ABSTRACT

The administration of President Jokowi has determined his political stance by supporting Palestine to become an independent and sovereign state, but it is not easy to achieve without the consistency of Indonesian government diplomatic relations in mediation, negotiation and diplomacy. These efforts have been undertaken by previous governments, especially governments in the reform era, but have not produced a significant breakthrough that places Indonesia as a mediator in the Israeli-Palestinian peace process. This research is to know the strategic role of Indonesia as a Muslim country in mediation of Israeli-Palestinian peace efforts as protracted social conflict according to the scientific study of international relations and Islamic politics. The factors influencing the concept of one-state solution and two-states solution, as well as Indonesia's foreign policy stance in diplomatic relations with Israel and Palestine. This qualitative research has the source of the agreement document in Ministry of Foreign Affairs RI, through observation, interviews with officials of Middle East Directorate of Ministry of Foreign Affairs RI. The Two States Solution's idea of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict in Palestine received a significant reception in international forums, then accommodates a number of views that the Two States Solution is an absolute prerequisite for solving conflicts. Indonesia's foreign policy towards the Palestinians in Jokowi's leadership consistently supports Palestinian independence and the concept of two states solution. This policy is embodied in the steps taken by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to host the OIC Summit in 2016 which resulted in the document of resolution and declaration of Jakarta. The government opened the Indonesian Honorary Consulate in Ramallah Palestine. The firm stance on the government that will not open diplomatic ties with Israel.

Key words: Jokowi's Foreign Policy, a Two-state solution concept, Diplomatic Relations between Indonesia and Palestine