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DOI:

10.32332/milrev.v2i1.6881

Dates:

Received 15 April, 2023

Revised 03 June, 2023

Accepted 29 June, 2023

Published 30 June, 2023

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IMPACT OF UKRAINA AND RUSSIA PERSPECTIVE ON ISLAMIC HUMANITARIAN LAW

Abstract: *The conflict between Ukraine and Russia has become a global discussion. This conflict has occurred since early 2014 based on the armed conflict in Eastern Ukraine, then coupled with the Crimea crisis and the overthrow of Viktor, which triggered a battle with the Russian government until it was divided into two groups: the pro-EU group and the pro-Russian group. Apart from the crime crisis, on February 24, 2022, the conflict between Russia and Ukraine began again after NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) tried to expand its membership into Eastern Europe by withdrawing Ukraine as a target. The conflict between these two countries, of course, had a significant impact on the global economy. Especially in Indonesia, although it is freely active. Regarding exports, Indonesia experienced a decline in non-oil and gas, then wheat imports, experiencing obstacles, causing an increase in food prices. Therefore, this forced Indonesia to show its attitude towards the conflict between Russia and Ukraine because the effects caused greatly affected various systems in Indonesia.*

Keywords: *war, state, law, Islamic*

INTRODUCTION

This war between Ukraine and Russia has existed for a long time. The armed conflict in eastern Ukraine began in early 2014. Then in March 2021, Russia began moving troops and military equipment near the Ukrainian border. So the transfer of troops and the military trigger the potential for war¹ Historically, this conflict between Ukraine and Russia has been ongoing for a long time. The rift between Ukraine and Russia since 2014 has been based on Ukrainians voting for more independence to overthrow pro-Russian

¹ Wasis Susetio, "PERANG RUSIA-UKRAINA: MENCARI KESEIMBANGAN DUNIA BARU", *Jurnal Abdimas* 08 Nomor 0 (2022).

President Viktor Yanukovich. The pro-EU demonstrations occurred due to the rejection of Viktor's policy of preferring trade relations with Russia.

As a result of Viktor's ouster triggered a conflict in the Ukrainian government until it was divided into two groups, namely the pro-EU group and the pro-Russian group. These pro-Russian factions come from the people and politicians of Crimea. Then on March 16, 2014, the Crimean parliament officially held a referendum by voting to join Russia and secede from Ukraine. Apart from the Crimea crisis, on February 24, 2022, the crisis between Ukraine and Russia again peaked after NATO (*North Atlantic Treaty Organization*) tried to expand its membership to Eastern Europe by attracting Ukraine as a target ²

The occurrence of the war between Ukraine and Russia, of course, has a very global impact, especially in Region A, one of which is Indonesia. However, the Indonesian state is free, active, or neutral. Still, it is very influential for Indonesia from the political aspect, especially in the economy. Because the economy of Russia has the most significant world oil supply reserves. This caused Indonesia to experience a decline in non-oil and gas exports, and wheat imports to Indonesia experienced obstacles increasing food prices. Plus concerns about the impact of retaliation on Indonesia if this conflict continues. So these various impacts forces Indonesia to show its attitude towards the Russian and Ukrainian conflicts because the effects caused significantly affect various systems in Indonesia³.

In the perspective of *siyasa*, the *hal* that Indonesia wants is included in *siyasa* *habitat*, which in its sense is the government or head of state which regulates and takes care of matters and problems related to war, rules of war, general mobilization, rights and guarantees

² Sefti Oktarianisa, "Kronologi dan Latar Belakang Konflik Rusia dan Ukraina", <i>CNBC Indonesia</i>, 2022, <https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/news/202203041342164320044/kronologi-dan-latar-belakang-konflik-rusia-dan-ukraina>.

³ Grace Frestisa Irena Hutabarat, "Arah Kebijakan Luar Negeri Indonesia Pasca Perang Rusia-Ukraina Berdasarkan Perspektif National Interest", *Jurnal Al Azhar Indonesia Seri Ilmu Sosial* 3, no 3 (2022): 154, <https://doi.org/10.36722/jaiss.v3i3.1323>.

of war security, and peace issues (Murod, n.d.)⁴. However, it emphasizes more on the issue of peace between the two disputing countries.

The description above it can be formulated some exciting problems to be studied further, namely related to What impact will Indonesia have due to the war between Ukraine and R and efforts to reconcile the two disputing countries.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The method used by the researcher is qualitative; this aims to collect in-depth data about disputes or conflicts between Ukraine and Russia, and the negative impact of these disputes also has an impact on other countries in political and economic aspects, especially import exports in Indonesia have decreased. Wheat imports to Indonesia have experienced obstacles, so there is an increase in food prices. If sustainable, it will affect Various systems in Indonesia; this article focuses on the mechanism of reconciliation in the war between Ukraine and Russia based on the perspective of fiqh siyasah and secondary data, namely literature research, where this method uses data collection techniques, by using books, as well as research that has been published, namely ebooks, scientific journals, and also articles related to the problems studied. Researchers use this method to obtain valid data.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Ukraine and Russia War

The word war in Indonesian terms means hostility between two countries or an armed battle between two armies⁵. While in fiqh, siyasah is called *habitat*, which is war, emergency, or precarious. The meaning of *siyasah harbiyah* is the authority or power and

⁴ M Murod, <i>Buku Politik</i>, <i>Repository.Umj.Ac.Id</i>, n.d., http://repository.umj.ac.id/947/1/anas_tumbal_cikeas_proof4.pdf.M Murod, <i>Buku Politik</i>, <i>Repository.Umj.Ac.Id</i>, n.d., http://repository.umj.ac.id/947/1/anas_tumbal_cikeas_proof4.pdf.

⁵ Hermanto Harun, *REFLEKSI PERDAMAIAN DAN PERANG DALAM ISLAM Kajian Pemikiran Mustafa Al-Siba'i* (CV. Literasi Nusantara Abadi, 2020).

government regulations that regulate the country in a state of war⁶ The war between Ukraine and Russia is heating up as with conflict.

War in Islam can be interpreted as Jihad. Jihad is divided into two understandings; first, Jihad comes from the word *Jaahada Yujaahidu Mujaahadatun wa Jihaadan*, which means directing and exerting all energy and ability in the form of words or deeds in war. Second, it comes from *Al jahadu and Al jahudu*, which means strength and ability. From the origin of the words *Jaahada Yajhadu Juhdan* and *Ijtahada*, both mean *Jadda*, which means earnest⁷.

The conflict between Ukraine and Russia began in November 2013 when Ukrainian President Victor Yanukovich refused to sign a free trade cooperation agreement with the European Union, preferring to accept aid from Russia in the form of a \$15 billion loan and a 30 percent gas rebate from Russia. Yanukovich's decision drew protests from pro-Western Ukrainians, which took place in Kyiv and continued until 2014. Over time, the action turned into violent protests and caused the killing of dozens of demonstrators, and hundreds of people suffered significant impacts. Various mediation efforts have been made. The agreement on the division of power within the Ukrainian government also involves several mediators from European countries, including the foreign ministers of France, Germany, and Poland. A power-sharing agreement was reached in Ukraine in February 2014, but the reality is that civil conflict in Ukraine continues. The conflict between Ukraine and Russia became increasingly heated because the President of Ukraine, Victor Yanukovich, disappeared from Kyiv, followed by the arrogant behavior of demonstrators in several Ukrainian government buildings⁸.

In addition, there was a revolution against Russian supremacy; anti-government mobs succeeded in overthrowing Ukraine's pro-Russian former president, Viktor Yanukovich; riots had occurred at that time before reconciling in 2015 with the Minsk agreements. This revolution also opened Ukraine's desire to join the European Union (EU) and NATO.

⁶ Al Ikhlas, *Pendidikan Agama Islam* (Zizi Publisher, 2020).

⁷ Syaikh Abdul Baqi Ramdhun, *Aljihad Sabiluna*, 2007.

⁸ Fransiskus Atok, "Analisis Konflik Rusia dan Ukraina (Studi Kepustakaan Status Kepemilikan Krimea)", *Jurnal Poros Politik*, 2014, 11-15.

This angered Putin at the prospect of establishing a NATO (*North Atlantic Treaty Organization*) base next to its border. This revolution was also supported by the closer relations of some Eastern European countries with NATO, namely Poland and the Balkan countries. When Yanukovich fell, Russia used a power vacuum to annex Crimea in 2014. Russia has also backed separatists in eastern Ukraine, namely Donetsk, and Luhansk, to oppose the Ukrainian government. Since November 2021, a satellite showed a new buildup of Russian troops on the border with Ukraine. Russia denied it would invade at the time. Putin's country, however, made complex security demands to the West. One of the points is to ask NATO to stop all military activity in Eastern Europe and Ukraine. Then Russia asked the alliance never to accept Ukraine or other ex-Soviet countries as members⁹. So this is what causes the feud between Ukraine and Russia that never subsides.

1. Indonesia's Diplomatic Relations with Ukraine and Russia

Indonesia and Ukraine have been in a friendship for 30 years; after Ukraine separated from the Soviet Union, Indonesia and Ukraine signed a joint communiqué. In undergoing diplomatic relations on June 6, 1992, the two countries cooperated in various fields ranging from economic trade, exports, imports, education, and tourism to the military. Indonesia and Ukraine have a history of helping each other, such as when Ukraine helped Indonesia be expelled from the United Nations so that its independence was recognized by the world, until humanitarian assistance from Indonesia during the separatist turmoil in Ukraine.

Not only with Ukraine, but good friendship has also existed between Indonesia and Russia for over 70 years. The two countries have long helped each other since Indonesian independence in 1945. Russia, still in the Soviet Union, had voiced at the United Nations to stop Dutch military aggression. Russia and Indonesia also cooperate in several investment sectors: transportation, infrastructure, energy, property, education, trade, and tourism.

⁹ Sefti Oktarianisa, "Kronologi dan Latar Belakang Konflik Rusia dan Ukraina".

2. Impact of Ukraine and Russia War on Indonesia, Siyasa Harbiyah's Perspective

This war between Ukraine and Russia has created a global crisis; this will have an impact on security aspects and especially on economies around the world because Russia and Ukraine are the leading producers of global oil, gas, wheat, energy, food, and fertilizer markets¹⁰ Russia is the second-largest producer and exporter of natural gas and the third-largest exporter of coal¹¹. Russia is also the world's largest wheat exporter and largest fertilizer exporter. Russia and Ukraine are equally important in meeting the global market, namely the largest exporter of sunflower oil, the fourth largest exporter of corn, and the fifth largest wheat exporter.

In Southeast Asia, especially Indonesia, the war between Ukraine and Russia the economy affected the increase in oil and gas prices until the invasion. This increases the price of the commodity. The direct impact of rising commodity prices significantly affects economic growth in Indonesia. As a result, as of February 25, 2022, the weakening of the rupiah exchange rate against the US dollar was quite limited, only around 0.24% to IDR 14,373 for two days, Government bond yields were still relatively stable at 6.46%. Then from the commodity channel, the Russia-Ukraine conflict caused an increase in oil and gas prices, as well as coal, due to supply risks¹²

Not only that, concerns about the impact that will affect Indonesia regarding retaliation (retaliation) must also be wary. According to Governor Andi Widjajanto, the realization of the conflict between the two countries is asymmetric. Indonesia needs to pay attention to the impact of asymmetric realization on security and economic aspects.

¹⁰ Channing Arndt et al., "Russia-Ukraine War and the Global Crisis : Impacts on Poverty and Food Security in Developing Countries", 2022, 1-15, <https://www.ifpri.org/publication/russia-ukraine-war-and-global-crisis-impacts-poverty-and-food-security-developing>.

¹¹ Kementerian ESDM, "Reviu Informasi Strategis Energi dan Mineral", Kementerian ESDM, 2022, <https://dataharian.esdm.go.id/index.php/2022/11/29/reviu-informasi-strategis-energi-dan-mineral-harian-28-november-2022/>.

¹² Connie Rahakundini Bakrie, Mariane Olivia Delanova, en Yanyan Mochamad Yani, "Pengaruh Perang Rusia Dan Ukraina Terhadap Perekonomian Negara Kawasan Asia Tenggara", *Jurnal Caraka Prabu* 6, no 1 (2022): 65-86, <https://doi.org/10.36859/jcp.v6i1.1019>.

So this is what is feared, economic retaliation can target other fields. It would then attack cyber infrastructure built in the United States, Western Europe, or Russia. Moreover, it impacts Indonesia because all banks in Indonesia use software companies as data servers¹³.

From the description above regarding the impact of the Ukraine and Russia war on Indonesia, Indonesia needs to give an attitude to the conflict. That is, by reconciling the two countries that are at odds with a focus on violence, the focus is for the war to stop. From the perspective of the *siyasah habitat*, what the Prophet did at that time was to make arrangements in two ways. First, to organize the *internal* life of Muslims by uniting the Muhajireen and Ansar effectively based on the bond of faith. Second, it united Muslims and Jews with their allies through a written agreement known as the Medina Charter. He entered into peace agreements with neighbors to ensure external order, organized the military and led wars, implemented laws for violators of laws and agreements, and became a peacemaker (*hakam*) in resolving disagreements¹⁴

The application of peace in Islam is in the form of a covenant. Treaties made in war situations are called "peace treaties" and "armistices." Peace agreements can also be made in a safe situation or during conflict¹⁵. Thus, the peace treaty effort that Indonesia must carry out to reconcile Ukraine and Russia is a peace agreement in a conflict or war situation intended to stop the war or conflict.

CONCLUSION

This war between Ukraine and Russia has existed for a long time. The armed conflict in eastern Ukraine began in early 2014. The word war in Indonesian terms means hostility between two countries or armed battle between two armies. While in *fiqh*, *siyasah* is called

¹³ Agus Widjojo, "Indonesia Perlu Waspada Dampak Retaliasi Konflik Rusia dan Ukraina", *Lembaga Ketahanan Nasional RI*, 2022, <https://www.lemhannas.go.id/index.php/berita/berita-utama/1417-indonesia-perlu-perhatikan-dampak-retaliasi-konflik-rusia-dan-ukraina>.

¹⁴ J. Suyuthi Pulungan, *Fiqh Siyasah; Ajaran, Sejarah dan Pemikiran* (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 1997).

¹⁵ Mawardi, "Dar Al-Salam Dan Dar Al-Kuffar Dalam Konsepsi Hubungan Antar Negara", *Millah* Vol. 2, No (2002).

habitat, which is war, emergency, or precarious. The Ukrainian-Russian conflict has been ongoing since early 2014 based on the armed conflict in Eastern Ukraine, coupled with the Crimea crisis and the overthrow of Viktor, which triggered a conflict with the Russian government until it was divided into two groups, namely the pro-EU group and the pro-Russian group. Apart from the crime crisis, on February 24, 2022, the conflict between Russia and Ukraine began again after NATO (*North Atlantic Treaty Organization*) tried to expand its membership into Eastern Europe by withdrawing Ukraine as a target. The conflict between these two countries, of course, had a significant impact on the global economy. Especially in Indonesia, although it is freely active.

Regarding exports, Indonesia experienced a decline in non-oil and gas, then wheat imports, experiencing obstacles, causing an increase in food prices. Thus, Indonesia needs to give an attitude towards the conflict that occurs. That is, by reconciling the two countries that are at odds with a focus on violence, the focus is for the war to stop.

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