

ACTOR ROLE OF COMPARATIVE FOREIGN PRESENCE IN REGIONAL AUTONOMY: THE CASE OF ACEH, MINDANOA AND SOUTHERN THAILAND

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ABSTRACT

Actor role abroad is not rational actors but devotees pluralist international organizations. Foreign policy is the result of disputes, bargaining, and compromise between many different actors. Foreign policy of the recruitment process is not rational process but a social process. It is the process to change the position and the results of overseas conflicts actor was referring to the difficult issues resolved, especially involving the values of life. Consultation undertaken will produce a compromise on both sides especially the things that divided equally. This study analyzes documentation from previous studies. The three issues are very complex in the approach by the respective governments have played is the same solidarities. Possible policy approaches in Aceh as a national issue from the old order to the new order did not work in peace. But with the success HDC mediators autonomous region status. Mindanao is also the case when the open dialogue supported by ASEAN through OKI mediators to achieve ARMM with the MNLF and the Philippine government bring. While in Southern Thailand is done with a variety of approaches and thus more complicated question, and the Government of Thailand Thailand is considered as a national issue in the case of the Southern Thailand Pattani political approach that uses the theory of conflict management and conflict termination will peel intention behind these approaches conflict resolution has been carried out Pattani, Narathiwat and Yala this. Through the analysis, there might be things that are not clear in the case of trying to hide this particular role played by the Thai government in addressing the issues that arise, so that the proposed autonomous region was still in the of process.

Keywords: Actor Role of Foreign Affairs, Regional Autonomy

Introduction

Aceh is one area that has a different historical background to other districts in Indonesia. Since pre-independence relations with the Government of Indonesia Aceh different kind compared to other districts. In 1949 President Sukarno once said Aceh in Indonesia's capital district. While other districts were under Dutch colonial war in Aceh even help and show loyalty to Indonesia in the form of military assistance, political and economic face of the Dutch colonial military aggression. Indonesia's post-independence Indonesian government bureaucratic harmony with falling Aceh. In 1953 the Darul Islam rebellion Indonesia / Islamic Army of Indonesia (DI / TII) appears under the charismatic scholar, David Teungku Beureueh. This is a result of the rebellion broke his promise to the government, especially in the case of the scholar of Islam basic logging. After the rebellion also pending question, and even bring back more radical resistance from Aceh, the last geographic independence claims of the

Republic of Indonesia (Ibrahimi, 2001:221).

Philippines has been going on since long. This conflict is a conflict related to religion and land patrol. However, over time the conflict is related to geography, history and the fact it's just a conflict of interest experienced tides. Islam in the Philippines in the year 1210 M, which coincide in the 13th century brought by Arab traders and the missionary who comes from Indonesia and Malaysia. After the sultanate stand-Islamic sultanate has a sovereign government in between the Sultanate and the Sultanate of Mindanao Hulu (David, 2008: 66). Mindanao conflict is a conflict that is very classic. Conflict involving the population of Mindanao. Mindanao conflict from society Moro resistance against colonial Spain. After that in the next period, the region was dominated by American colonial Serika. The attitudes of the American colonial and Spool difference. The difference lies in the attitude of colonial America there Moro communities in Mindanao who are friends and working together, even though America has a plan to take advantage of big Philippines. In particular region of Mindanao.

The conflict in the Southern region of Thailand is the clash between religion and culture of different groups sometimes make people amatsukar to find a deal. The decision to compromise can not be made because of the culture and religion more specific set of rules must be followed and hid by its adherents. The proof of this conflict has been going on since 1786 Pathoni Malay region was dominated by the Kingdom of Siam. Despite the early 2000's around this conflict is said to be controlled in the absence of major incidents that attracted the attention of outsiders. But the fact that this conflict was still in progress when it wake of January 4, 2004.

Conflict Region 3 Southeast Asia: The Case of Indonesia-Aceh-Patani, Southern Thailand and the Philippines-Mindanao

Aceh is one of the provinces that have their own specific characteristics compared with other districts in Indonesia. In addition to getting a reference as the "Capital District" of the Republic of Indonesia (RI), which was declared by President Sukarno on 4 September 1959 in Meulaboh, West Aceh (Alfian, 2006) declared the capital of the province of Aceh in RI following delivery of two aircraft to the Government of Indonesia on August, 1948, which later became the second original aircraft from Garuda Indonesian Airways. In addition, the people of Aceh in 1949 was donated to RI for the needs of the Federal Government return to Yogyakarta.

However, unfortunately many advantages and integrity of the people of Aceh on the RI is not well appreciated by the central government. At that time the people demanded the implementation of Islamic law as one of the privileges of Aceh, as promised by President Soekarno to Aceh Governor David Beureu'eh Teungku Muhammad. But not only Islam who does not get the approval from the federal government, even Aceh as a province that has the right combination of autonomy the province of North Sumatra (Sumut) the town center in Medan.

As a result of the central government injustice, has created dissatisfaction of the people against the policy of the central government. Up on December 21, 1953 in Aceh created a resistance group known by Darus Islamic insurgency / Islamic Army of Indonesia (DI / TII) led by Muhammad Daud Beureueh. Pemberontakan Teungku DI / TII, led by Mohammed Daud Daud Teungku Beureu'eh the as resistance to champion the people of Aceh, Aceh fight for the privilege to perform for the people of Islam as was promised by the federal government. And want to give criticism of the central government's policy is not fair for the people of Aceh. After the end of the old order, led by President Soekarno, conflict between the people of Aceh by the Indonesian government continued in the new order led by President Suharto. At that time the federal government failed to control the equilibrium distribution of wealth between

the central government to the people, who are directly fueled the rise of the people against the government. Approach to violence and economic pressures made by the central government which caused the people of Aceh began giving support to the rebel movement (Richard, 1996).

Acehnese people's resistance against the central government, because the boundary is also due restraint on the implementation of Islamic law as well as due to large-scale exploitation of Aceh natural result, which ignores the plight of the people of Aceh. Fruit of the controversy triggered a separatist rebellion in Aceh, which is known as the Free Aceh Movement (GAM). GAM was established by Teungku Hasan Muhammad di Tiro (Teungku Hasan Tiro) on December 4, 1976, which aims to bring together to seek independence for Aceh, because due to the unfair attitude of the central government in developing regions, especially for the development of Aceh province. Acehnese people feel betrayed by the central government, Aceh has abundant natural resources. But the result of natural resources is not being enjoyed by the people of Aceh most live in poverty.

Philippines is a country in Southeast Asia with 7071 island using dialogue 87 different languages. From the abundance of dialogue different languages ​​reflect Philippines has a quarter and many ethnic communities. Linguistic ethnic group in the Philippines for example; Miranao, Maguindanao, Tausug, Somal, Yakan, Ira Nun Jamamapun, Badjau, Kalibugan, among Sangil. Philippines second largest Islamic religion, while religion dominate or the majority of Catholicism in the Philippines. Muslim minority in the Philippines with references to "Moro" (references to Muslims) the Moro Muslim communities living on the island of Mindanao. Struggle of the Moro people can share the three (3) periods: First, the Moro war against colonial Spain in 1521-1828 for 377 years, in the 16th century. Second, the Moro trying to break free from colonial America for 47 years in the year 1898 to 1946. Third, the Moro against the Philippine government in 1970-now (Shonhaji, 2008).

Seen from the Histories conflict between Moro Muslims in the Southern Philippines with the Philippine government is derived from the colonial history of the State came to the Philippines. Ever came of colonial Spain and the United Serika. The purpose of the colonists wanted to hold kritensasi against those local public especially in the Philippines. However, the methods employed depending berbedaan, namely Spain by means of force and lead the Philippine government. Moro evidence of war committed by the Christians of Spain by the Muslims in the Southern Philippines. When committed by American colonists Serika migrate to the Christian people in the Muslim region of Mindanao in the Southern Philippines. Moro Islamic organizations that emerged in the southern Philippines have 3 (three) as follows: First, the MNLF (Moro National Liberation Front) is an Islamic organization whose purpose liberate themselves (Self-Determination). Second, the MILF (Moro Islamic Liberation Front) group split from the MNLF and the third, Abu Syayaf group was established in 1991 (Gressman, 2003).

On 4 June 1946 Philippine experience independence, which proclaimed the Republic. Moro Muslim communities want to plunge worldly politics, but complicate the Philippine Government in various mundane political reasons. First, those who receive confidential national law, because the law is derived from the law comes from Western values ​​and Catholic. Second, Muslims do not want their children attending school in the Republic, because the school system is not much difference with the American school system used. Third, Muslims complicated considers himself as citizens of the Republic, as there is hatred against the Christians. Philippine government to pursue colonial policy by President Ramos Magsaysay (1953-1957) released the results of the law of the land rights of the Christian people of the land belongs to the Muslims living in the Mindanao region. As a result of the conflict setting organizations from Catholic groups and indigenous Muslim immigrants Moro

in Mindanao.

Patani conflict is a clash of two cultures and a string of different human identity involving Patani Malay Muslims (OMIP) and the Thai Buddhists. Yet endless clash began when OMIP rise in violence (after way Labut unsuccessfully) to maintain their cultural identity and policies of the Government of Thailand is seen trying to assimilate OMIP into the Thai-Buddhist cultural identity (Daniel, 2004). OMIP is a sovereign nation and has its own state known as the Kingdom of. The state government ordered the Malay Sultanate of Patani as no government in Malaya as the Malacca Sultanate, Sultanate of Johor. However Patani experienced times when colonized by the collapse of the Thai government in 1786 and then cracked into small regions, namely, Pattani, Yala and Narathiwat. Struggle for justice and rights among the OMIP started during the reign of Tengku Abdul Kadir Bin Haji Solong known as Nasa rebellion as Thesahiban policy implementation began in 1922 on ending the fighting in the village of events vert Check (Nik Anuar Nik Mahmud 2008:15). Nasa is one of rebellion to pressure the Thai Government to respect the rights and cultural identity OMIP. In line with the rise once OMIP defend religious identity through the leadership of the association has been established among the Malays, known as al-Hai'ah al-Tanfiziah li al-Ahkam al-Shar'iyah or board implementation of Sharia. These claims are not a constitutional right divide Thailand but to improve homeland OMIP in line with the stress of race and respect for human rights of colonized people. Yet the Thai government claims is a serious and consider OMIP are planning to do uprising.

Approach and Management Theory and Conflict Resolution in Aceh Case analysis Mindanao and Southern Thailand

According to CR Mitchell in his book entitled *The Structure of International Conflict* (in Peter, 1987) that conflict management can be defined as a process that includes all the rules used in the community to address the conflict there. The rules are intended to be carried out before a conflict prevention process arose. If it fails in the counter right then performed a second process of conflict regulation that conflicts do not turn to disruptive behavior, damage or destroy the other party. If you failed, too, need to be implemented all the processes, disposal and termination of conflict. The disposal of the conflict is to restrict the behavior of the process in order not to prolonged conflict. While the other hand is the process of conflict resolution to locate the two sides to negotiate to remove the causes of conflict. Peter Wallensteen also defines the resolution of conflict as a situation where the parties to a conflict are participating in the meeting to state their agreement to settle the overlapping goals, accept the opinion of others and stop acts of violence.

Framework of conflict resolution offered by Johan Galtung in relevancy can also right. According to Galtung there are three processes that must be passed before peace can be built. The third process is Peacekeeping, peacemaking, peace building. Peacekeeping is to stop or reduce violence through military interventions that fulfill our role as a neutral peacekeeping. Peacemaking is a process whose goal bring political and strategic attitude of the parties to the dispute through meditation, negotiation, arbitration, especially at the elite level or leadership. Peace building is the process of implementing changes or reconstruction of social, political and economic-skelter for the creation of peace. Through the process of Building Peace hoped expected negative peace (the absence of violence) turn out to be positive peace where people feel the social justice, economic prosperity, and effective political.

Conflict must have been issues in the struggle between the two sides. According to (Fisher et al. Al 2001:37) there are five issues in question on the analysis of conflict issues. Among them is power, culture, identity, human rights and gender. According Vayrynen

(1991:5), the transformation of a conflict depends on the definition made by the actors on the issue played in the conflict. It is the process to change the position and the results of the conflict actors are referring to the difficult issues resolved, especially involving the values of life. Consultation undertaken will produce a compromise on both sides especially the things that divided equally.

So was performed Galtung in Aceh conflict resolution efforts in three stages: First, is the stop or reduce Peacekeeping violence through military interventions that fulfill our role as a neutral peacekeeping where the authors use the concept of the Aceh case can be ruled out due to the cessation of violence by Indonesian government and GAM since the tsunami December 26, 2004 held unique without military intervention from menapung. Despite the departure from the political interests of different good government of Indonesia (TNI) or GAM agreed to stop the violence (ceasefire) in the middle of grief and suffering of the people of Aceh following the tsunami. Named this situation as mutually hurting occlusion in which the parties to the dispute are realizing that they can not continue to conflict with the use of military force because it would bring too much weight loss. Second, the purpose Peacemaking is the process or bring political and strategic attitude of the parties to the dispute through meditation, negotiation, arbitration, especially at the elite level or leadership. This is to Aceh starting from informal contacts between the Indonesian government and the GAM in meditation by the Crisis Management Initiative (CMI) from Finland. What is monitored by contact and informal talks before the tsunami at the end of a series of formal negotiations yielded a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed in Helsinki August 15, 2005. Credibility and persistence of former Finnish President Ahtisaari Martti in driving both parties to penetrate deadlocks that often occurs during the negotiations take place is one of the determining factors of success. Third peacemaking process in Helsinki. Meditation process conducted by CMI prove that role very established international NGOs in the resolution of internal conflicts and existing best practices could serve as reference for the solution of many internal conflicts in various Countries. ASEAN countries which traditionally supports the position of the Indonesian government in Aceh despite the conflict concerned with the human rights situation immediately greeted warmly welcome participation agreement and completion of the Aceh Monitoring Mission (AMM) to monitor the way. Third. peace building process. Donor countries such as the U.S., Jipang, Australia, and international organizations such as the UN and the European Union directly expressed its support and reaffirm their commitment to provide financial assistance in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Aceh after the tsunami through the Aceh Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency (BRR).

International support is important for the Indonesian government for a fund established to rebuild Aceh is very large while the central government is not willing to provide it. In addition the government will also be a positive image because no longer use military force to resolve the Aceh problem. Availability of international support for GAM is very important because as separatism movement GAM surely not get much less significant international support previous Indonesian government continues to try, though to no avail. The process of peace building in Aceh still a long path. So far details of the Helsinki MOU is executed and the results are quite positive. The process of granting amnesty to political prisoners GAM also been implemented despite their integrated into the society still needs long time. There are at least two important agenda that determines the successful creation of peace in Aceh, namely the implementation of the Law on Governing Aceh number 11 in 2006 specifically related to the election of governors, regents and mayor of Aceh economic and social development is expected to create peace and justice social coordination coveted under BRR. Result economic

political and social agenda is determining the testimony of building peace in Aceh.

In the conflict of interest is difficult to find objective to find a negotiation. According to Richard Bett and Leslie Gelb (in Stedman, Stephen, John, 1996) says the difficult negotiations in the civil war because of a bout of resource conflicts that can not be divided, "Who will lead the government" negotiations just may not be so fundament. For Aceh conflict problems caused religious conflict, social, economic, political, and security. The same thing in the case of the Philippines Mindanao difficult to resolve because of the special fighter Islamic Liberation Front (MNLF) and also the factor of religious conflict, social, and economic and political authorities in the Government of the Philippines under President Aquino managed in the process of conflict resolution (Mutalib, 2012).

Thai government conflict settlement approach to declare acts of military emergency in the province of Pattani, Narathiwat and Yala while sending security forces to maintain public safety. Government action is to restrict the behavior of the conflict in order not to spread and implement conflict resolution through administrative restructuring of society. Among the establishment of the National Reconciliation Commission (NRC), setting back the Southern Border Provinces Administrative Centre (SBPAC), and work with Malaysia to find solutions together Generally, the NRC established to conduct research into the problems faced by the OMIP and make recommendations to the government for the repair process. However, the NRC recommendations are not accepted by the government on the issues raised in particular the use of the Malay language in the three provinces against the interests of the southern Thai conflict is still looking for a solution process which causes conflict not yet resolved. From the other side in the conflict resolution in the South According to (Yaacop, 2011) The issue of conflict resolution in the South of Thailand, a variety of approaches that have been done but, not successful in Southern Thailand Pattani this situation raises a question mark over its implementation when not only did not bring peace but perceived conflict escalating and uncontrollable in addition raises new issues. In other words, the Thai government approach that aims to solve major issues (independence) has raised other issues (identity, economy, education, and human rights) that evokes the spirit of OMIP to continue rebel.

Therefore, the study will discuss the forms of the approach used by the Thai government specifically between the late 1960s until now in 2011. Political approach that uses the theory of conflict management and conflict termination will peel intention behind conflict resolution approaches are implemented in the province of Pattani, Narathiwat and Yala this. Through the analysis, there might be things that are not clear in the case of trying to hide this particular role played by the Thai government in dealing with issues that arise. And in Thailand conflict and transformation issues, explained that the emergence of the conflict in southern Thailand in January 2004, is seen increasingly complicated with various issues related to the issue of independence by colonialism controlled by Siam to Patani, Thailand's government injustices of history, cultural identity and economic and Human Rights (HAM). In response to the establishment of OMIP-establishment of a separatist movement in the continuing struggle to liberate themselves.

Role of Foreign Actor in existence Autonomous Region Conflict

External actors consist of the bureaucrats, interest groups, and individuals who have a role in influencing the policy making process. Entities that nation states are not integrated, because the country and overseas actors are often involved together in formulating activities and international relations, and often pose and the consequences of its international activities. State actors are not rational actors but devotees international organizations pluralist realist challenge that the country is not a rational actor. Foreign policy of a country is the result of

disputes, bargaining, and compromise between different actors differently. Foreign policy-making process is not a rational process but a social process. Foreign policy-making process is a coalition of coalitions and cons cause can reduce the optimal goal to be achieved.

Meditation is an international dispute resolution is usually done in an informal role requires a neutral third party to assist the parties in resolving the conflicts that occur between parties who are experiencing conflict. Meditation aims to make the existence of a contract or a direct relationship between the parties. In other words, the purpose of the meditation process is able to achieve his or her agreement between the parties in conflict or communication can not be established between the parties in conflict about the problems they were facing, whereas the function of meditation is to devise a solution to satisfy both parties.

In the Aceh conflict reconciliation Sukarno government of the old order and the new Order of the Suharto government still regarded as a question in the country should not be supported by third parties from abroad. But in the process of negotiation is not successful. But the Government Gusdur requesting third party, namely Europe and America from the United Nations to support a positive and ASEAN countries as monitoring the peace process. GAM peace process with the Government of the Republic of Indonesia made the Aceh Monitoring Mission will be established by the European Union and ASEAN countries as the task of monitoring the implementation Status Monitoring Mission goals this press between the Government of Indonesia and the European Union. Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the ASEAN countries and GAM also provides support to the implementation of this monitoring mission. The parties cooperate fully to support transparency, the Government of Indonesia will allow full access to national and international media representatives can be carried out the development of post-tsunami Aceh of commitments.

Whereas in the Mindanao peace process Philippines, Mauve OKI forced the Philippine government to return the OKI role in the conflict between the government mediators MLNF. Then deputies from the MNLF Aquino with only a break, so that the implementation of the agreed autonomous delayed implementation of both sides and then make it as a major obstacle in the implementation of autonomous. The Philippine government more or less on 11 October 2012 which was represented by President Benigno Aquino and Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MNLF), which is represented by Haji Murad Ibrahim truce in Macalanan palace, Manila. The momentous event was witnessed by the intermediary who represented Malaysia as Prime Minister Dato 'Sri Nazib Tun Razak.

The Thai government must strive to earn the trust of Muslims so that they feel the government really cares and interests of their problems. Although the Thai government tried to ask for help, including the government states bordering southern Thailand. The principle of "not interfering in other country's affairs" into internships ASEAN member countries and overseas intervention is considered as a country interferes in the internal affairs of member. The idea of 'autonomy and anything after this proposal is part of a strategy to reduce violence and restore peace in the restive region. Bilateral discussions between Kuala Lumpur and Bangkok to resolve the conflict and violence should be vigorously supported by all warring parties. PULO increasingly significant role after 2004 when foreign countries such as Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore and Brunei Darussalam begin to focus on the conflict in Southern Thailand. Besides international organizations such as the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) and ASEAN began to channel support and help to resolve the conflict. PULO first contact with the OIC to gain leverage to press the Thai government efforts to be more concerned about cultural identity and OMIP in the three provinces. Obtained positive developments Dato 'Sri Muhammad Nazib Abdul Razak Prime Minister of Malaysia suggested that Thai government gave autonomy to OMIP. Then on 18-19 April 2009 to shed light on the

conflict in Southern Thailand to reduce stress and experience the freedom of identity, culture and human rights in line with the phases found in the Declaration of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Laws triggered by the PBB.

Conclusions

Viewed from the question of the three conflict regions is a local issue that played by the central government to local public injustice get right, thus giving rise to revolt for justice and well-being. As in the Aceh conflict broke his promise due to the central government, especially in the basic treatment of Islamic Shari'a, and then into the various kinds of complex issues, political, economic, social, cultural and defense and security, and the Mindanao conflict of land and religion guard and then complex issue of the Spanish and American colonial with disabilities want to dominate the Mindanao region intending to protest Bangsa Moro in the Philippines. And the conflict in southern Thailand is a clash between religion and cultural identity of different groups, the Malays of Patani (OMIP) and the Thai Buddhist under the Siamese. But the approach of the federal government made efforts to assimilate with both cultural and religious identity, up from view Patani Malays get strong pressure from the Thai Government in resolving the conflict, and capacity solution also produces a negative peace, not full support from the Government of Thailand to get up on the current success.

Efforts in the peace process role played by international meditation or third parties to the dispute of the proposed embodiment autonomous region (Self Government), because the issues that occur in all cases nice Aceh, Mindanao and Southern Thailand is a clash of local issues of religion, culture and social economy. Up from the parties to the dispute with independence self-objectification (Self Determination) of Aceh-GAM, MLNF Philippines and southern Thailand with a view to menentang OMIP policy implementation to the local public in obtaining justice from the Federal Government of Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand both goals presented Statement by Sabatier, (1984) in establishing a good basis for implementing the Top-down and Bottom-up to achieve the outputs and outcomes of well-being and justice.

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