

CONFLICT RESOLUTION PATTERNS WITH A MULTITRACK DIPLOMACY APPROACH (STUDY OF THE ROLE OF THE INDONESIAN MILITARY IN CONFLICT OF ASEAN COUNTRIES)

Rodon Pedrason

Faculty of Defense Strategy, The Republic of Indonesia Defense University
The area of the Indonesia Peace and Security Center (IPSC) Sentul, Bogor,
West Java, Indonesia, rodonpedrason65@gmail.com

Abstract

This article discusses the ASEAN political-security community (APSC), which was created to accelerate political-security cooperation in Southeast Asia and promote peace among ASEAN member countries. Both parties must quickly use diplomacy to resolve the situation. Diplomacy, in the common perspective, is an attempt to represent the country of origin to negotiate or otherwise advance the interests of conflicting countries. Indonesia actively promotes regional harmony. Regionally, bilaterally. At Yangon, Myanmar's capital, the ASEAN forum is discussing the Rakhine issue with Indonesia's Minister of Foreign Affairs. This research suggests that Track One, the government's active role, and multi-multi other tracks, civil society in Indonesia voices concern for incidents in Rakhine, and Indonesia maintains security stability by sending humanitarian access for Rakhine residents with National assistance distributed by the Indonesian military with automation can reduce conflict. The ASEAN forum is discussing the Rakhine issue in Yangon, Myanmar's capital, thanks to Indonesia's Foreign Minister. With Track One, the government's active role, and multi-multi other tracks, civil society in Indonesia voices concern for incidents in Rakhine, and Indonesia maintains security stability by sending humanitarian access for Rakhine residents with national assistance distributed by the Indonesian military with automation to reduce conflict. The ASEAN forum is discussing Rakhine in Yangon, Myanmar's capital, with the help of Indonesia's Minister of Foreign Affairs. With Track One, the government's active role, and multi-multi other tracks, civil society in Indonesia voices concern for incidents in Rakhine, and Indonesia maintains security stability by sending humanitarian access for Rakhine residents with national assistance distributed by the Indonesian military with automation to reduce conflict.

Keywords: MultiTrack Diplomacy, ASEAN Conflict.

Introduction

ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) is an organization based in the Southeast Asian region which was born on August 8, 1967 in Bangkok, Thailand to increase in cooperation in relations between countries in the world, especially ASEAN countries for the realization of the welfare of members of the Southeast Asian region with the ratification in the form of the Bangkok Declaration regulated by the five leading countries in Southeast Asia (founding nations), namely: Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Singapore (Acharya, Amitav. (2001). So that now ASEAN has grown its membership to ten countries consisting of five countries that founded and new members of five countries joined. The five countries that joined as new members were Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam, Cambodia and Brunei Darussalam. ASEAN has a noble goal for the order and welfare of its members so that the territorial stability of Southeast Asia. When it was founded in 1967, the organization has become an internationally recognized international organization that succeeded in compiling the ASEAN Charter (ASEAN Charter) which was completed in 2003.

The signing of the charter was carried out at the 13th ASEAN Summit (High Level Conference) held in Singapore on 20 November 2007 which was ratified by the ten ASEAN member leaders, namely Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong (Singapore), Prime Minister Nguyen Tan Dung (Vietnam), Prime Minister Surayud Chulanot (Thailand), President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo (Philippines), Prime Minister Thein Sein (Myanmar), Prime Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi (Malaysia), Prime Minister Bouasone Bouphavand (Laos), President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (Indonesia), Prime Minister Hun Sen (Cambodia), and Sultan Hasanah Bolkiah (Brunei Darussalam). And previously conferences or other agreements were carried out by the ten ASEAN countries such as the ASEAN Vision 2020 which was signed in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia by all ASEAN members. Which makes ASEAN have a vision to carry out regional unity to create a leading vision for a forward outlook for the future, a safe and stable, prosperous environment that is included in the ASEAN Vision. With the movement supported by the ASEAN Vision, the beginnings of the formation of a community in ASEAN (ASEAN COMMUNITY) emerged. In the ASEAN community as a forum to strengthen ASEAN integrity relations. One of them is the pillar that has been built, namely the pillar of the ASEAN political-security community which has increased cooperation in the political-security sector for the integrity of security and peace in the Southeast Asian region. Which makes ASEAN have a vision to carry out regional unity to create a leading vision for a forward outlook for the future, a safe and stable, prosperous environment that is included in the ASEAN Vision. With the movement supported by the ASEAN Vision, the beginnings of the formation of a community in ASEAN (ASEAN COMMUNITY) emerged.

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Within the community of ASEAN, as a venue for enhancing the integrity relations within ASEAN. One of these is the pillar that has been constructed, which is the ASEAN political-security community. This community has enhanced collaboration in the political-security sector for the purpose of maintaining the region's integrity of security and peace. Because of this, ASEAN has become the vision to carry out regional unity in order to create a leading vision for a forward outlook for the future. The ASEAN Vision includes a safe and stable, prosperous environment, and with the movement supported by the ASEAN Vision, the beginnings of the formation of a community in ASEAN (ASEAN COMMUNITY) emerged.

In both the region as a whole and the democratic system that operates there in the Southeast Asian region ASEAN Political-Security Community (ASEAN Political-Security Community/APSC), which was formed to achieve goals in accelerating political-security cooperation in the Southeast Asian region and producing peace among ASEAN member countries. Cooperation or continuous relations in the field of politics and security in ASEAN, specifically the ASEAN Political-Security Community (ASEAN Political-Security Community/APSC). The APSC plays a significant part in the maintenance of peace in the

region. Within the context of the spectrum of political and security relations, APSC is a driving force. Because it is an instrument in maintaining regional security stability, the presence of the ASEAN Permanent Security Council (APSC) in the pillars of the ASEAN community is the most fundamental and significant part. It is anticipated that the APSC, in its role as coordinator of ASEAN countries, will provide the solution to the global concerns and threats that are present in the region. On the other hand, in terms of its applicability to conflicts that take place in ASEAN countries, there are still barriers in the way of resolving internal and foreign conflicts in ASEAN countries. A country needs to play an essential role as a mediator if it is going to help ASEAN countries address their conflict problems. ASEAN countries are neighboring countries that share cultural similarities and the same aspirations, therefore resolving conflicts between them might be difficult. For instance, the Indonesian state has played a role in lowering the level of violence between ASEAN countries by employing the military in the role of a mediator, which was brought about by the interests of ASEAN countries for the security of other ASEAN countries. This Paper is important to discuss because the problem in the ASEAN region is the occurrence of conflicts that still need to be resolved or handled properly. As the host of the first ASEAN Summit, the founder of ASEAN, and as the initiator of ASEAN security, Indonesia has the potential for diplomacy to become a country that encourages conflict resolution within ASEAN countries. This research intends to identify this function, which creates the idea that Indonesia as the host is a driving force for conflict resolution in ASEAN countries. The alignment of ASEAN member countries can be seen in their ability to maintain security and stability together and to take part in ASEAN member countries experiencing conflict when these countries cannot control their country situation. This pretext must be an incentive for other member countries to provide an influential role to help stabilize the ASEAN states that are currently in conflict. The role of the military is the main topic of discussion for Indonesia as the host country and the ASEAN founding countries, which must move actively to deliver diplomacy to member countries facing complex conflicts. The mediating state is a solution to provide a solution to a problem, leading to democratic matters, deliberations, or conferences to resolve conflicts by consensus. So that extreme paths such as armed confrontation can be avoided to minimize casualties that will disrupt the norms in the charter of human rights. The military's role here is to stabilize conflict areas directly and intensively, not to carry out confrontations or use weapons in security matters. The military's role is tested to provide stability without any armed contact. Strengthening in defence is the leading reference so that the military does not make a negative view in a conflict.

In writing this journal, the objective of this study is (1) How is the analysis of the role of the Indonesian military in conflict resolution patterns using the concept of multitrack diplomacy within the scope of ASEAN country conflicts? (2) What is the ideal construction of a multitrack diplomacy approach with a military approach in ASEAN? With the drafting of the title Patterns of Conflict Resolution Using a Multitrack Diplomacy Approach (Study of the Role of the Indonesian Military in the Conflicts of ASEAN Countries), it is hoped that the author will provide insight into knowledge about conflict resolution that can lead to general peace and security in all regions of the world and especially Southeast Asia. Regional security and stability of ASEAN countries is a shared responsibility to create a peaceful region (Triwahyuni, D. 2010).

Literature review

Multitrack Diplomacy Approach

As the effort carried out by both parties or parties that are experiencing conflict is to immediately carry out diplomacy to resolve the problem at hand. Diplomacy according to the general view is an attempt that has a function of representation, namely representing the country of origin in order to carry out agreements or negotiations or other matters in order to expedite the interests of countries in conflict. It contains the process of agreement or negotiation with the country related to problems that materialize in the country of origin. And listed the principle or principle of protecting the political needs and needs of the people of a country of origin. In multitrack diplomacy or known as multipillar diplomacy, it is a way of diplomacy that deals with many actors.

The definition of multitrack diplomacy according to the Institute of Multi-Track Diplomacy (IMTD) ialah a flexible conceptual effort that is used to observe the process of creating international peace and security as a flowing sequence of life. It can be observed from the integrated network of activities, organizations, communities, individuals, which are practiced together for the common goal of a peaceful world environment. Which was initiated in two paradigms namely; Track One is a pattern of formal diplomacy from the government, in negotiations and communication through the government directly and carried out between governments. Track Two is the opposite pattern, where the relationships that are connected tend not to be observed formally and much of the intervention is manifested by pressure from non-state actors.(Bishoyi, S. (2011).

The principle of multi-track diplomacy consists of nine tracks of diplomacy which is meant by a combination of various diplomacy actors, namely Track One: Government/Government, Track Two: Professional/Non-Government or parties who are solid in their fields/competent private parties, Track Three: Business/Business , Track Four : Private Citizen/Civil Society, Track Five : Education, Training, and Research/ Education, Training, Research, Track Six : Activism/Activist, Track Seven : Religion/Religion, Track Eight : Funding/Funding Economy, Track Nine : Media and Communications/ Media Telecommunications then it is easy to observe the capability of a flexible and complete peace system. The discussion about the purpose of Multi-Track is as follows:

a)Track One (Government): the first step in diplomacy is being taken by the government, or the success of conflict resolution through diplomacy. This means that policy formulation and peace building are carried out through a process of formal diplomacy through official parts of the government.

b)Track Two (Private Party): namely non-governmental parties or professional parties, capable of producing peace through conflict provisions. This is a moment for professional parties to analyze, resolve, prevent, and prepare accommodation for conflicts in the realm of communication, negotiation, understanding, and building good relations in dealing with problems in mutual cooperation, by diplomacy actors, not by the state. .

c)Track Three (Business): Business or manifestation of peace through trade routes. Business can engage in potential and actual roles to make peace through economics, international understanding and friendship, official information channels, and appreciation of various activities for peace. Mutual cooperation in terms of the economy between countries or regions is able to keep conflicts away.

d) diplomacy, private voluntary organizations, exchange programs, the existence of NGOs and various interest organizations.

e)Track Five (Education, Training, and Research): education and training or research, namely creating peace through learning. Therefore, there are three knowledge studied in it, namely research that interacts with educational service units (universities, schools), various research, study programs, and analysis. With this, the community or the next generation will be provided with knowledge about simple conflict resolution down to the most complex point. From here the younger generation understands the importance of peace and the importance of preventing conflict.

f)Track Six (Activities): the activity of realizing peace is through advocacy with more emphasis on peace and environmental activities on human rights problems, economic and social justice, as well as

advocacy relations that have interactions in policies taken by the government. These activities can be actualized in regulations, education, protest actions, support, and advocacy itself.

g)Track Seven (Religion): religion as a manifestation of norms for peace between groups or groups through belief. Where spiritual practitioners fully support peace for human welfare. And an understanding of conflict can be resolved through the path of peace. The path is the path of the most secure and serene. With the slogan anti-violence and a place that is considered sacred and can provide protection for someone.

h)Track Eight (Economy/Funding): embodiment through funding by providing assets. This relates to the funding community that is capable of providing funding facilities or means for various activities carried out by other channels.

i)Track Nine (Communication Media): media and communication is the embodiment of peace by way of information. All parties have the right to voice their opinions in print media as well as internet media and social media. Because the media can be an educational arena, it can change the situation when public opinion has been framed(Jackson, Robert. & Sorensen, George (Ed.). 2007).

The Role of Indonesian Defense

Indonesia in the decade of independence there was still a high dependence on foreign countries for the field of defense technology. That way, in the preparation of long-term defense development plans it will be difficult to be certain. A close link to foreign products will have an impact that is vulnerable to political factors, namely embargoes and restrictions. Another problem that arises is caused by the independence of the defense industry which has not yet been realized resulting in weaknesses in the readiness and prevention expertise possessed by the Indonesian State. In the political sphere, this atmosphere will make Indonesia sensitive to foreign policy pressures. which can create opportunities to be affected by embargoes or restrictions on certain equipment that reduces the maintenance and construction of defense facilities or facilities. Self-sufficiency in the development and procurement of defense facilities is absolutely or absolutely realized that it is impossible to implement (Neuman, Stephanie G. 2010).. Moreover, there is no country or industrial institution in the world that relies 100% on its own expertise, there must be links from other countries or other defense industries. When an independent Indonesian (defense industry) exists, its influence will certainly be recognized in the provision of an effective defense. Industrial empowerment that is strategically oriented to the interests of national defense is not connected with an arms race, this

is only to realize independence in the production or procurement of state defense facilities to maintain regional stability and the integrity of the Indonesian state.

Development Indonesia's national-level defense industry is the main or vital thing in the effort to meet the needs for defense facilities that can be operationalized optimally in the provision of defense in the Southeast Asian region. The need for defense facilities that rely on foreign production will raise problems and affect the expertise and readiness of the security forces in carrying out operational tasks in the coming period. In response to this condition, the use of the national defense industry is urgently needed. However, the actual embodiment of Indhan cannot be carried out by the defense sector which is only one party, without relations from other sectors. The empowerment of national-based industries for defense development requires cooperation between the 3 pillars of Indhan,

Cooperation Policy

Policy is something the government chooses to do or not to do. The policy has a process from start to finish from policy systematics including 6 stages as follows:

1. Introduction of policy problems (Introduction of policy problems). The introduction of policy issues can be carried out through the introduction of demands for government steps
2. A series of agendas (Agenda setting) A series of agendas are activities that focus attention on the mass media and the public government on what provisions will be determined for certain public problems.
3. Policy formulation (Policy formulation) Formulation is a policy formulation through initiatives and preparation of policy proposals through policy planning institutions, government bureaucracy, interest groups, legislative bodies, and the president.
4. Policy confirmation (Legitimizing of policies) Policy confirmation through political behavior such as by presidential pressure groups, congress, and political parties.
5. Policy implementation (Policy implementation) Policy implementation is implemented through public budgets, organized executive agency activities, and bureaucracy.
6. Policy evaluation (Policy evaluation) Policy evaluation is carried out by government organizations themselves, the public, the press, and consultants outside the scope of government (AT Kearney : 2011).



Figure 1: Policy Map

(1) strengthening or structuring a common policy agenda (agenda setting); (2) policy formulation, with the calculation of determining what possible cooperation policies will be taken to be used in solving problems through forecasting steps (the influence of each possible policy is ascertained); (3) adopting policies, ensuring policy choices through the encouragement of the legislature and executive, which previously carried out recommendation steps or policy proposals; (4) Application of policies, hierarchy where the policies that have been appointed are carried out by certain institutions or administrative units with budgetary and resource directions to encourage smooth implementation. In this step, the policy monitoring process is carried out; (5) policy assessment is a step to carry out an assessment of policies or policies that have been implemented (Chesbrough, H, 2006).

Definition of ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations)

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The signing of the charter was carried out at the 13th ASEAN Summit (High Level Conference) held in Singapore on 20 November 2007 which was ratified by the ten ASEAN member leaders, namely Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong (Singapore), Prime Minister Nguyen Tan Dung (Vietnam), Prime Minister Surayud Chulanot (Thailand), President Gloria Maccapagal Arroyo (Philippines), Prime Minister Thein Sein (Myanmar), Prime Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi

(Malaysia), Prime Minister Bouasone Bouphavand (Laos), President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (Indonesia), Prime Minister Hun Sen (Cambodia), and Sultan Hasanah Bolkihah (Brunei Darussalam). And previously conferences or other agreements were carried out by the ten ASEAN countries such as the ASEAN Vision 2020 which was signed in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia by all ASEAN members. Which makes ASEAN have a vision to carry out regional unity to create a leading vision for a forward outlook for the future, a safe and stable, prosperous environment that is included in the ASEAN Vision. With the movement supported by the ASEAN Vision, the beginnings of the formation of a community in ASEAN (ASEAN COMMUNITY) emerged. In its history, ASEAN has had goals that must be achieved by each of its members, namely: 1) Increasing the pace of economic growth, high levels of social and cultural development in the region to become an advanced identity, with cooperative efforts and a spirit of togetherness to strengthen the foundation of a peaceful and Southeast Asian nation citizen. prosperous. 2) Give importance to regional stability and peace with lawful and justice-bound paths in ties between nations in this region and adhere to the principles stipulated in the Charter of the United Nations. 3) Promotion of free and active cooperation and mutual cooperation in science, engineering, social, economics, and administration. 4) Mutual transfer of assistance in the form of research and training in the technical, professional, administrative and educational fields. 5) Work together more efficiently to expand the benefits of all fields, expand trade networks and research on issues in international commodities. Improving the standard of living for the people of ASEAN nations. 6) improvement in Southeast Asian studies.

The principles adopted by the ASEAN countries have developed the basic principles in the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in SouthEast Asia (TAC) 1976: 1) Mutual respect in sovereignty, equality, independence, national identity and territorial integrity of ASEAN member countries. 2) The right to carry out state functions is carried out without external interference, coercion and subversion. 3) Do not interfere in the internal affairs of ASEAN countries. 4) In matters of disputes and differences held in a peaceful manner. 5) Simultaneously reject the use of violence in handling a problem. 6) Solid cooperation among ASEAN countries.

Research methodology

The method used in writing this journal is the literature review method through sources related to the discussion, for example, international journals, national journals, internet media, articles, books, etc. In writing, the literature review method has several stages or steps. Based on Polit & Hungler in Carnwell (2001), the process is divided into five parts, namely (1) defining the scope of the main

ideas to be reviewed, (2) identifying and researching substantial sources, (3) reviewing literacy, (4) copying the results of the review, and (5) linking literacy on studies and research to be carried out. In addition, it can be linked to review steps such as: (1) selecting themes to be reviewed, (2) selecting and searching for articles or literacy materials that are relevant or appropriate, (3) carrying out analysis and dissemination of literature and, (4) grouping review writing (Smith, L, Anthony, 2003). The outcome of the literature review is depth discussion about the importance of Cooperation or continuous relations in the field of politics and security in ASEAN, namely the ASEAN political-security community (ASEAN Political-Security Community/APSC), which was formed to achieve goals in accelerating political-security Cooperation in the Southeast Asian region and producing peace among ASEAN member countries with the explain about The Role of the Indonesian Military in Patterns of Conflict Resolution Using the Multitrack Diplomacy Concept in the Conflict of ASEAN Countries and The Ideal Construction of a Diplomatic Multitrack Approach with a Military Approach in ASEAN.

Discussion

The Role of the Indonesian Military in Patterns of Conflict Resolution Using the Multitrack Diplomacy Concept in the Conflict of ASEAN Countries

Throughout its existence, ASEAN has aimed to help its member states accomplish the following: 1) Accelerating economic growth, achieving high levels of social and cultural development in the region to become an advanced identity, working together in harmony to fortify the basis for a peaceful and Southeast Asian nation citizen. prosperous. 2) Prioritize lawful and just means of interacting with one another in the region, and abide by the values outlined in the United Nations Charter. The third goal is to encourage open communication and collaboration across disciplines, including science, technology, society, economy, and government. 4) Sharing knowledge and resources in the form of technical, professional, administrative, and instructional research and training 5. Collaborate more effectively to broaden the areas' benefits, develop trade networks, and investigate problems with international commodities. Raising living standards in ASEAN member states. six) a rise in the quality of research into Southeast Asia.

In the ASEAN community as a forum to strengthen ASEAN integrity relations. One of them is the pillar that has been built, namely the ASEAN political-security community, which has increased cooperation in the political-security sector for the integrity of security

and peace in the Southeast Asian region. This makes ASEAN the vision to carry out regional unity to create a leading vision for a forward outlook for the future, a safe and stable, prosperous environment included in the ASEAN Vision and with the movement supported by the ASEAN Vision, the beginnings of the formation of a community in ASEAN (ASEAN COMMUNITY) emerged.

In the region and the democratic system in the Southeast Asian region. Cooperation or continuous relations in the field of politics and security in ASEAN, namely the ASEAN political-security community (ASEAN Political-Security Community/APSC), which was formed to achieve goals in accelerating political-security cooperation in the Southeast Asian region and producing peace among ASEAN member countries. APSC has an important role in achieving regional peace. APSC is a driving force in the scope of political and security relations. The presence of the APSC in the pillars of the ASEAN community is the most core and important part because it is an instrument in regional security stability. The existence of APSC as coordinator of ASEAN countries is expected to be the answer to global challenges and threats in the region. However, in its application to conflicts that occur in ASEAN countries, there are still obstacles in resolving internal and external conflicts in ASEAN countries. Solving the conflict problems of ASEAN countries requires an important role from a country as a mediator to resolve conflicts within ASEAN countries as neighbouring countries with cultural closeness and the same goals. For example, the Indonesian state has contributed to reducing the conflict between ASEAN countries with the role of the military as a negotiator caused by the interests for the security of ASEAN countries.

When a conflict occurred in one of the ASEAN countries in 2016, namely the outbreak of conflict events in Rakhine State at that time, it became the spotlight of world countries and ASEAN member countries were no exception considering that conflicts still occurred within the ASEAN region. Indonesia has an active role in efforts to restore a conducive atmosphere in the region. Both regionally and bilaterally. With the diplomatic efforts of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, there are diplomatic efforts in the ASEAN forum to discuss the problem of Rakhine in the capital city of Myanmar, namely Yangon. With Track One, namely the government that plays an active role and multi-multi other tracks, there is support from civil society in Indonesia to voice concern for the incident in Rakhine,(Adian, M Firnas. (2003)..

This role was assigned to the Indonesian military to provide access to humanitarian assistance as a strategic role to create a conducive atmosphere without armed confrontation. Indonesia provides access to national conciliation and interfaith dialogue. Such as private agencies that help with humanitarian access with assistance with

daily logistical needs for Rakhine (Alunaza, H., & Toy, B.A. (2019). In resolving conflicts that have occurred in the ASEAN region, the Indonesian military played an active role in the UN peacekeeping force at the end of the Vietnam War in 1973-1974. Indonesia also facilitated peace in the Philippines between the local government and the Moro liberation movement. With the first Track One: the consolidation of the Philippine government which gives access to the Indonesian military that enters its territory. Track Two: With the private sector or other parties providing their analysis of the problem. Apart from that, Indonesia and its military are participating in the facts for a peaceful settlement and there will be no prolonged armed contact. active in quelling tensions and conciliating the Cambodian War in 1988.

The multitrack concept is taken with the unity of all parts of the tracks for solving problems faced by a country in ASEAN. When in the military working environment in the field, military diplomacy is carried out in the form of mutual cooperation or cooperative activities. Namely activities carried out by the military both in individuality and in the form of teams or operational units originating from countries in the Southeast Asian region in multilateral or bilateral forms. In a bilateral form, the Indonesian military cooperates with a neighboring country. Meanwhile, multilateral forms are activities carried out by the Indonesian military with a combination of several other countries. In multitrack diplomacy it is implemented with activities in the form of peace missions.

The Ideal Construction of a Diplomatic Multitrack Approach with a Military Approach in ASEAN

In the field of defense, ASEAN needs to cooperate by holding regular meetings through the ASEAN Defense Ministerial Meeting (ADMM) mechanism. ADMM was first held in 2006 by taking place in Kuala Lumpur. ADMM is a framework for holding dialogue and achieving cooperation in practical fields to deal with issues related to security both traditional and non-traditional in nature including issues of maritime security, disaster management and emergency response, peace operations, post-conflict peace-building, assistance humanitarian and cooperation in other fields.

For Indonesia, ADMM is a very effective mechanism in implementing defense diplomacy. This is related to the nature of the ADMM which is a multilateral forum that brings together countries in Southeast Asia and countries outside the region through the ADMM plus mechanism. Indonesia took advantage of the various constructive dialogues that were held to convey various defense policies related to Indonesia's response to good security dynamics In the application of multitrack diplomacy with a military approach in ASEAN with the

construction of the principles of interference and non-interference which are emphasized in the principles of ASEAN members. This is carried out to maintain the full sovereignty of a country without interference from other countries. However, the existence of the principle of non-interference becomes an obstacle for countries in the ASEAN region in their authority to have integrity in certain mechanisms in cases of ASEAN members. Indra, Erizon. (2014). So that the settlement of incidents in ASEAN membership is hampered and its implementation is poor. The presence of these principles is an obstacle for Indonesia to play an important role in the conflicts of ASEAN countries. Therefore, in order to realize the role of diplomacy to resolve a case, it is necessary to open up the party or country concerned which is experiencing concrete problems. The reality is that there is still no openness for ASEAN countries that are experiencing conflicts to be resolved through diplomacy carried out by other ASEAN countries. That way, it can only provide encouragement or monitoring of cases that are happening.

The military approach that can be applied in the ASEAN region is by means of consolidation, integration and comprehensive construction. The multi-track approach that can be implemented in the role of the military is to be a negotiator rather than an armed confrontation that will result in a prolonged conflict. What can be done is through the role of cooperation in the field of defense, holding the defense and security of the ASEAN region which is the shared responsibility of member countries. After the formation of the defense community in the ASEAN region, this has become a forum for ASEAN member countries to be able to resolve conflicts that cannot be resolved by themselves with the existence of this community, which can become an institutional reference that is universal, not personal in nature.

Constructional in strengthening the role of the military is the consolidation stage, the appreciation stage, and the actionization stage. In the consolidation stage, only a military diplomacy strategy is needed that upholds the stabilization of conflict areas. In the aspect of consolidation seen from the military's ability to influence the parties in conflict. Starting from an area prone to exploding conflict or a point that is vital for a conflict to occur. So that when the initial vital point of the conflict can be resolved, then the conflict will not spread to other areas. The military who carry out their duties in conflict do not anticipate the occurrence of armed confrontation. This needs to be the main reference in order to avoid victims from various parties. The consolidation phase can be carried out properly, followed by the appreciation stage, namely where giving awards when parties in conflict can reduce conflict-prone areas. After undergoing a party consolidation or military role, it is necessary to provide a stimulus or support for the parties in conflict to be able to stop the confrontation, even if temporarily. The military wants the conflicting parties to resolve conflicts or problems through

diplomacy, each of which becomes a delegate to solve problems through conferences or diplomacy. Of course, this is not easy for the military's role in gaining sympathy from the parties in conflict. In accordance with its role, the steps taken need to be calculated carefully and carefully. The ability of the Indonesian military in mastering the field of conflict must become a basic military competency because the military is not only equipped for combat but must be able to become the master of combat conditions without armed confrontation. Giving influence to countries or regions that are in conflict is through the parties to countries that are in conflict to collaborate in resolving conditions in conflict environments. As an example of the conflict between the Philippine government and the people of the southern part of the Philippines, whose population is predominantly Muslim. To anticipate a prolonged conflict that could cause casualties, the Indonesian side, with permission from the Philippine government, can help stabilize the conflict area. Giving influence to countries or regions that are in conflict is by means of parties to countries that are in conflict to collaborate in resolving conditions in conflict environments. As an example of the conflict between the Philippine government and the people of the southern part of the Philippines, whose population is predominantly Muslim. To anticipate a prolonged conflict that could cause casualties, the Indonesian side, with permission from the Philippine government, can help stabilize the conflict area. Giving influence to countries or regions that are in conflict is by means of parties to countries that are in conflict to collaborate in resolving conditions in conflict environments. As an example of the conflict between the Philippine government and the people of the southern part of the Philippines, whose population is predominantly Muslim. To anticipate a prolonged conflict that could cause casualties, the Indonesian side, with permission from the Philippine government, can help stabilize the conflict area.

The role of the military in this case is not to fight one of the parties to the conflict. But to neutralize, master the conditions, maintain security and order. So when there will be points that will trigger a conflict, the role of the Indonesian military must be swift to prevent this from happening into a widespread conflict. The multitrack role can be seen from the role of the military which can be what is needed. In addition to maintaining regional security and order, the role of the military can also provide an understanding to parties in conflict to provide a way out of the conflict. The success of the military's role can be calculated from the decrease in the number of conflicts that become the domain of duty.

Because nowadays the real role of the military is not to attack but to defend. The purpose of defense is to prevent attack. It is necessary to

create overall stability for ASEAN members. Mutual concern with the situational circumstances of member countries. Because the level of conflict is separately calculated from the level of security stability that has penetrated the nation. This needs to be the concern of ASEAN members. So that before other countries give influence to conflicts in ASEAN member countries. Granting access to order and security stability needs to be carried out by fellow ASEAN members. This aims to prevent the integrity of other countries that will threaten stability in ASEAN.

Thus, the experience that can be learned is that what has happened should not be repeated. To prevent this from happening again, ASEAN countries that are currently in conflict must provide first access to other ASEAN countries. The strength of the role of diplomacy must always be the main capital in resolving conflicts. In fact, the conflict itself arises because of a lack of understanding from the two conflicting parties, when you have reached an agreement on an issue, an agreement can immediately occur which will not cause division and develop into conflict. The thing that needs to be improved from ASEAN member countries is the need for solid communication between ASEAN member countries.

Conclusion

In the conclusions that can be drawn from this writing can be understood about Cooperation or continuous relations in the field of politics and security in ASEAN, namely the ASEAN political-security community (Asean Political Security Community/APSC) which was formed to achieve goals in accelerating political-security cooperation in the Southeast Asian region and producing peace among ASEAN member countries . As the effort carried out by both parties or parties that are experiencing conflict is to immediately carry out diplomacy to resolve the problem at hand. Diplomacy according to the general view is a business that has a function for representation,

Indonesia has an active role in efforts to restore a conducive atmosphere in the region. Both regionally and bilaterally. With the diplomatic efforts of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, there are diplomatic efforts in the ASEAN forum to discuss the problem of Rakhine in the capital city of Myanmar, namely Yangon. With Track One, namely the government which plays an active role and multi-multi other tracks, there is support from civil society in Indonesia to voice concern for incidents in Rakhine, besides that Indonesia maintains security stability by sending humanitarian access for Rakhine residents with National assistance distributed by the Indonesian military with automation can reduce conditions of conflict that are heating up.

To prevent this from happening again, ASEAN countries that are currently in conflict must provide first access to other ASEAN countries. The strength of the role of diplomacy must always be the main capital in resolving conflicts. Actually the conflict itself arises because of a lack of understanding from both parties in conflict, when you have reached an agreement on an issue, an agreement can immediately occur which will not cause division and develop into conflict.

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