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Military Coup In 2006

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Indonesian Foreign Policy Against Thailand Post-Thailand Military Coup In 2006

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Abstract

Thailand is indeed the country with the most demonstrations and coups, all of which always lead to a change in the ruling party there. The purpose of this study is to find out how Indonesia's foreign policy is and explain the analysis of Indonesia's foreign policy diplomacy towards Thailand after the Thai Military Coup in Thailand within the ASEAN Scope. the method used is a literature study, the concept of foreign policy is used to analyze data. The results of this study are (1) Maintaining ASEAN cohesiveness has implications for regional political and economic progress. (2) Indonesia as a barometer of democracy in Southeast Asian countries. (3) Strengthening relations in the economic field, especially those oriented towards investment and job creation in both countries. (4) The establishment of international trust in Indonesia in implementing an effective and peaceful foreign policy that does not interfere too much with the internal affairs of other countries. the conclusion is that a free and active foreign policy is a foreign policy which is not essentially a neutral policy, but a foreign policy that is free to determine attitudes and policies towards international problems and does not bind itself a priori to one world power actively in resolving conflicts, disputes and other world problems, for the sake of realizing a world order based on freedom, eternal peace, and social justice.

Keywords: Indonesian Foreign Policy, Thailand Military Coup, National Interest, Diplomacy

INTRODUCTION

The trend of democracy today is more directed to the trend of liberal democracy which touches various aspects of life in every country, it can be seen with the emergence of free markets, MNCs, and so on. This also enters the Southeast Asian region, a political system that adheres to the notion of democracy with various backgrounds that are unique to the countries in Southeast Asia or ASEAN. We can take the example in Indonesia which adheres to Pancasila democracy, in Malaysia and in Thailand it adheres to democracy but the one who has a role is the King or Yang Di Pertuan Agong.

Thailand is indeed the country most marked by demonstrations and coups, all of which always lead to a change in the ruling party there. The coup has continued even since 1932 until now. The ongoing coup is a sign that the current government in Thailand has never been right. Corrupt government or improper laws and regulations result in poor Thai governance. All the coups that occurred always gave rise to the assumption that the military was always behind it. From 70 percent of the available analysis, it was found that the military was playing behind everything. The involvement of the Thai military in all these coups is undeniable.

So far, Thai military officials have always played a very important role in every coup and demonstration that occurred. Since the beginning of the coup in Thailand, several times the military has also carried out coups, either by all existing forces or only part of it. But it was effective enough to overthrow the interim government in Thailand. The Military Commander as the highest leader of the Thai military actually has absolute power over the military, thus causing the possibility of a coup to be very open. The military behind almost all the coups that took place in Thailand is also certain to have a reason. So far, civilians are considered unable to lead Thailand, there is always a corrupt government if it is led by a civilian government.

Meanwhile, if the military is given full power in Thailand, a regime government will be created, which causes the democratic system to not work if it is close to the military system. The military regime when it comes to power is always under foreign pressure to immediately hand over its power to civilians, this is due to avoid the loss of the existing democratic system and also violations of human rights. The things mentioned above have led to international pressure for the military to hand over its power to civilians and not stay in power for too long in Thailand. The civilian government that has occurred in Thailand, up to the government of Thaksin Sinawatra, cannot be used as a reference for a credible government for Thailand. The civilian government that has existed so far has always led to a pattern of corrupt civilian government and is also seen as more arbitrary than military rule. The government of PM Samak Sundaravej as the

current civilian government in Thailand has experienced a vote of no confidence from the people for wanting to amend the existing constitution.

As a member of ASEAN, Thailand is a country that is considered quite good both in terms of economy and politics. For this reason, it is hoped that the conflict in Thailand can be resolved immediately. Because, if the conflict lasts too long, it can have bad consequences for regional countries. And it is also feared that there will be interference from other parties who hope that relations between ASEAN countries will not go well. Seeing all kinds of things that can occur from internal conflicts that occur in the hope that a solution will be found soon. It is hoped that soon a stable and good government will be formed which will soon run in Thailand. So that the existing bilateral and regional cooperation can be maintained properly. Domestic political instability in Thailand also means instability for the region, because it can threaten defense and security problems for the region. Meanwhile, political stability in Thailand means stability for the region, both regionally and internationally. The importance of good relations between countries in the region to create a productive foreign policy that can help complex problems. In the ASEAN charter, Indonesia, which has an important role in the Southeast Asian region, responds to this situation in the form of a foreign policy that is requested or not by the countries concerned. Various forums can be implemented such as communication between G to G, and more formally it can be stated in the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), as a forum and means of exchanging views and information openly on various issues, ranging from politics, security, environment, etc. In particular, ARF is shown to be able to jointly solve security problems both regionally and internationally. The formulation of the problem in this paper is to find out how Indonesia's foreign policy is and explain the analysis of Indonesia's foreign policy diplomacy towards Thailand after the Thai Military Coup in Thailand within the Scope of ASEAN.

INDONESIAN FOREIGN POLICY

In essence, Indonesia's national interest is to ensure the welfare of all Indonesian people within the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. Therefore, the establishment of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which has a national jurisdiction from Sabang to Merauke is very necessary to be maintained. However, considering that Indonesia's vast territory, which consists of more than 17,500 islands, has a very strategic position between the continents of Asia and Australia, as well as between the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean, it is not an easy thing to do. With this strategic position, various countries, especially large countries, have an interest in the condition of security stability in Indonesia. The implication of the interests of other countries raises the tendency of interference or high concern from these countries towards the possibility of disruption of Indonesia's security stability. As stated in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, Indonesia's national interest is to protect the entire nation and the homeland of Indonesia, educate the nation's life, promote public welfare and participate in implementing world order based on independence, eternal peace and social justice. This national interest is actualized, one of which is the implementation of a free and active foreign policy.

Relations between countries, foreign policy and diplomacy are three interrelated activities in the efforts of every citizen to guarantee their interests and achieve their goals. The government determines the order of priority of the interests to be maintained and the goals to be achieved. The method of approach and implementation is formulated in a foreign policy. The vitality of efforts to implement these policies is carried out through diplomacy which for Indonesia is characterized as diplomacy of struggle.

The foreign policy of a country is a policy accompaniment accompanied by a complex but dynamic series of actions taken by that country in relation to other countries or as its activities in regional and international organizations.²⁸ Positive factors, both material and spiritual is a condition and support for foreign policy, for

example industrial capability, geographical location of the country, number and character of the population, economic conditions, cultural patterns of a nation, political organizations, preparedness of the armed forces, traditions. from policies from the foreign sector only, but more than that it also contains the obligations, goals, objectives and principles that are considered correct behind the foreign policy.

Diplomacy and Indonesian Foreign Policy Against Thailand Post Coup

Indonesia's basic correlation in carrying out diplomatic and foreign policy tasks, along with political developments, especially in the regional area, has increasingly made Indonesia have an important role. As a teacher of Indonesian foreign policy, ASEAN cooperation is still Indonesia's main priority in creating stability and regional cooperation in the Southeast Asian region. Regional stability, security and peace are important basic assets for domestic development. Indonesia's diplomacy in the Southeast Asia region is carried out by demonstrating the quality of Indonesia's leadership role and concrete contribution in ASEAN as part of a strategy to strengthen the first concentric circle of foreign policy, through ideas, concepts, and initiatives that are able to reposition Indonesia as a country that is increasingly being reckoned with in the world. Southeast Asia and East Asia.

As a member of ASEAN, Thailand is a country that is considered quite good from an economic and political perspective. The coup events that occurred and their effects were also meaningful for regional politics and ASEAN interests. If the conflict persists for too long, it can have dire consequences for regional countries. And it is also feared that there will be interference from other parties who hope that relations between Asean countries will not go well. Seeing all kinds of things that can occur from internal conflicts that occur in the hope that a solution will be found soon. It is hoped that soon a stable and good government will be formed which will soon run in Thailand. So that the existing bilateral and regional cooperation can be maintained properly. Domestic political instability in Thailand also means instability for the region, because it can threaten defense and security

problems for the region. Meanwhile, political stability in Thailand means stability for the region, both regionally and internationally.

Following the events that occurred in Thailand, Indonesia as part of the ASEAN 2020 community planning and countries that ratify the objectives of the ASEAN Charter need to take a significant step for the progress of ASEAN itself. Guided by a free and active foreign policy and a constitution for ASEAN itself, namely the ASEAN charter which contains the rules of the game in which every ASEAN member must and must implement these provisions. Basically, the Asean Charter directs members to have a vision and mission in the future to advance the welfare and sustainability of the people in Southeast Asia, especially ASEAN member countries. The first time the Asean Charter was drafted formally at the eleventh Asean Summit held in Kuala Lumpur in 2005. At that time, ten member countries agreed to continue and finalize this concept to become a common constitution. However, with the inclusion of proposals on human rights and democracy, at the twelfth Asean Summit in 2007, differences of opinion between Asean member countries began to occur.

Indonesia's steps in responding to the post-coup event can be interpreted as steps not to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries but rather to the continuation of regional closeness and strength that does not reduce Indonesia's domestic interests towards Thailand, as conveyed by the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs who saw an event that occurred in Thailand is a worrisome event by looking at developments after the coup, Indonesia as a country that upholds democracy in regional politics therefore sees the need for steps that are quite close in following developments in Thailand. After the coup, it is hoped that the post-coup government can take democratic policies in dealing with the Thai political crisis so that it can be in the best interests of the Thai people themselves. Accountability from domestic politicians in Thailand is highly expected because the political elites in the land of the white elephant have an important role in political stability whose orientation does not divide the people into two opposing camps which in the end is not productive through competition but is

counterproductive which results in new violence without getting a good solution for the benefit of the Thai people.

An analysis can be a valuable fruit in political developments in Indonesia, the events that occurred in Thailand can be a reference that produces a valuable lesson on how the effects and impacts of the coup on Indonesia, especially politics. The crisis that occurred in Thailand was the result of the accumulation of distrust and disappointment from both the Thai people and the political elites, especially the military, who in fact the commander of the armed forces at the time of the coup was a Muslim. The peaceful settlement that should have been pursued by the military was in contrast to the policies implemented by Thaksin in Southern Thailand. Then the rotation of leadership that did not run regularly in the military was also a factor that influenced the occurrence of the coup.

For Indonesia to have mutual interests with Thailand and this relationship is the seriousness of both parties, it can be seen that the role of Indonesia's foreign policy can be a pressure that can be suppressed subtly without damaging relations between the two countries. the Thai government's commitment to restore democracy through drafting a constitution, holding elections and restoring minor rights and immediately revoking the emergency situation in Thailand.

From an economic and political perspective, it shows that Indonesia and Thailand are partners who work together in building mutually beneficial interests on both sides in addition to other sectors. Indonesia builds a paradigm of international relations based on peace and social justice which will lead to the welfare of the Indonesian people. Regional politics which are always changing according to the times have made Indonesia carry out various foreign policy maneuvers that cannot be separated from the basic corridors of diplomacy, national interests remain an interest that must be protected in accordance with the 1945 Constitution.

CONCLUSION

Based on the description above, the conclusions that can be drawn are as follows:

1. Free and Active Foreign Policy is a foreign policy which is essentially not a neutral policy, but a foreign policy that is free to determine attitudes and policies towards international problems and does not bind itself a priori to one world power actively in resolving conflicts, disputes and other world problems, for the sake of realizing a world order based on freedom, eternal peace and social justice. What is meant by "devoted to the "national interest" is a foreign policy carried out to support the realization of national goals as stated in the Preamble to the 1945 constitution.
2. The events of the Thai Military Coup that occurred repeatedly were dissatisfaction and distrust of the Thai people to one of the rulers and conflicts between elites also affected this, and the military was used as the executor of the implementation because the military was considered a pioneer of revolutionary modernization.
3. The stability of the ASEAN region is strongly influenced by its member countries, especially countries that have good economic and political strength. Meanwhile, political stability in Thailand means stability for the region, both regionally and internationally. The importance of good relations between countries in the region to create a productive foreign policy that can help complex problems. The phenomenon that occurs in Thailand intersects with what has been ratified in the ASEAN charter, Indonesia, which has an important role in the Southeast Asia region, responds to this situation in the form of foreign policy requested or not by the countries concerned.
4. The impact of Indonesia's foreign policy on Thailand for Indonesia's own interests, namely:
 - a. Maintaining ASEAN cohesiveness has implications for regional political and economic progress.
 - b. Indonesia as a barometer of democracy in Southeast Asian countries.
 - c. Strengthening relations in the economic field, especially those oriented towards investment and job creation in both countries.

- d. The establishment of international trust in Indonesia in implementing an effective and peaceful foreign policy that does not interfere too much with the internal affairs of other countries.

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