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SUMBER INFORMASI DIASPORA INDONESIA DI AZERBAIJAN DALAM MENGHADAPI KONFLIK REGIONAL

Information Sources Of Indonesian Diaspora In Azerbaijan During Regional Conflicts

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Abstrak

Konflik Iran–Israel pada Juni 2025 menimbulkan kekhawatiran bagi diaspora Indonesia yang tinggal di Azerbaijan, terutama terkait kebutuhan memperoleh informasi yang akurat dan dapat dipercaya. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis sumber informasi yang digunakan diaspora Indonesia di Baku, Azerbaijan, selama konflik Iran–Israel, kemampuan mereka dalam mengakses informasi, serta persepsi terhadap akurasi informasi yang diterima dan pengaruhnya terhadap pengambilan keputusan. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode studi kasus. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara mendalam terhadap tujuh informan dengan latar belakang mahasiswa, pekerja, dan individu yang menikah dengan warga negara Azerbaijan, serta diperkuat melalui observasi dan analisis dokumen. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa diaspora Indonesia memperoleh informasi melalui berbagai saluran, meliputi media sosial resmi Kedutaan Besar Republik Indonesia (KBRI) di Baku, media massa daring Indonesia dan Azerbaijan, grup WhatsApp komunitas, serta interaksi sosial secara langsung. Meskipun akses terhadap sumber informasi relatif tersedia, pemanfaatannya masih dipengaruhi oleh kemudahan akses, literasi media, perbedaan bahasa, dan latar belakang budaya. Informan cenderung mengandalkan informasi yang mudah dan cepat diperoleh melalui media sosial dibandingkan menelusuri sumber primer secara langsung. Dalam menilai akurasi informasi, KBRI menjadi rujukan utama karena tingkat kepercayaan yang tinggi terhadap sumber resmi pemerintah, meskipun informasi yang disampaikan dinilai masih terbatas. Kondisi tersebut menunjukkan bahwa ketersediaan akses informasi belum sepenuhnya menjamin terpenuhinya kebutuhan informasi diaspora dalam situasi konflik. Oleh karena itu, keterbukaan dan penyampaian informasi yang lebih komprehensif oleh perwakilan pemerintah Indonesia diperlukan untuk mendukung pemahaman situasi, mengurangi ketidakpastian, dan membantu diaspora mengambil keputusan secara tepat dalam menghadapi kondisi darurat.

Kata Kunci : *Sumber Informasi, Komunikasi Krisis, Diaspora Indonesia, Konflik Regional.*

Abstract

The tensions between Iran and Israel have had an impact on the Indonesian community living in Azerbaijan. Clear information is crucial to avoid misunderstandings. A case study approach was used to gather information from seven informants, each with different

backgrounds. Some of them had been in Azerbaijan for less than a year, while others had been there for thirteen years. They included students, workers, and married individuals. Azerbaijani citizens. This study shows where Indonesians obtain information, examines how they feel about the credibility of information, and looks at how ease of access to information influences the actions and decisions of Indonesians in obtaining news from various sources such as social media, word of mouth in their communities, and websites.

Keywords : *information sources,crisis communication, indonesian diaspora, regional conflict.*

INTRODUCTION

The Iran-Israel war is one of the most complex and protracted geopolitical issues in the world. Since the early 20th century, tensions between the two countries have involved various dimensions, including political, economic, and social. The latest war began on 13 June – 24 June 2025 (12 days). This conflict was triggered by a sudden Israeli attack on Iranian territory that killed a number of Revolutionary Guard elites and several Iranian scientists. Israel claims that the attack was a preventive measure to stop Iran from acquiring nuclear weapons, (Arifuddin, 2025). The instability caused by this conflict not only affects the countries involved but also the international community, including Indonesian citizens (WNI). Indonesian citizens in Baku, Azerbaijan, are one of the groups directly affected by this conflict, particularly in terms of access to accurate and reliable information. There are 150 Indonesian citizens in Baku, consisting of Indonesian migrant workers and their families, the extended family of the Indonesian Embassy in Baku, and students, (*Kedutaan Besar Republik Azerbaijan Di Republik Indonesia*, n.d.).

Azerbaijan is located at the crossroads between Europe and Asia, bordered by the Caspian Sea to the east, Russia to the north, Georgia to the west, Armenia to the southwest, and Iran to the south, (Kedutaan Besar Republik Indonesia Baku-Azerbaijan, n.d.). Due to its direct border with Iran, the conflict between Iran and Israel also affects the political dynamics and social conditions in Azerbaijan. These tensions can trigger concerns in Azerbaijan, including among Indonesian citizens living in Baku.

Baku, as the capital of Azerbaijan, has a strategic position that makes it a meeting point for various cultures and communities. Indonesian citizens in Baku come from various backgrounds, including students, workers, and professionals who live there for various purposes. In times of war, access to accurate information is crucial for them to ensure their safety and well-being. However, the challenge faced by these Indonesian citizens is how to obtain accurate information amid the often unclear and sometimes misleading flow of information, (Norris, 2001).

During the Iran-Israel war, mass media and digital platforms became the primary sources of information for many people, (Avivah umu, 2025). However, in this condition, Indonesian citizens do not directly assume that the information they receive from social media, international news, and communication between community members. Instead, they have mechanisms for filtering the information they receive such as by comparing the same information from several different media or by directly confirming the source of information that is considered correct.

Additionally, perceptions of information accuracy are a crucial factor in decision-making, (Pasolong, 2023). The background of every Indonesian citizen formed their perception of the information they received. Some immediately believe it or some also require fermentation from other sources. Therefore, this research wants to know how Indonesian citizens choose the source of information they use regarding Iran-Israeli war

conditions. Including their ease in accessing that information. Also find out what's behind their background in making the decision to choose the media.

The impact of inadequate access to information can be fatal, especially in crisis situations, (Norris, 2001). In such situations, decision making is not based on the correct data in causing adverse effects. Reliable information channels such as from the government are very important in the morning Indonesian citizens. Therefore, further analysis is needed to understand how Indonesian citizens in Baku overcome this challenge and what strategies they use to get the necessary information. It is hoped that this research can provide new insights into the dynamics of information access in the context of Indonesian citizens in conflict areas.

Finally, this study not only gives an idea of how Indonesian citizens in Baku access to information related to the conditions of the war between Iran and Israel but can provide additional data for policymakers, especially regarding the mechanism of messages and communication in war situations. By understanding the information access mechanism used by Indonesian citizens, it is hoped that it can find accurate patterns in the process of distributing more optimal and facilitating the coordination process if the data conditions are accurate. Because the safety factor of Indonesian citizens is still the responsibility of the government wherever they are.

METHODOLOGY

This study uses a qualitative approach with case study methods to explore Indonesian citizens' interactions in Baku, Azerbaijan, especially in the context of communication and information sharing during periods of conflict, namely the Iran–Israeli war, (Bungin, 2017). This approach is considered appropriate because it can explain in more detail the efforts of Indonesian citizens to understand this dynamic. Researchers observed social interactions and communication among Indonesian citizens. The observations were conducted to identify situations that could not be ascertained through interviews.

In-depth interviews were one of the main methods used to collect data, (Fadilla & Ardiawan, n.d.). Interviews were conducted with seven informants from different backgrounds. All seven were Indonesian citizens living in Azerbaijan. Two were employed and had been living in Baku for 5 and 2 years, respectively. Two others were married to Azerbaijani citizens. Their marriages have lasted 13 years and 3 years. Another informant is the wife of an Indonesian citizen who is studying in Azerbaijan. The remaining two informants are doctoral students at a university in Baku. The diverse backgrounds of the informants are expected to provide a broader perspective on the conditions of Indonesian citizens living in Azerbaijan amid the war between Iran and Israel.

The data obtained from the interviews was reinforced with additional data obtained from analysing documents and media related to the conflict. The media consisted of mass media, online media, including social media. By analysing various sources of information, researchers are trying to understand how news and narratives about the war are delivered and received by Indonesian citizens in Baku. Information received by Indonesian citizens can shape their perception of the current condition. This perception sometimes affects how humans act and makes decisions.

For the data validity process researchers triangulate the data by combining information from interviews, document analysis, and observations. This triangulation approach aims to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the experience of Indonesian citizens in Baku during the Iran-Israeli war. Integrating various data sources is expected to provide a more comprehensive picture of the condition of Indonesian citizens in Azerbaijan in dealing with Iran-Israeli conflict situations

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Role of Media in Conflict/War Situations

Media plays a very important role in conflict or war. First, the media serves as a source of information that can give a clear picture of the situation. Information sourced from the media can help provide a clearer picture of the root problems, current situations and conditions of an event that cannot and is difficult for the public to do directly, (Hoskins & O'loughlin, 2010). Of course, a good medium is a medium that conveys balanced information, cover both sides, so that it will not harm either party.

Second, the media also plays a role in shaping public opinion. In war situations, the media can influence the public's view of the parties involved, (Sarihati, 2019). Information delivered in the form of news with a particular focus can affect the public about how they respond to the information. Therefore, the media has a great responsibility to present objective information.

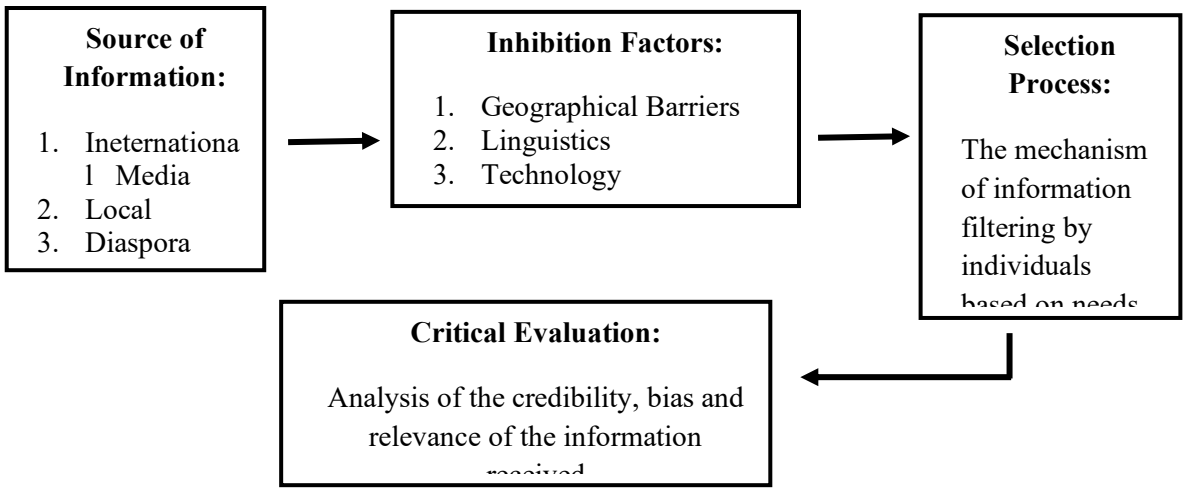
Third, the media can serve as a tool for advocacy and the dissemination of messages of peace. As a function of media persuasion, it can be a means of connecting different parties. Of course, it still applies the principle of not taking one side, so the budget media becomes a bridge of reconciliation. This also includes reporting on human rights violations that occur during conflicts, (Santosa, 2017).

Fourth, the media serves as a facilitator for discussions between parties with differing opinions. This can take the form of dialogue to discuss the points of disagreement. The aim is for both sides to understand each other and reach an agreement. Thus, the media not only acts as a conveyor of information but can also become a mediator in conflict situations.

Access to Information Sources

Individuals or groups have different ways of accessing information, including the barriers they face, (Kavada, 2011). In the context of Indonesian citizens in Baku, this theory helps to understand the challenges they face in obtaining accurate and relevant information.

Figure 1: **Information Access Flow in the Context of Diaspora**



The research wanted to explore the extent of the conditions during the Iran-Israel war, as well as the potential spread of the impact of the war on Azerbaijan.

According to this theory, there are several important aspects, namely:

1. Availability of information sources.

The stage aims to explore the many media choices that can be accessed and chosen by Indonesian citizens in Azerbaijan in obtaining information about the Iran-Israeli war. Furthermore, from available information sources, it will be analysed to understand how easily Indonesian citizens can access the information they need.

Based on the results of interviews with Indonesian citizens in Azerbaijan, especially in the capital city of Baku, data was obtained that the source of information they used to refer to updated data related to the Iran-Israeli war was:

Table 1. Types of Information Sources Used by Indonesian Citizens in Baku

Social Media	Media of Azerbaijan	Community Network (WhatsApp Group)	Offline Activity	Indonesian Mass Media
Official Instagram account of the Indonesian Embassy in Baku, Azerbaijan	Online News Site	Hotline KBRI Baku	Friday prayers at the Indonesian Embassy	Online News Site
Instagram P3I (Indonesian Student and Youth Association) in Azerbaijan		Jumat Berkah	Monthly Recitation	
Official Facebook page of the Indonesian Embassy in Baku, Azerbaijan		P3I Azerbaijan	Informal (incidental) events	

Source: compiled by researchers

In today's digital age, Indonesian citizens in Azerbaijan utilize various sources of information to obtain the latest updates on the war between Iran and Israel. These sources of information include social media platforms, official hotlines, and online news sites. The Indonesian Embassy has official social media in the form of Instagram and Facebook. These two official social media are the main channels for Indonesian citizens to get official and current information from the Indonesian government. The selection of the social media department is very appropriate because it matches the background of Indonesian citizens in Azerbaijan.

Additionally, Indonesian citizens actively use the Instagram account of P3IA (Indonesian Youth and Student Association) in Azerbaijan as an information source students and young people in Azerbaijan. In addition to being a primary source of information, P3IA also plays a role in facilitating students' social and cultural activities, given that this organisation also works directly with the Indonesian Embassy in Azerbaijan. The total number of students in Azerbaijan is not as high as other countries. There were only 15 of them. However, the P3IA organization has been able to provide a means for various activities that allow them to discuss and share views on current issues, including ongoing war.

Social media platforms, including WhatsApp groups, also serve as important tools for Indonesian citizens to share information with one another. There are three official WhatsApp groups formed by the Indonesian Embassy as a means of providing information. First, the Indonesian Embassy in Baku hotline consists of a combined total of 196 members

of all Indonesian citizens in Azerbaijan. This number is one of the Indonesian citizens who are still in Azerbaijan and who have left Azerbaijan. In these groups, members can quickly discuss the latest news and provide support for each other. The next WhatsApp group is Jumat Berkah, which consists of mothers who take care of consumption during Friday prayers. Although only mothers and not many members, this group can still be an alternative to exchanging effective information. The P3IA WhatsApp group is the third group. This group has 20 members and contains information about interesting activities related to Azerbaijan and a forum for sharing tips about life and studying in Baku. The information is more casual in nature. During the Iran-Israel war, there was information in the group about P3IA accompanying Iranian students who were in the process of being evacuated to Baku before being repatriated to Indonesia.

Other information channels that can provide a clearer picture of the Iran-Israel war are print and electronic media, including online media. Diverse mass media can provide more comprehensive and balanced information. Indonesian citizens access information from both Azerbaijani and Indonesian media. With the information they obtain, Indonesian citizens can build a better understanding of the ongoing situation. The results of interviews conducted with informants show that informants seek more information related to the Iran-Israel conflict from the mass media, especially Indonesian online media, than from Azerbaijani mass media. The reason for this is related to language comprehension, (Naratama, 2017).

In general, Indonesian citizens in Azerbaijan use available sources of information ranging from WhatsApp groups, official hotlines, mass media, and online media as references. These media facilitate coordination and align perceptions of the information circulating. The aim is to prevent misunderstandings among members. This also shows that the use of technology is important in building a strong community.

2. Ability to access information.

Indonesian citizens' ability to understand media literacy, utilise social networks and use the media as their main reference. With the abundance of information coming from various media sources, it is hoped that audiences can determine the main sources of information to use as references. Of course, this cannot be separated from media literacy. The ability to filter information, determine sources of information and use this information as the main reference will influence subsequent actions.

Mastery of technology as a means or medium of information also adds value for audiences in obtaining diverse information. The shift from conventional media to digital media must be accompanied by the adaptation of audiences to the rapid flow of information. Information at your fingertips is now a reality. In addition, social networking remains one of the ways in which information is exchanged between individuals or groups.

In this context, media literacy is key to understanding how individuals can distinguish between accurate and inaccurate information, (Salsabila et al., 2024). The choice of media and information references is also influenced by habit. Focusing on only one medium and ignoring others can lead to a narrow and biased understanding of information. Conversely, the greater the variety and number of media, the richer and more objective the information tends to be.

The results of interviews with informants show that they are not very active in seeking information about the Iran-Israel war directly from primary sources. Instead, they tend to receive or obtain such information from social media, which is more easily accessible in between their activities of seeking entertainment-related information on social media such as Instagram and Facebook. Although they have the opportunity to refer to primary sources, information that comes instantly and quickly is more desirable, and they

also trust this information. This phenomenon shows that quick and concise information is more desirable, even though its accuracy cannot be considered good.

They felt during the Iran-Israel war. This sense of security stemmed from their belief that the political and social conditions in Azerbaijan were still relatively safe and stable, with little impact on neighbouring countries. Therefore, informants were content to seek out incidental information rather than prioritizing the main issues. This inactivity in seeking more substantial information could potentially result in a lack of awareness and broader understanding of the impact of these events.

Communication networks also play an important role in accessing information, (Eriyanto, 2014). In addition to information obtained through social media, other information channels include communication networks. The forms of communication networks that occur in the context of social interaction among Indonesian citizens in Azerbaijan consist of several patterns. The first form is communication patterns in activity agendas, such as Jumah prayers at the Indonesian Embassy for Indonesian male citizens. In addition to being a means of worship, Jumah prayers at the Indonesian Embassy are also a means of sharing information and discussing current issues. However, greater access to this social network does not always mean that the information obtained is more accurate or in-depth. On the contrary, information circulating in social networks is often influenced by personal opinions and biases, which can affect individuals' perspectives on certain issues. In the case of the Iran-Israel war, not much information circulated in this network.

Culture can act as a barrier to accessing information, (Rinjani & Subhani, 2017). The ability to access information is also influenced by cultural factors. Differences in historical background, experience and culture influence perspectives and responses to current conditions. The local community in Azerbaijan, which has not long experienced the war between Azerbaijan and Armenia, is certainly still traumatized and needs more information about the Iran-Israel war. Meanwhile, Indonesian citizens in Azerbaijan are not in the same situation. They only know about war between countries from historical documents. Not being directly involved in such conditions means that there is not much desire to find out about the Iran-Israel war. For example, the way information is conveyed and news is interpreted in Azerbaijan can be greatly influenced by local perspectives that may not be in line with the understanding of Indonesian citizens. This can make it difficult to obtain accurate and objective information and increase the risk of misinformation.

As part of the culture, language also becomes a barrier to accessing information. There are at least three languages used in Azerbaijan, namely Azerbaijani as the official language of the country. In addition, in their daily interactions, the people of Azerbaijan also use Russian and Turkish. Many Indonesian citizens may not be proficient in Azerbaijani or Russian, which are the main languages used in news reporting in that country. The inability to understand local news or public discussions about the Iran-Israel war can lead to information isolation. In this case, different communication cultures can also affect how information is disseminated and received, (Kartikawati, 2023). Based on field observations, several Azerbaijani media outlets reported on the situation during the Iran-Israel war, but this information would be difficult for Indonesian citizens to understand.

Overall, although Indonesian citizens have good access to information from news sources, technological proficiency and media literacy, there are several other factors that cause the information they obtain to remain limited.

3. Perceptions of information accuracy.

about how individuals assess the accuracy of the information they receive. The decisions and actions taken by Indonesian citizens during the Iran-Israel war were

influenced by their perceptions of the accuracy of information sources. Perceptions of information accuracy are an important aspect in understanding how individuals assess and respond to ongoing situations, especially in the context of war, (DeVito, 2016).

The accuracy of information sources influences Indonesian citizens in their decision-making. This challenge has a direct impact on the actions that Indonesian citizens in Azerbaijan will take in response to the ongoing war. Therefore, it is important to assess the accuracy of information sources in the decision-making process and the attitudes of Indonesian citizens in Azerbaijan during the Iran-Israel war.

The Indonesian Embassy is the main reference for Indonesian citizens in Azerbaijan regarding the stance to take when facing such conditions. The Embassy's official media, such as its website and social media, are the main sources of information. However, findings in the field show that information about the Iran-Israel war is actually very limited. There is no information available on the current situation while the conflict is ongoing, including the extent to which the war may impact Indonesian citizens in Azerbaijan. Given that the distance between the capitals of Iran and Azerbaijan is only nine hours by car, as the two countries share a border.

The lack of information from the Indonesian Embassy can be interpreted as a form of anticipation by the government so as not to cause unrest and trigger panic among Indonesian citizens in responding to the Iran-Israel war. This was done by the Indonesian Embassy on the assumption that the situation in Azerbaijan was still safe. This situation reflects the government's anticipatory measures in maintaining the psychological condition of citizens abroad so that they remain calm and composed. As a result, Indonesian citizens in Azerbaijan do not seem to be overly concerned. They trust the information provided by the Indonesian Embassy. This means that Indonesian citizens have a high level of trust in government institutions, even though the information they receive may not be entirely complete.

The information published publicly by the Indonesian government representative in Baku was only on the Instagram social media account of the Indonesian Youth and Student Association (P3I) Azerbaijan. The information was posted on 17 July 2025 with the title: IPI Iran Gathering with P3IA in Azerbaijan. The post conveyed information about a meeting between the Indonesian Student Associations of Iran and Azerbaijan in Baku. The event took place while Indonesian students in Iran were being evacuated to Azerbaijan from Iran. No other information was publicly disclosed by the Indonesian government in Baku, either from the Indonesian Embassy or from the student organisation.

On the other hand, families and friends in Indonesia have shown higher levels of anxiety. They often contact Indonesian citizens to ask about the conditions and situation in Azerbaijan. This shows a difference in perception between Indonesian citizens who are in the conflict zone and those who are outside, who may be more influenced by news reports in the mass media. This anxiety can affect the mental well-being of Indonesian citizens, who may feel pressured by the concerns of their loved ones.

Another source of information used by Indonesian citizens in Baku is news from Indonesian online media, such as kompas.com, tribunnews.com and several other media outlets, as shown in the following table:

Table 2. Headlines of Indonesian Online Media Reports on The Iran-Israel War

No	Name of Media	Date of Publish	Headline

1	www.antaranews.com	14 June 2025	*Tingkat Radiasi di Perbatasan Iran-Azerbaijan terpantau normal*
2	www.bbc.com	16 June 2025	*Pemerintah Indonesia evakuasi WNI di Iran*
3	www.idntimes.com	16 June 2025	*Azerbaijan Larang Israel Gunakan Wilayahnya untuk Menyerang Iran*
4	www.wartakota.tribunnews.com	20 June 2025	*Imbas Perang Iran vs Israel, Pemerintah RI Evakuasi 115 WNI dari Teheran ke Baku Azerbaijan*
5	www.jawapos.com	20 June 2025	*WNI di Iran Dievakuasi Via Darat Menuju Azerbaijan Imbas Perang Iran-Israel, Dipulangkan ke Tanah Air Pakai Pesawat Komersil*
6	www.msn.com	20 June 2025	*WNI di Iran Dievakuasi Via Darat Menuju Azerbaijan Imbas Perang Iran-Israel, Dipulangkan ke Tanah Air Pakai Pesawat Komersil*
7	www.tribunnews.com	20 June 2025	*115 WNI DIevakuasi dari Teheran ke Baku Hari ini Imbas Konflik Iran-Israel, Begini Skemanya*
8	www.kompas.com	22 June 2025	*Terbaru! Kondisi 97 WNI di Azerbaijan Usai di Evakuasi dari Iran, Serangan Israel -AS sasar Sipil?*
9	www.rri.co.id	22 June 2025	*Evakuasi 96 WNI Sampai di Perbatasan Iran-Azerbaijan*
10	www.kompas.tv	22 June 2025	*Perang Iran Israel Makin Panas, Begini Keterangan Kemelu soal Proses Evakuasi WNI ke Azerbaijan*
11	www.kompas.com	23 June 2025	*29 WNI Dievakuasi dari Iran, Dipulangkan sore ini dari Azerbaijan*
12	www.merdeka.com	23 June 2025	*Imbas Perang Iran Vs Israel, Hari ini 97 WNI Diterbangkan ke Tanah Air Usai Dievakuasi.*
13	www.eduhistoria.com	23 June 2025	*Kemenlu Evakuasi Mahasiswa Indonesia dan WNI di Iran ke Azerbaijan*
14	www.nasional.kompas.com	23 June 2025	*Indonesia Diminta Berperan Desal PBB untuk Hentikan Perang Iran-Israel*
15	www.jawapos.com	24 June 2025	*29 WNI yang Dievakuasi dari Iran Diterbangkan dari Azerbaijan hari ini, KBRI di Jaziraj Arab Suapkan Contingency Plan*
16	www.metronews.com	25 June 2025	*29 WNI Berhasil Dievakuasi dari Iran ke Azerbaijan dengan Selamat*
17	www.cnbcindonesia.com	25 June 2025	*Panas Perang Israel-Iran, Potret 11 WNI Berhasil Dievakuasi Pulang*

18	www.liputan6.com	27June 2025	*Update Evakuasi WNI dari Iran: Pemulangan Bertahap dari Azerbaijan Berlanjut*
19	www.cnnindonesia.com	28 June 2025	*6 WNI dari Iran Tiba di RI, 18 Orang masih di Azerbaijan*
20	www.kumparan.com	1 July 2025	*Evakuasi WNI dari Iran: Menyeberang ke Azerbaijan, Mendarat Darurat di Saudi.*

Source: several online media in Indonesia

Table 3. Headlines of Online Media in Azerbaijan and Foreign Media on the Iran-Israel War

No	Name of Media	Date of Publish	Headline
1	www.azernews.az	17 June 2025	Azerbaijan Urges Israel to avoid Azerbaijani-populated areas in Iran amid escalating conflict
2	www.caucasuseditio n.net	18 June 2025	The War Next Door: Azerbaijan and the Iran_Israel War
3	www.intellinews.co m	14 June 2025	Iran-Israel war draws dangerously close to Azerbaijan as rockets seen from border

Source: several online media in Azerbaijan

This media provides a broader perspective on the Iran-Israel war and its impact on Azerbaijan. By accessing information from various sources, Indonesian citizens can compare and analyse the situation, although they must remain critical of the accuracy and bias that may exist in media reports. Perceptions of the accuracy of this information can also influence the decisions and actions of the diaspora. As in the case of the Iran–Israeli war, if the information they obtain is inaccurate, it is difficult that if the information is accurate then the anticipatory measures can be implemented, such as avoiding dangerous areas, evacuating to a future location and making more frequent communication with the family. In this context, it is important to understand that the accuracy of information does not only depend on the source, but also on how individuals interpret and respond to the information. Indonesian citizens in Baku show that trust in official sources of information can provide a sense of security, although there is a risk that minimal information can cause uncertainty. Therefore, more transparent and open communication from the Indonesian Embassy can help reduce anxiety and improve Indonesian citizens' understanding of the actual situation.

CONCLUSION

Overall, access to information needed by Indonesian citizens in Baku, Azerbaijan is not limited to official government sources represented by the Indonesian Embassy, but can also be obtained from other sources such as news on Indonesian online media. The limited information provided by the Indonesian Embassy can be interpreted as a measure to prevent excessive panic amid stable conditions. The decisions and actions taken by Indonesian citizens in Azerbaijan are greatly influenced by the accuracy of information sources, especially those from the government. Access to information outside of official government media is constrained by several factors, such as culture and language. By understanding these dynamics, Indonesian citizens must prioritise independent awareness of the

importance of information from primary sources and the selection of appropriate media so that they can quickly make decisions and take action when the situation becomes critical. The state, as the most authoritative party, must also openly provide information as a form of its responsibility to its people.

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