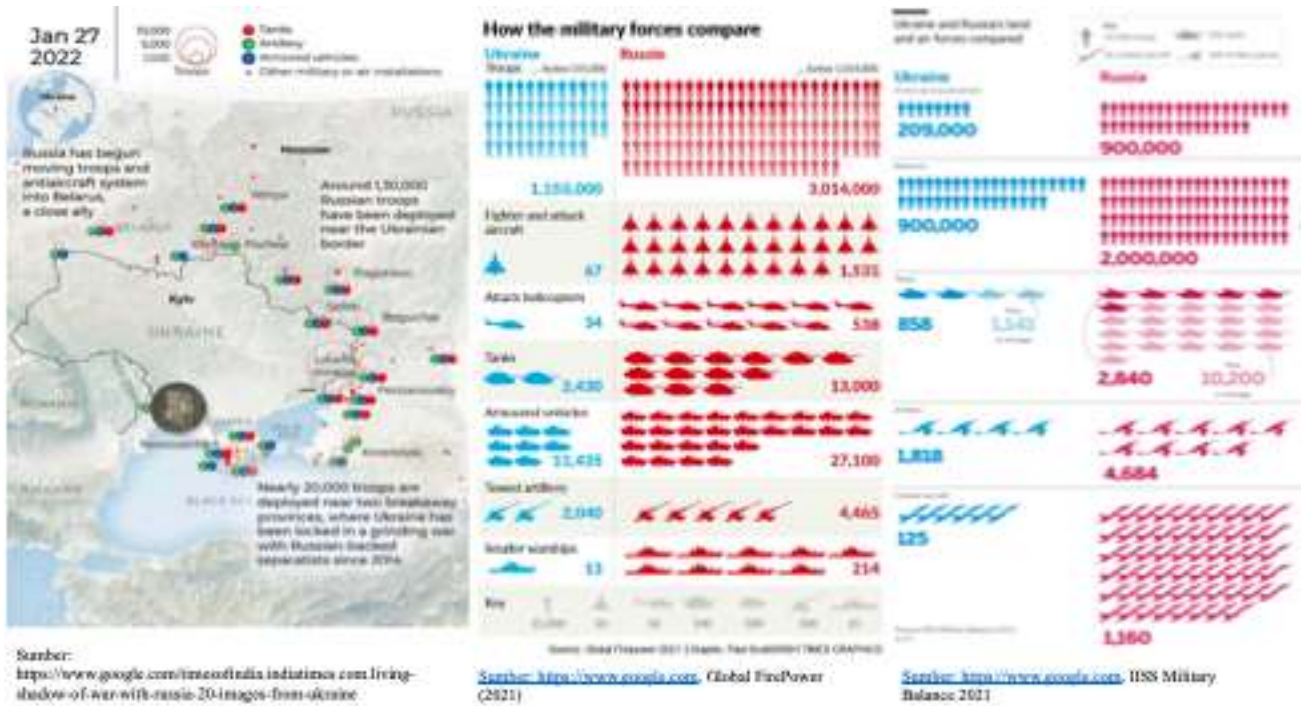


Figure 3. Comparison of Ukrainian-Russian Military Strength

According to Russia, this war will not be long, it will be short, as long as the goal is achieved, considering this attack targets warning attacks, attacks on banking installations, and attacks on health installations and public facilities.

International relations expert from Gadjah Mada University (UGM), Riza Noer Arfani, hopes that this war will not last long because NATO and the United States together with Western Europe impose sanctions on Russia. However, on the other hand, there is still a possibility that this war will drag on.

"All parties are calculating Russia's move. In my projections, it will probably not be as massive as imagined," Riza said when contacted separately.

"This will be the deployment of NATO troops to bluff, especially in areas where the Russian bombs have been bombed. NATO will not stand still. That will determine whether Russia will continue or not. In my mind, it will not continue.

Ukraine Asks for RI's Support, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Reminds No Fundraising

The Ukrainian ambassador to Indonesia asked for support in countering the Russian attack. The Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Kemlu) responded to the request for support from Ukraine.

"For the record, foreign representatives in Indonesia are not permitted by law to carry out fundraising activities.

Request for support from Ukraine to the Indonesian people Ukrainian Ambassador to Indonesia, Vasyl Hamianin, asked Indonesia to support Ukraine against Russia. He addressed this request to the 'people of Indonesia'. "People of Indonesia, support us. Freedom or death,

"You are a wise nation who is able to ward off the temptations of communists and do not submit to them," he said, calling Indonesia a pillar of stability in Southeast Asia. "You cannot remain silent as the Russian Federation, the successor to the communist regime, commits crimes against humanity day after day in Ukrainian cities and villages.

"People of Indonesia, the current situation is very difficult and painful for us. Therefore, we are waiting for your support. We look forward to hearing your strong and courageous voice in defending us. It is believed that Indonesia will not take sides even though Ukraine asks for help against Russia

International relations observer from Padjadjaran University (Unpad) Teuku Rezasyah considered it reasonable for Ukraine to ask for support from Indonesia to fight Russia. According to him, RI has high credibility related to world peace. "The request for support from the Ukrainian Ambassador to Indonesia is very reasonable. Because Indonesia has very high credibility in handling issues related to international order,

peace and security. As usual, Indonesia's views will be a reference for many countries today and in the future.

RI has absolute authority in making policies related to the Russia vs Ukraine war. He said that RI's policies may not satisfy the expectations of Russia or Ukraine. "By prioritizing all aspects of its national interest, along with its compliance with the national constitution and international law. The Indonesian policy, as issued by the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, could not satisfy all the expectations of Ukraine and Russia.

"The RI policy has indeed placed Indonesia as an independent, impartial country, and opens itself to all international cooperation in a sustainable manner.

"In times of conflict, it is estimated that Indonesia's policies will not change, and have been consistently implemented at home and abroad. But in particular, the Ukrainian Ambassador needs to continue to consult with the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to explain the latest developments that are being faced by the government and the Ukrainian people in and abroad, including special expectations that can only be facilitated by RI and not other countries. It is hoped that this consultation will help Indonesia to design its next policy, in the event of new developments in the crisis that Ukraine is currently facing.

The Role of Indonesian Politics

The war in Ukraine is predicted to end quickly, there are three natures of free and active. First, RI's policies are in line with the constitution and national interests. Second, policies are made independently without pressure. When, the policy invites the potential for international cooperation in line with the UN Charter.

Slightly different, the UI professor of international law and Chancellor of the University General Ahmad Yani, Professor Hikmahanto Juwana (explaining the application of free and active politics needs to be placed in accordance with the context. Indeed, in 2003, during the government of President Megawati Soekarnoputri, RI had condemned the United States (US) attack on Iraq, but this attitude was based on domestic pressure, demonstrations demanding the government to condemn the US.

"The context must be seen. The Danger of Nuclear War Overshadows Russia Vs Ukraine, RI Must Take Action For the current Russia vs Ukraine conflict, Indonesia does not need to condemn anyone. Indonesia needs to be able to stay in contact with the disputing parties so that it can make a peaceful way.

"Or make an alternative to the UN General Assembly resolution that is different from what the US and Russia have designed, namely all warring parties to stop the use of violence and pursue the peaceful path.

UI Professor Values Jokowi's Tweet Does Not Name Russia Correct, Foreign Ministry Tweet Critic Hikmahanto actually questions RI's attitude at the latest UN General Assembly emergency forum. "Why does RI say the attack on Ukraine is unacceptable? Surely Russia will not be happy with this. We are considered to be following the US (United States)," said Hikmahanto. criticized the attitude of the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs since last February 27.

The problem is that since February 24, the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has tweeted that the military attack in Ukraine is unacceptable. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs then responded to Hikmahanto at that time by mentioning the question of free and active foreign policy. This is a manifestation of an independent attitude, in line with the principle of free and active, and the parties involved can understand Indonesia's position.

International relations observer from Padjadjaran University (Unpad) Teuku Rezasyah, considers it reasonable for Ukraine to ask for support from Indonesia to fight Russia. According to him, RI has high credibility related to world peace. "The request for support from the Ukrainian Ambassador to Indonesia is very reasonable. Because Indonesia has very high credibility in handling issues related to international order, peace and security. As usual, Indonesia's views will be a reference for many countries today and in the future.

However, he assessed that RI has absolute authority in making policies related to the Russia vs Ukraine war. He said Indonesia's policies may not satisfy the expectations of Russia or Ukraine.

By prioritizing all aspects of its national interest, along with its compliance with the national constitution and international law. The RI policy, as issued by the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, could not satisfy all the expectations of Ukraine and Russia.

RI's policy indeed places Indonesia as an independent, impartial, and open country for all international cooperation in a sustainable manner.

Russian Missile Hits Ukrainian Television Station Tower Kills Civilian He believes that Indonesia's attitude will not change in the Russia vs Ukraine conflict. According to him, there needs to be

coordination between the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ukrainian Ambassador.

"In times of conflict, it is estimated that Indonesia's policies will not change, and have been consistently implemented at home and abroad. But in particular, the Ukrainian Ambassador needs to continue to consult with the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to explain the latest developments that are being faced by the government and the Ukrainian people in and abroad, including special expectations that can only be facilitated by RI and not other countries.

It is hoped that this consultation will help Indonesia to design its next policy, in the event of new developments in the crisis that Ukraine is currently facing.

Check out the request of the Ukrainian Ambassador for RI to provide support against Russia, on the following page [Ukraine Asks for RI's Support Against Russia](#).

Indonesia's role in international relations has started since the nation was founded. Even in the preamble to the 1945 Constitution it is clearly stated that Indonesia is determined to participate in implementing world order. A free and active foreign policy provides an opportunity for the Indonesian people to establish relations with other countries in the world. That is why, the Indonesian people also establish cooperative relations with countries in the world, both in the fields of politics, economy, socio-culture, education and science, without limiting themselves to only the western block countries or the eastern block only [9], [10], [11]. The goal that will be achieved from international relations is to create world order and peace. Indonesia's role in international relations uses a free and active foreign policy [12],[13],[14].

Attitude of Indonesian Foreign Policy

The role of Indonesia in international relations, Indonesian foreign policy in establishing international relations, foreign policy in international relations in the era of globalization, Indonesia's international relations with other countries, Indonesian foreign policy, the foundation of Indonesian foreign policy.

Indonesian Foreign Policy in Establishing International Relations

The relationship that is forged by a country with other countries, of course, cannot be separated from the social order between countries. If in human association in neighborly life there is what

is called social etiquette, then in the association between countries there is also the same thing.

Each country has its own political policies. The political policy of each country in international relations is called foreign policy [8]. According to Muhammad Hatta, the objectives of Indonesia's foreign policy are as follows; (1) Maintaining the independence of the nation and safeguarding the safety of the state; (2) Obtaining the goods needed from outside to increase the prosperity of the people; (3) Promote international peace; (4) Improving the brotherhood of all nations as the implementation of the ideals enshrined in Pancasila, the foundation and philosophy of our country.

In this regard, the forms of cooperation and international agreements made by the Indonesian people are a manifestation of Indonesia's foreign policy. In addition, foreign policy also provides its own style or color for international cooperation and agreements made by a country. What exactly is the Indonesian nation's foreign policy? To find out the nature of Indonesia's foreign policy, the fourth paragraph of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, concerning the state's purpose, "...to participate in world peace based on independence, eternal peace, and social justice".

This statement indicates that our foreign policy has a certain style. The thoughts of the founding fathers as outlined in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia are based on the fact that as a newly independent country, we are faced with a dilemmatic world social environment.

The speech was then explicitly reformulated as the principle of being free and active, which later became a feature of Indonesia's foreign policy until now. Thus, it can be concluded that Indonesia's foreign policy is free and active.

Indonesia's Free and Active Politics

Every country has different political views, including Indonesia. The politics of the Indonesian state is continuous with the basis of the country, namely Pancasila. Freedom means being free in making decisions with the international community and not taking sides with any of the blocs. In addition, Indonesia is also free to take its own way in dealing with problems that are currently engulfing the country and abroad. While being active means participating in fighting for the creation of world peace.

It is the nature of foreign policy that characterizes the pattern of cooperation between the Indonesian people and other countries. In other words, in establishing international relations with other countries, Indonesia always focuses on the role or contribution that the Indonesian nation can make for the advancement of civilization and world peace.

The politics chosen by Indonesia has the following objectives; (1) Realizing a just, prosperous, and democratic society within the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia; (2) Fostering friendship between countries in the world; (3) To establish cooperation between countries in the fields of economy, social culture, and science and technology; (4) Maintaining independence.

Indonesia's Free and Active Political Foundation

The basis for implementing Indonesia's foreign policy are; (1) Pancasila as the foundation; (2) the 1945 Constitution and its amendments.

Indonesia's constitutional foundation is the 1945 Constitution and related to a free and active foreign policy, it is also contained in it, namely: At the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution; (1) The first paragraph which reads "Independence is the right of all nations"; (2) The fourth paragraph which reads "Participate in carrying out world order based on independence, eternal peace, and social justice."; (3) Article 11 paragraph (1) which reads "The President makes peace and agreements with other countries."; (4) Article 13 paragraph (1) reads "The President accepts the placement of ambassadors from other countries."

The Role of Indonesia in Dealing with the Russia-Ukraine Conflict

The UI Professor of International Law and the Chancellor of the University General Ahmad Yani, Hikmahanto Juwana, assessed that the only effort for a peaceful settlement could be through the UN General Assembly. The only open attempt for a peaceful settlement is through the UN General Assembly. In the UN MU, there is no veto power and all member states have the same vote. In addition, in the UN MU all member countries can play a role.

In its history, the United Nations United Nations has carried out the task of maintaining peace. In 1950 during the war on the Korean Peninsula, the United Nations United Nations issued a resolution called *Uniting for Peace*, *Russia Denies Attacking Civilians*, *Accuses Ukraine of Provocation on Social Media* Hikmahanto said this process could be initiated by UN member states. He assessed that Indonesia could take a role in this matter,

especially since Indonesia is currently the G-20 Presidency. Of course the process at the UN MU must be initiated by a UN member state. Indonesia can take on this role considering that Indonesia currently holds the G-20 Presidency, and has a constitutional obligation to participate in world order.

Hikmahanto Juwana's analysis of the causes of the Russian invasion of Ukraine Hikmahanto assessed that President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) could send the Foreign Minister to carry out shuttle diplomacy. The Minister of Foreign Affairs is also said to need to hold talks with foreign ministers in various countries.

President Jokowi can send Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi to conduct shuttle diplomacy by holding talks with various parties, including the President of MU and the Secretary General of the United Nations, the Russian Foreign Minister, the Ukrainian Foreign Minister, the foreign ministers of Western European countries and the US. "The Foreign Minister also needs to hold talks with the foreign ministers of various countries in Asia Africa, Eastern Europe and Latin America. If the attacks on Ukraine are allowed to continue, it will become the forerunner of World War III."

RI has the principle of being free and active in responding to Russia vs. Ukraine, not neutral politics. The principle of a free and active foreign policy is increasingly being mentioned in the issue of Indonesia's attitude towards the Russian invasion of Ukraine. "The attitude of a free and active foreign policy does not mean that Indonesia must be neutral."

"Foreign Politics adheres to the principle of free and active which is enshrined in the national interest," reads Article 3 of Law Number 37 of 1999 concerning Foreign Relations. *Russia is Predicted Not To Be Happy With Indonesia's Attitude in the UN Emergency Session* In the explanation section on Article 3 of the Law, it is explicitly explained that 'free and active' is not political neutrality.

The meaning of 'free' does not mean free from certain political attitudes, but rather free to determine attitudes and policies. Freedom means not being attached to one world power. Its aim is to contribute to creating world order, freedom, lasting peace and social justice.

Free and active foreign policy. (Law Number 37 of 1999 concerning Foreign Relations) Indonesia in the era of President Sukarno became one of the countries of the Non-Aligned Movement or NAM (Non-Aligned Movement). In the NAM Summit in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, September 1, 1961, Bung

Karno emphasized that his politics was not a neutral-neutral policy.

"Free politics is not a politics that seeks a neutral position if war breaks out; free politics is not a politics of neutrality without having its own color; free politics does not mean being a buffer state between the two giant blocs," Bung Karno said at the time. (Ministry of Culture and Tourism Director General of History and Antiquities Directorate of Historical Value, 2010).

President Soekarno delivered a speech at the Non-Aligned Summit (KTT) in Belgrade. (Presidential Library of the Republic of Indonesia) "This is not a hypocritical attitude from someone who puts himself aside, 'a disturbance to the house of the second gentlemen.'" said Sukarno, as quoted from the book 'Bung Karno: Defense-Security Problems' (Grasindo, 2010).

Regarding the latest news regarding Indonesia's stance on the Russian invasion of Ukraine, Indonesia's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Arrmanatha Nasir, spoke at the United Nations (UN) emergency special session in New York. He called military action in Ukraine risking civilian lives and threatening regional and global peace and stability.

At UN Headquarters, Indonesia Pushes for Peaceful Solutions in Ukraine International relations expert from Padjadjaran University (Unpad), Teuku Rezasyah, assesses that Indonesia's attitude presented at the UN seems normative, but already describes the goal of world peace and is based on international law.

"I think Russia understands how difficult it is for Indonesia to position itself as a country that is free and active but also accepts the constitutional mandate and the Non-Aligned Movement.

Russia Wasn't Blocked, Ukraine Like Being Ghosted by NATO Rezasyah caught the public misunderstanding about the nature of free and active foreign policy. The misunderstanding is an association of 'free and active' with a neutral attitude, but it is not. Free and active is an attitude that does not depend on pressure from other parties. "Free and active means independent, but it is aimed at world peace. It may seem partial, but this alignment is made in a measurable manner and always follows the Indonesian national interest.

MPR Chairman Asks Government to Anticipate Impact of Russo-Ukrainian War

Chairman of the MPR RI Bambang Soesatyo highlighted the current world geopolitical turmoil,

including the conflict between Russia and Ukraine. According to him, the impact of tensions between the two countries has been felt all over the world since the first day of the conflict. "Oil prices had soared to reach US\$ 100 per barrel and global financial markets responded negatively. If the war continues for a long time, it is estimated that world oil prices could penetrate to the level of US\$ 150 per barrel.

This could encourage global hyperinflation, including in Indonesia, considering that Indonesia is an oil importing country, adding that even though global conflicts and tensions are far across continents, the impact is still felt directly by the Indonesian people down to the villages, including global commodity price fluctuations, cooking oil scarcity, and rising soybean prices.

Bahrain Ambassador, Bamsuet Encourages the Establishment of a World Shura Assembly In addition, the energy crisis in the UK at the end of last year triggered an increase in energy commodities, such as oil, gas and coal, which resulted in an increase in the prices of its derivative commodities, such as CPO.

The world is also worried about the high inflation rate in the United States in the past four months, reaching the level of 7.5 in January 2022. As a result, the prices of imported commodities from the United States have increased, one of which is soybeans. The Fed's policy in dealing with inflation will certainly have consequences on financial movements around the world, especially with the increase in interest rates.

Therefore, he assessed that this situation needs to be anticipated and responded to appropriately and effectively by the government. The goal is to ensure that people who are just trying to get up in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic are not burdened by price increases and the scarcity of basic necessities. Especially considering that the Indonesian economy has just managed to return to positive growth of 3.69 percent in 2021. After previously in 2020, it had to experience a contraction of minus 2.07%.

The year 2022 is Indonesia's momentum to play a big role in creating a world of peace, justice and prosperity. We certainly want Indonesia's leadership at the G-20 this year to be remembered by the world as the beginning of the realization of a world order that is peaceful, grows sustainably and removes all the suffering of the people in the world," he said. Bamsuet explained that President Joko Widodo in his speech in Rome last October had stated the theme of the Indonesian Presidency,

namely 'Recover Together, Recover Stronger'. According to him, this theme is Indonesia's commitment to bring a more inclusive world and immediately rise up together in the midst of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

In the inauguration of the interim replacement (PAW) Member of the MPR RI, Moh. Haerul Amri from the Nasdem Party Fraction and Hendris Sitompul from the Democratic Party Fraction which took place today, Bamsoet also explained that one of the goals for the formation of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as stated in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia is to "Join Implementing World Order Based on Independence, Eternal Peace, and Social Justice. , the sound of the goal is an integral part of welfare and social justice for the Indonesian nation. Therefore, war for any reason always brings disaster, destruction as well as misery and must be stopped immediately.

Indonesia really hopes that the military conflict between Russia and Ukraine will not last long and will soon lead to a peaceful path through negotiations that result in permanent peace. Indonesia as a sovereign nation state certainly has a strategic role in the global arena, especially since Indonesia now holds the G-20 Presidency, where at its peak 20 world leaders will meet at the G20 Summit in Bali, in October 2022. As is known, in the last week the world was shocked by the turmoil in Eastern Europe because of the Russian military attack on Ukrainian territory.

This conflict creates global tensions involving the world's strongest economic and military power, Russia on the one hand and the United States, the European Union and NATO on the other.

Conclusion

Regarding Indonesia's political attitude which is free and active, freedom is defined as being free to make decisions with the international community and not taking sides with any of the blocks. is the right of all nations and the fourth paragraph which reads and the fourth paragraph "To participate in carrying out world order based on freedom, eternal peace and social justice. Every country has different political views, including Indonesia. The politics of the Indonesian state is continuous with the basis of the country, namely Pancasila. Included in the view of foreign policy even though this study shows the imbalance of Russian-Ukrainian military power both land and air, mainly located at sea where Russia has 10 times the number of naval personnel. However, Indonesia's position does not side with anyone, in other words, Indonesia's foreign policy is still in the corridor of a free and active foreign policy.

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