



## Palestina-Israel Conflict: Two-State Solution and Human Rights Advocacy in the Palestine-Israel Conflict, and Indonesia's Position as Security Council

Saputra Husein Siregar<sup>1)</sup>, Muslim Pohan<sup>1)</sup>, Hanizar Meda Simbolon<sup>1)</sup>

<sup>1)</sup>Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Barus

\*Correspondence: [saputrahuseinsiregar@gmail.com](mailto:saputrahuseinsiregar@gmail.com)

### ABSTRACT

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is a very sensitive discussion and full of complex problems, where this conflict has led to a high humanitarian crisis that requires international action to seek peace in the region. Of course, the peace efforts that are being made are not as simple as turning the palm of one's hand. So in this research/writing, the author tries to explain the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, what kind of humanitarian crisis that occurs without any maximum action from the international community, as well as what kind of peaceful efforts in realizing an independent and sovereign state for the Palestinian people and what the role of the Indonesian state is to fully support the independent state of Palestine. In this type of research, the author uses descriptive qualitative methods. Where she tries to understand in general the data to be analysed. Data processing uses Huberman's theory by reducing the data collected, analyzing the data, and drawing conclusions or verifying the data (Reduction, Analysis, and Conclusion Drawing or Verification). In this writing, a library research approach is used by searching and collecting data in the form of documents related to the topic of this discussion as a reinforcement for writing this article. The results of this study indicate that in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, there are human rights violations in the form of indiscriminate attacks by Israeli soldiers in Palestine, the need to seek a peaceful solution with the establishment of an independent Palestinian state with the concept of a two-state solution, and the role of Indonesia in playing an active role in achieving world peace.

**Keywords:** Israel-Palestina Conflict; Human Rights; Two States; Indonesia's Position

This is an open access article under the [CC-BY](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) license.



## PENDAHULUAN

The conflict between Palestine and Israel is a major issue in the global political arena, more complex and controversial, viral events circulating on social media on 7 October 2023 are not the beginning of a two-state conflict between Palestine and Israel. Rather, it has long historical roots, and the conflict has significant implications for human rights and peace in the Middle East. The conflict began in 1800 when the European Jewish minority wanted to establish a Jewish state or homeland. However, the goal of establishing a Jewish state disturbed the Arabs who lived in the Jerusalem area, resulting in a prolonged conflict that made many innocent people victims (Solihin et al. 2023).

The arrival of European Jews, with the blessing of the British who were colonizing Palestine at the time, resulted in the expulsion of the indigenous population from their land. The incident led to a massive exodus of what is known as the Arab Naqba in 1948, there were 700,000 Palestinians who were expelled from their land. The land and houses of the Palestinian population were confiscated because the land had been promised to the Jews (Qabaha and Hamamra 2021). This incident angered the Arabs which led to the 1967 Arab-Israeli Six-Day War, the Arab countries that participated in the war were Jordan, Egypt, and Syria. The Six-Day War was won by Israel, thus confirming Israel's sovereignty in Arab lands (Mohd et al. 2020). After the Arab-Israeli war, Israel expanded its territory by controlling the Golan Heights, which is the territory of Lebanon and Jordan. As a result of the defeat of the war, it became a basis for Israel to discriminate against civilians of Arab ethnicity by confiscating their land and destroying Palestinian homes, in addition to human rights violations against the Palestinian population becoming more massive and structured, with many civilians imprisoned without trial and subjected to inhumane punishments. According to UNICEF data in 2022, 40 percent of the Palestinian

population are refugees expelled by Israel from their land of prolonged occupation, almost all refugees live in refugee camps in other countries, the largest country hosting Palestinians is Jordan (UNICEF 2022).

The events of October 7, 2023, became clear evidence of how cheap the price of human life was made by Israel in the Gaza Strip, the casualties reached 18,000 people by December 30, 2023, where most of the victims were children and women (Aljazeera.com 2023). Of Gaza's population of 2,300,000, about 1,500,000 have no place to live, destroyed by the indiscriminate bombing of Israeli troops. Israel restricts, controls, and cuts off electricity, water, and Internet networks. Israeli troops obstruct international aid that is official and legal under international law. An example is the control and distribution of water in the West Bank of Palestine, 80 percent of which is controlled by Israel, so Israel can easily cut off or channel the water as it pleases (Raby 2023). The violations of war under international law that are the focus of attention are the destruction of public facilities such as hospitals, schools, and places of worship that are targeted by Israeli forces. Even the safety of the lives of reporters has not escaped the Israeli target, which is clearly their freedom of the press, protected by international law, to report and publish news in all areas of both peace and war.

Various human rights violations that the author poured some paragraphs above into a question whether there are no peace efforts in Palestine. Very many efforts have been made towards peace ranging from international lobbying through the solution of members of the Security Council of the United Nations towards peace, efforts to emphasize the Islamic countries to stop the occupation in Palestine. The biggest problem is the solution of two independent states. Jordan is one of the countries that often pursues the idea of peace with the solution of two independent states of Palestine and Israel (Saukani 2020). Jordan's support comes because of the emotional and historical closeness between the two nations, King Abdullah I who often throws this idea because of the lack of Arab resistance in defending their colonized brothers. King Abdullah I also had a desire to create a vision of Greater Syria, wanting to unite the areas of the Levant colonized by Israel under the Hashimite flag, but this effort failed because King Abdullah secretly lobbied Israel to control the West Bank, which angered the Palestinians (Jarbawi 1995).

Indonesia's position on the Palestinian-Israeli conflict is clearly stated in the country's constitution, which states that independence is the right of all nations, therefore colonialism on earth must be abolished immediately (UUD Indonesia 1945). Diplomatically, Indonesia also does not establish diplomatic relations because it is against the constitution or legal basis of the state. So Indonesia is actively involved in world peace in the form of sending humanitarian aid and also sending security personnel to the United Nations. The question arises in the effort for peace in the land of Palestine, what is the solution in realizing the independent state of Palestine, as well as Indonesia is the Security Council in the United Nations?

The explanation of some of the above data shows the complexity and extent of the conflict of colonization in Palestine, which resulted in a prolonged humanitarian crisis, so peace efforts are difficult. Therefore, Indonesia must strive for the creation of peace towards an independent state of Palestine. The purpose of research in this discussion is to try to analyze the Palestinian-Israeli conflict from three aspects ranging from the humanitarian crisis from various fields, peaceful solutions with the solution of two independent states, and the position or role of Indonesia as a sovereign state that is anti-colonial, a member of the Security Council of the United Nations.

## METODE

In smoothing the way of writing this journal, the author uses descriptive qualitative methods. Where trying to understand in general the data being analyzed. Data processing uses the theory (Huberman 2008), by reducing the data collected, analyzing the data and drawing conclusions or verifying the data (Reduction, Analysis and Conclusion Drawing or Verification). In this writing using a library research approach (Ratna 2010), by searching and collecting data in the form of documents related to the topic of this discussion as a reinforcement for the writing of this article.

## HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

### Human rights violations: civilian casualties

In the international law on the rules of war, the Geneva Conventions I, II, III, IV prohibit the killing of surrendered soldiers or prisoners of war and absolutely protect civilians (Muhammad, Sudini, and Sujana 2020).

Judging by the data from the prolonged humanitarian conflict between Palestine and Israel, there have been many casualties. From October 7 to January 2, 2024, 22,000 people were killed by Israel, including 9,600 children and 6,500 women, according to the Palestinian Ministry of Health and the Palestinian Red Crescent (Thea Arbar 2024). The Palestinian wounded reached 57,000, including 8,663 children and 6,327 women. Meanwhile, the Israeli side revised the number of those killed on its side from 1,400 to 1,139, consisting of 173 soldiers killed and 965 wounded.

Human rights violations committed by Israel against journalists, who are prohibited by international law from arresting, injuring, and killing journalists covering conflicts in peace or war. In the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, women journalists have also become targets of human rights violations, despite being protected by international law (Pusparini and Swardhana 2021). According to the Committee to Protect Journalists, 85 journalists have been victimized, including 78 Palestinian journalists, 3 Lebanese journalists, and 4 Israeli journalists (Thea Arbar 2024).

The medical team also became the target of civilian casualties of attacks by Israel, released from (Santika 2023), the number of health workers who died since the incident on October 7 amounted to 124 people consisting of Palestinian health workers and staff from the United Nations.

Palestinian Refugees

According to UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees), 4.2 million Palestinians have become refugees in other countries after their homeland was occupied by the Zionist Israel (Fitriyadi and Latukau 2020). Palestinian refugees have increased since the air and land invasion of northern Gaza in October 2023 by Israel. Gaza's population of 2.5 million was forced by the IDF (Israel Defense Force) to flee to the south or to Egypt because the northern area wanted to be burned down to cripple HAMAS. By forbidding the people of Gaza to go to Israeli territory, it shows that the open genocide by Israel is a human crime that is open to the world public despite many criticisms.

Destruction of buildings

The seizure of territory by Israel has left half of Gaza's population of 1.5 million people homeless due to the bombardment of Israeli airstrikes (Aljazeera.com 2023). The buildings that were destroyed were the homes of Gazans who were baselessly bombarded. Apart from houses, public facilities were also targeted by the IDF in committing crimes against humanity in northern Gaza. Public facilities were destroyed, such as houses of worship, health facilities, and schools (Mahase 2021). Educational facilities were also destroyed due to unfounded allegations, the managing employee in the Gaza Education sector said that school activities stopped because there were no students and many students were killed by the IDF. Hospitals, which are at the forefront of treating the sick and wounded population, have been targeted by the IDF, alleging that there are HAMAS soldiers under the building.

### **Two-State Solution**

The debate on the idea of peace with a two-state solution emerged as a problem-solving conflict between Palestine-Israel who claim Jerusalem land. Basically, this idea arose after the Ottoman Turks collapsed, and European Jews claimed Palestine as their ancestral land. Reporting from (Britanica.com 2024b) in the Oslo Charter in 1947 about the peace proposal for a two-state solution by the PLO (Palestinian Liberation Organization) with the Zionist government. The creation of the Jewish and Arab states, the initial idea of the state of Israel became a state and there was no Palestine, this resulted in the anger of the Arabs with a unilateral decision. After the agreement of both parties, a state with the name Israel and Palestine was created, a very unbalanced division of Palestinian land 50 percent more for Zionists. The agreement was not approved by the Arabs, as evidenced by the six-day Arab-Israeli war.

The discussion of two-state solution was discussed by members of the United Nations which gave birth to resolution number 118 of November 29, 1947, establishing the Arab state, the Jewish state, and the Jerusalem district.

The two-state solution is not a new theory in dividing the region into two states due to conflicts between ethnicity and religion. The British state is the most experienced in dividing two states, the separation of India and Pakistan in 1947 is an example in the early 20th century British civil servant Sir Cyril Radcliffe divided the subcontinent into two states of south-eastern Pakistan and India with Hinduism being the majority in India and Islam the majority in Pakistan (Bharadwaj, Khwaja, and Mian 2011).

Britain also played a role in the 1974 two-state solution between Greek Cyprus and Turkish Cyprus based on the two ethnicities of Greece and Turkey. The island of Cyprus was originally controlled by Ottoman Turkey for 300 years but after losing World War One Cyprus was annexed by Britain and became a British colony. After Cyprus became independent, there was a conflict between the Greek and Turkish ethnicities, so the two-state solution became a good peaceful alternative in realizing peace on the island of Cyprus (Direkli 2022).



Gambar 1. Peta Palestina

### Indonesia's Position

Indonesia adheres to a free and active policy that is not trapped in the allied and eastern bloc countries, trapped by the ideology of the country such as the confrontation between communists and capitalists. Indonesia's position on peace is contained in the constitution that every nation has the right to determine its attitude in the preamble of the basic law stated "independence is the right of every nation, so colonialism over the world must be abolished". Indonesia clearly and explicitly dislikes any form of colonization on this earth. Indonesia is an active member of various world organizations, such as the United Nations, the Organization of Islamic Confederation, ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asia Nations), and Non-Aligned Countries. With this very strategic position, Indonesia can actively participate and contribute to realizing world peace. Both from the humanitarian crisis in the Middle East, the Russia-Ukraine Conflict, the destruction of the Rohingya Ethnicity, and especially the Palestinian-Israeli Conflict (Adwani 2022). In the case of Palestine, the position is clear and clear as stated by the Founding Father of the first President Soekarno "As long as Palestinian independence is not given, Indonesia will fight Israel".

## DISCUSSION

### Human Rights Crisis in Palestine

Air and ground attacks by Israel on Palestine, especially Gaza, resulted in many civilians being killed by the IDF (Israel Defense Force), various rules of war were violated by Israel, starting from the many casualties on the civilian side, not the military. Forms of human rights violations include; the killing of civilians who do not have weapons, most women and children die, and the destruction of public facilities such as hospitals, schools, and places of worship (Indriasandi and Wargadinata 2023). In international law, the state of war is prohibited from destroying public facilities, but it is a fact that Israel has violated human rights by dropping bombs on public facilities with the unsubstantiated reason that HAMAS has tunnels in every public building in Gaza, of course, this reason is unacceptable in justifying the open killing of the Palestinian people with baseless reasons. The seizure of homes and civilian land by the IDF is a violation of human rights.

In addition to military operations, Israel committed open violations by restricting civilian access in and out of Gaza Palestine, by imprisoning 2.5 million people with a 9-meter high wall with a length of 708 kilometers. Humanitarian aid is blocked from entering, from much-needed medical equipment, basic food, and clean water are prohibited from entering Israel. Israel also forces power cuts, clean water supply, and internet (Raby 2023).

There is a double standard of Western violations between the Palestinian and Ukrainian conflicts. In the Russia-Ukraine war, all Western countries immediately condemned Russia for its invasion of Ukraine. Even with the act of providing sanctions in congregation against Russia in all aspects of both economic, personal, and sports forms. Providing overt support in the form of war equipment to Ukraine against Russia. In contrast to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the IDF's indiscriminate invasion of Western civilians turned a blind eye to the bombardment under the pretext of self-defense. Historically, it is known that the Zionist colonization of Jewish immigrants from Europe wants to seize the land of the Palestinian people, so it is clear that the seizure of people's land is criminal and a violation of human rights. America, which has veto rights in the United Nations, gave its veto for no ceasefire when the majority of the population of the Security Council members of the United Nations agreed to a ceasefire. The double standards continue to be evident in the words of Western government officials in the media.

### **Two-State Solution Forming Two Independent States**

The theory of a two-state solution in a long-term conflict is a more reasonable idea with a reasonable and sane division of territory. This concept is nothing new in bringing about peace in conflicts between ideologies, ethnicities, and religions who want to determine their future fate independently to reduce civilian casualties. Korean peninsula conflict: Communist ideology in the north and democracy in the south, as a result of this conflict millions of innocent lives became victims with the resolution of the unity of nations dividing two independent countries, namely North Korea and South Korea (Britanica.com 2023).

Such conflicts that were resolved with the idea of a two-state solution occurred in the separation of India-South-East Pakistan and Turkish Cyprus and Greek Cyprus. Prolonged religious conflict between Hindus and Muslims in various regions of the subcontinent, gave rise to the idea of separation with the concept of two independent countries. The figure who appeared to actively propose an independent Pakistan was Muhammad Ali Jinnah (Hamidah 2017), who called for the immediate formation of an independent state. Meanwhile, Hindu-Indian figure Mahat Magandhi proposed that India remain one with the narrative that all religions and ethnicities are under the umbrella of India, but this idea did not materialize because the conflict between religions was widespread. So the British employee Sir Cyril Radcliffe in India created a map of separation with a solution of two independent countries in 1947. After the independent state of Pakistan and the independent state of India were declared independently, the ideals of peace were realized with a nationalist spirit of nation-building.

As in the paragraph above, the pioneer of the two-independence solution was England, making the same thing in the bloody ethnic conflict between ethnic Turkish Cypriots and ethnic Greek Cypriots. Where the conflict was supported by the state militarily and with Turkish weapons on the side of the Turkish ethnic group and the Greeks supported the Greek ethnic group on the island of Cyprus. England created a policy of the two-nation concept on the basis of separation based on ethnicity. The 1959 Zurich Agreement formed the two northern countries into the Turkish Republic of Cyprus, the southern Republic of Cyprus, dominated by ethnic Greeks. With the decision to create a green zone between the two countries which is guarded by England. With this agreement, the conflict between the two ethnic groups has been reduced to this day (Britanica.com 2024a).

Regarding the Israeli-Palestinian conflict which has resulted in many innocent civilian victims for almost a decade. So the option for achieving lasting peace is to immediately form two independent states on the land of Palestine. Even though there are debates regarding this matter, regarding the one-state option proposal put forward by Muammar Qaddafi, the concept of two independent states in the holy land of three religions is a concrete solution for achieving true peace (Shemer-Kunz 2023). There are two options for the form of an independent state, the first is the option of resolution on the Unity of Nations 118 of 1947 which divided the Arab state and the Jewish state. The second option is to form a country by dividing the land of Jerusalem fifty-fifty with the position of the Al-Aqsa Mosque area and its surroundings becoming a free area under the arrangement of the unity of nations so that every three adherents of the divine religion can visit and worship.

### **Indonesia's Role in Resolving Conflicts**

Indonesia's position is very important in realizing world peace with the condition of Indonesia which adheres to free and active politics and is not affiliated with allied blocks or other blocks. Indonesia also does not have international gangs, anti-communist gangs, and capitalist gangs. In terms of composition, the Indonesian state is a collection of hundreds of ethnicities and languages united in the NKRI (Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia) which is a major capital as a pioneer of peace in the world. Of course, the question is what kind of role Indonesia plays in reconciling a conflict in a particular region, so currently the concept of diplomacy played by Indonesia is most suitable for resolving various conflicts. Indonesia's position as an active member in various

world organizations, such as the United Nations, Organization of the Islamic Confederation, ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asia Nations), and Member of the United Nations Security Council (Samrotul Fuadah, S.Pd., M.M.Pd 2020). In resolving conflict disputes, Indonesia has already carried out the genocide conflict of ethnic Bosnian Muslims carried out by Serbian troops. Indonesia came to provide security support to Bosnian Muslims led directly by the 2nd President of the Republic of Indonesia, Soeharto, and real security was created with the formation of the independent state of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

So in the case of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, Indonesia's support and role are very important in realizing peace in resolving the protracted conflict in the Holy Land. In this case, Indonesia already has a basis for decisions regarding the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, namely absolute independence for the Palestinian people in their land, as stated in the words of the 1st President of the Republic of Indonesia, Ir. Soekarno "Palestine must be given its independence" Of course the role that can be played is diplomacy with friendly countries to support and recognize Palestinian independence, as well as encouraging Palestine to participate and be recognized as an active member of the United Nations. Another role that Indonesia can play is continuing to provide humanitarian assistance in the form of food, drinks, clothing, and medicine. And if necessary in realizing an independent Palestine to maintain security while leading to the division of two independent and independent territories, Indonesia plays a role in sending United Nations peace troops until the time is necessary.

## CONCLUSION

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is leading to a decade of endless fighting and many human rights violations. Of course, peace ideas are needed to stop war. First, stop human rights violations committed by Israel against the Palestinian civilian population in any form. Second, realizing an independent State of Palestine using the two-state solution concept, namely two independent states with a win-win solution of territorial division at the United Nations meeting, or the option of the 1947 United Nations convention regarding the division of the Palestinian territory. Third, Indonesia as a country that upholds peace and hates colonialism must take a role in supporting Palestinian independence, seeking high-level diplomacy with friendly countries and Islamic countries to recognize Palestinian independence. As well as actively encouraging Palestine to become an active member of the United Nations.

## REFERENCES

- Adwani, Adwani. 2022. "EKSISTENSI INDONESIA SEBAGAI ANGGOTA TIDAK TETAP DEWAN KEAMANAN PBB DALAM MEWUJUDKAN PERDAMAIAN DAN KEAMANAN INTERNASIONAL." *Jurnal Hukum Samudra Keadilan* 17 (1). <https://doi.org/10.33059/jhsk.v17i1.5346>.
- Aljazeera.com. 2023. "World Condemns Israel's War on Gaza as It Marches for Palestine." 2023. <https://www.aljazeera.com/gallery/2023/12/11/photos-world-condemns-israels-war-on-gaza-as-it-marches-for-palestine>.
- Bharadwaj, Prashant, Asim Ijaz Khwaja, and Atif R. Mian. 2011. "The Partition of India: Demographic Consequences." *SSRN Electronic Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.1294846>.
- Britanica.com. 2023. "Korean War." 2023. <https://www.britannica.com/event/Korean-War>.
- . 2024a. "Siprus." 2024. <https://www.britannica.com/place/Cyprus/Byzantine-Empire>.
- . 2024b. "Two-State Solution Israeli-Palestinian History." 2024. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/two-state-solution>.
- Direkli, Mehmet. 2022. "From the United Cyprus Republic to Two-State Solution." *International Journal of Euro-Mediterranean Studies* 15 (1).
- Fitriyadi, Ahmad Adi, and Fikry Latukau. 2020. "Diferensiasi Pengungsi Dan Pencari Suaka Dalam Hukum Pengungsi Internasional Dan Hubungannya Dengan Prinsip Non-Refoulement." *Jambura Law Review* 2 (2). <https://doi.org/10.33756/jlr.v2i2.5400>.
- Hamidah. 2017. "Perjuangan Dan Pengaruh Muhammad Ali Jinnah Dalam Pembentukan Negara Pakistan." *Kontekstualita* 33 (1).

- Huberman, Miles. 2008. Analisis Data Kualitatif. Jakarta: Universitas Indonesia Press.
- Indriasandi, Ihwanarotama Bella, and Wildana Wargadinata. 2023. "Palestine-Israel Conflict Resolution Analysis Study in the Perspective of Islamic History." *JURNAL AL-AZHAR INDONESIA SERI HUMANIORA* 8 (2). <https://doi.org/10.36722/sh.v8i2.1742>.
- Jarbawi, Ali. 1995. "The Triangle of Conflict." *Foreign Policy*, no. 100. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1149305>.
- Mahase, Elisabeth. 2021. "Gaza: Israeli Airstrikes Kill Doctors and Damage Healthcare Facilities." *BMJ (Clinical Research Ed.)* 373. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.n1300>.
- Mohd, Mohamad Firdaus, Isa Sekolah, Bukit Piatu, and Bentong Pahang. 2020. "STRATEGI PEPERANGAN ISRAEL DALAM PERANG ENAM HARI ARAB-ISRAEL 1967." *Jurnal 'Ulwan* 5 (1): 45-61. <http://kuim.edu.my/journal/index.php/JULWAN/article/view/667%0Ahttp://kuim.edu.my/journal/index.php/JULWAN/article/view/667/529>.
- Muhammad, Fadil, Luh Putu Sudini, and I Nyoman Sujana. 2020. "Penegakan Hukum Pidana Internasional Dalam Kejahatan Perang Terhadap Kemanusiaan." *Jurnal Preferensi Hukum* 1 (2). <https://doi.org/10.22225/jph.1.2.2381.88-92>.
- Pusparini, Dwi, and Gede Made Swardhana. 2021. "Urgensi Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Jurnalis Perempuan Berspektif Kesetaraan Gender." *Jurnal Magister Hukum Udayana (Udayana Master Law Journal)* 10 (1). <https://doi.org/10.24843/jmhu.2021.v10.i01.p15>.
- Qabaha, Ahmad, and Bilal Hamamra. 2021. "The Nakba Continues: The Palestinian Crisis from the Past to the Present." *Janus Unbound: Journal of Critical Studies* 1 (1): 30-42.
- Raby, Sarah. 2023. "The Humanitarian Crisis of the Israeli Occupation and Settler Colonialism in the West Bank and Gaza," 789. <https://commons.emich.edu/honors>.
- Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. 2010. Metodologi Penelitian Kajian Budaya Dan Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial Humaniora Pada Umumnya. Yogyakarta: pustaka pelajar.
- Samrotul Fuadah, S.Pd., M.M.Pd, Irma. 2020. "PERAN INDONESIA DALAM PERDAMAIAN DUNIA SEJARAH INDONESIA KELAS XII." In , 4-12. SMA Negeri 1 Subang: Direktorat SMA, Direktorat Jenderal PAUD, DIKDAS dan DIKMEN. [https://repositori.kemdikbud.go.id/21920/1/XII\\_Sejarah-Indonesia\\_KD-3.8\\_Final.pdf](https://repositori.kemdikbud.go.id/21920/1/XII_Sejarah-Indonesia_KD-3.8_Final.pdf).
- Santika, Erlina F. 2023. "Nakes, Jurnalis, Hingga Staf PBB Di Palestina Jadi Martir Akibat Serangan Israel." 2023. <https://databoks.katadata.co.id/datapublish/2023/11/01/nakes-jurnalis-hingga-staf-pbb-di-palestina-jadi-martir-akibat-serangan-israel>.
- Saukani, Muhammad Izzu. 2020. "Konsistensi Kebijakan Yordania Untuk Tetap Menawarkan 'Solusi Dua Negara' Dalam Konflik Israel-Palestina." UNIVERSITAS ISLAM INDONESIA. [https://dspace.uui.ac.id/bitstream/handle/123456789/28434/16323063 Muhammad Izzu Saukani.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y](https://dspace.uui.ac.id/bitstream/handle/123456789/28434/16323063_Muhammad_Izzu_Saukani.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y).
- Shemer-Kunz, Yoav. 2023. "Annexation, Normalization and the Two-State Solution in Israel-Palestine." *Frontiers in Political Science* 5. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpos.2023.981237>.
- Solihin, Relycia, Herlina Juni, Risma Saragih, Bayu Setiawan, and Pujo Widodo. 2023. "Indonesia's Role in the Israel-Palestine Conflict Through Multi-Track Diplomacy." *Perspektif* 12 (3): 1002-13. <https://doi.org/10.31289/perspektif.v12i3.9490>.
- Thea Arbar, CNBC Indonesia. 2024. "7 Update Gaza: Korban Tewas Tembus 22 Ribu, Israel Culik Bayi." 2024. <https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/news/202401021840534-502199/7-update-gaza-korban-tewas-tembus-22-ribu-israel-culik-bayi>.
- UNICEF. 2022. "The Situation Of Children in the State of Palestine." 2022.
- UUD Indonesia, 1945. 1945. Pembukaan UUD 1945. Indonesia.