

4th International Conference on Government and Politics

29-30 March 2018
Command
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Editors

Kittisak Jermsittiparsert
Attapol Kuanliang
Sukanya Buranadechachai

PROCEEDINGS



Proceedings

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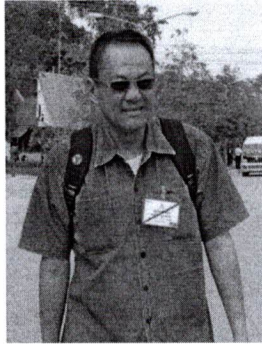
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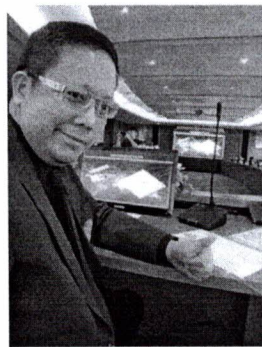
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Conference Schedule

4th International Conference Government and Politics

29-30 March 2018

Command and General Staff College, Bangkok, Thailand

29 March 2018

13.00 - 16.00 Registration

30 March 2018

09.00 - 10.00 Registration

10.00 - 12.00 Poster Session

- Session Chair: *Assistant Professor Dr. Thanaporn Sriyakul*
Mahanakorn University of Technology, Thailand
- Paper I:** Locke on War and Reconciliation
Presented by *Ethan Putterman*
- Paper II:** Impact of the Electoral Laws on the Integrity of Nigerian Elections
Presented by *Adejumo Abdulhakeem*
- Paper III:** Local Government Reforms in India and Thailand: A Comparative Study
Presented by *P Maduraiveeran*
- Paper IV:** A Comparative Study of Women Empowerment Policies in India and Thailand
Presented by *Gayathri C A & K Chithra Devi*
- Paper V:** The Confidence of the Public towards the Criminal Justice in Thailand: A Case Study of People in Saphan Sung District, Bangkok
Presented by *Naratchakrit Jityardsuwan, Seksan Khruakham & Jomdet Trimek*

12.00 - 12.20 Open Ceremony

- Welcome Remark by *Dr. Aurathai Phongchiewboon*
Political Science Association of Kasetsart University, Thailand
- Opening Remark by *Assistant Professor Dr. Srirath Gohwong*
Kasetsart University, Thailand

12.20 - 16.20 Concurrent Session: Session I

- Session Chair: *Assistant Professor Dr. Srirath Gohwong*
Kasetsart University, Thailand
- Paper I:** Sino-Myanmar Relations after the Political Reform in Myanmar
Presented by *M Lin Ra*
- Paper II:** The Handling of Terrorism in Developing Countries: Confidence Building Democracy on Government in Southeast Asia (Indonesia and Philippines)
Presented by *Geraldi Talehata, Wa Ode Siti Rahmawati Purnama & Hangga Fathana*

- Paper III:** Human Rights Issue in Disaster Management: Lesson from Gorkha Earthquake 2015
Presented by *Suraj Paudel & Rochak Regmi*
- Paper IV:** To Examine the Prevalence Situation of Sexual Violence against Children in Zanzibar-Tanzania
Presented by *Abdalla Zubeir Marzuk*
- Paper V:** Impact of Informal Cross Border Trade to the Economy, the Case Study of Tanzania
Presented by *Angelina Stephen Bwana & Witchayanee Ocha*
- Paper VI:** The Influence of Indonesian Migrant Workers Moratorium Policy towards Indonesia – Saudi Arabia Relations: Rational Actor Model Theory
Presented by *Rhodatul Aisy Fentyum Nisa, Vioni Elma Putri & Enggar Herdianto*
- Paper VII:** The Key Elements of Horror Films: Comparative Study between Thailand and China
Presented by *Zheyu Li & Boonlert Supahiloke*
- Paper VIII:** The Internet and Agenda Setting: The Interplay among Chinese Social Media, Online Forum, and Chinese Mainstream News Media Regarding Thailand Tourism Issues
Presented by *Ying Li & Boonlert Supadhiloke*
- Paper IX:** Arbitration as a Choice to Solve a Country's Government versus Private Investors Disputes: An Overview within the Emirati Law
Presented by *Bakr A. F. Al-Serhan*
- Paper X:** An Assessment of Law Enforcement on the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act 2008
Presented by *Kittanathat Lerwongrat*
- Paper XI:** Problems and Threats Prosecution of Trafficking in Persons
Presented by *Kittanathat Lerwongrat*
- Paper XII:** Non-Traditional Threats: Old Wine, New Bottles
Presented by *Parada Chainikom & Nattawut Suthiprapa*
- Paper XIII:** Developing a Level of Public Participation in Farmer Development's Sector of the Land Reform Office Area in Sakonnakhon Province
Presented by *Prakayrung Saisud*
- Paper XIV:** Work Motivation of Inquiry Official at Samutprakan Provincial Police
Presented by *Threetep Sukson*
- Paper XV:** Knowledge and Understanding of Enrollment according to Kasetsart University's Regulation on Undergraduate Studies, 2006 of Undergraduate Students of Kasetsart University
Presented by *Srirath Gohwong, Montira Liawtrakool, Patcharanan Rungcharoen, Kulisara Norrasan et al.*
- Paper XVI:** In-class Smartphone Usage Behaviors among Undergraduate Students of Kasetsart University
Presented by *Srirath Gohwong, Kanyapak Senangam, Pariyachat Patthanapanich, Jantakarn Butrkhieo et al.*

Paper XVII: The Opinions towards PromptPay of Undergraduate Students of Kasetsart University

Presented by *Srirath Gohwong, Phatthiya Kerdsuk, Supitsara Kingkaew, Thitapa Janprasit et al.*

Paper XVIII: The Opinions towards Cryptocurrency of Undergraduate Students of Kasetsart University

Presented by *Srirath Gohwong, Nattaya Tinsom, Phannaphat Burapajeattana, Kanyanan Suanpiam et al.*

16.20 - 16.30 Close and Best Paper Award Ceremony

- Closing Remark by *Dr. Aurathai Phongchiewboon*
Political Science Association of Kasersart University

Note

- 1) Participants can also register at any time during the conference.
- 2) Devices provided by the conference organizer: laptop, projector and screen
- 3) Power point or PDF files shall be copied to the conference computer at the beginning of each session
- 4) Duration of each presentation (tentatively): about 15 minutes of presentation, 3 minutes of Q&A
- 5) One best paper will be selected from each oral session. The certificate will be for the best.

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Non-Traditional Threats: Old Wine, New Bottles

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Abstract

The non-traditional threat concept is the one that developed during post cold war meaning threats which differed from former ones in various areas. The traditional threat which mainly focus on military emphasized on humanity threat which is deemed to be resulting insecurity both to state and individuals. Furthermore, the threat is not just limited to one state but transnational with more various types and intensity as well. However since such concept had extended its content covering almost dimension of security while the destination is still the same, so the concept is not quite powerful in application. As a result, this concept of non-traditional threat might be deemed as just a new way toward the same objective or just old whiskey in new bottles

Keywords: Threat, State Security, Non-Traditional Threat, Human Security

History of National Security

Notion of security has been studied through viewpoint of human existence and through social and natural processes and activities differing from evolutionary viewpoint in various dimensions. Security is implanted in biological mechanism that organism trended to survive. It's organism adaptation to environmental threat, so in term of biological stance security is a fundamental and primary condition for organism basic functions such as eating and reproduction. (Lowenhard, 1991, referred in Grizold, 1994: 39) Therefore security is a development-promoting factor relating to human conscious activity as to create secure condition. In other words security might be defined as human conscious endeavor in creating secure condition through appropriate social activity in the system. (Grizold, 1994: 39) So certainly security principle is one of social inner elements which as a huge social, state should also has to have this element as well. The interesting issue is "What those security elements within state look like

State security or National security concept first appeared in the work of James Madison (1751-1836 A.D.); an American diplomat, political theorist and 4th American president. While more recent writings than Madison's is the concept in Walter Lippman's work "US Foreign Policy" published in 1943 A.D. which deemed that security exists whenever state has security up to non-threatening level that could make the nation lose its core values. (Lippman, 1943: 53) Nevertheless national security concept had no dominant place in academic world until World War 2 period which emphasized on military affair, military policy and international policy (Miletic, 1978, referred in Grizold, 1994: 40) according to global political environment at the time. Later, post WW2 modern states' national security policy which led to international security became "balance of power" which its core principle is aiming for autonomy of states under unfriendly international environment or even animosity through power-restriction of other states. (Grizold, 1994: 42) Until initiation of Cold War era which both national and international threat are nuclear war between America and Soviet

Russia (Krahmann, 2005: 4) While security study were mostly focused on military diplomacy which is considered as an security issue if there's military involved while it's considered to be an idealism issue which only focus on economics and internal affair than international security issue if there's no involvement of military. (low politics) (Baldwin, 1997: 9) Therefore national in this period emphasized on international politics and military

As previous notion, Vojin Dimitrijevic had summarized in his work "The Concept of Security in International Relations" into 5 key elements of national security as followings: (Dimitrijevic, 1978: 11, referred in Grizold, 1994)

- 1) has a warranty for state survival as a political community making state existence secure while citizen are able to physically survived. (not imply any specified state existence)
- 2) territorial integrity for unity as state fundamental rights.
- 3) maintain political freedom which is deemed to be one of characters for acceptance as a state in international sphere
- 4) bring quality of life.
- 5) implant "crucial state benefit" in national security.

However the controversies among these descriptions of security are viewpoints stating that this concept described an ideal condition and defined security by cutting out some elements (the absence of certain elements) similar to giving definition of health which defined generally as a disease-free condition. (the absence of disease) (Grizold, 1994: 39)

Human as a Security Target

Nevertheless, there were changing concepts of security during post-cold war period (Krahmann, 2005: 5-7); after the fall of Berlin wall in November 1989 and the end of Warsaw Pact (threat like nuclear war also disappeared that should bring unprecedented security, instead, each state has to face lots of security threats including terrorisms, speedy increasing extremely powerful destructive weapons, civil wars and ethnics conflicts.) Since the cold war end didn't lead to termination of nuclear weapons of powerful nations but only disarmed them. Therefore in 2013, U.S.A and Russia still possessed around 7-8 thousands nuclear warheads, plus the possibility and intensity of terrorism also increased while powerful destructive weapons and small arms were more easier to provide. During 1990s there were 47 conflicts areas arisen out of 49 areas which mostly were civil wars with small arms or light arms. But the number of those casualties were not comparable to those who died from aids deceases. From 1960-2001 A.D. terrorism killed 4,548 people while aids generated over 2 millions deceased people in 1999 and up to 3 millions in 2003. That made geological unlimited decease-threat a spread threat with increasing possibility.

The varied world situation mentioned above brought Christopher Daase (2010: 23) to suggest that during recent 50 years the changing security culture was partly resulted from secularization process but the main issue is from de-nationalization both politically and socially including transnationalization. And all were accidentally matters from liberation of social from state so Daase concluded that the expansion of the security concept happened in 4 dimensions as follow: (Daase, 2010: 26-34)

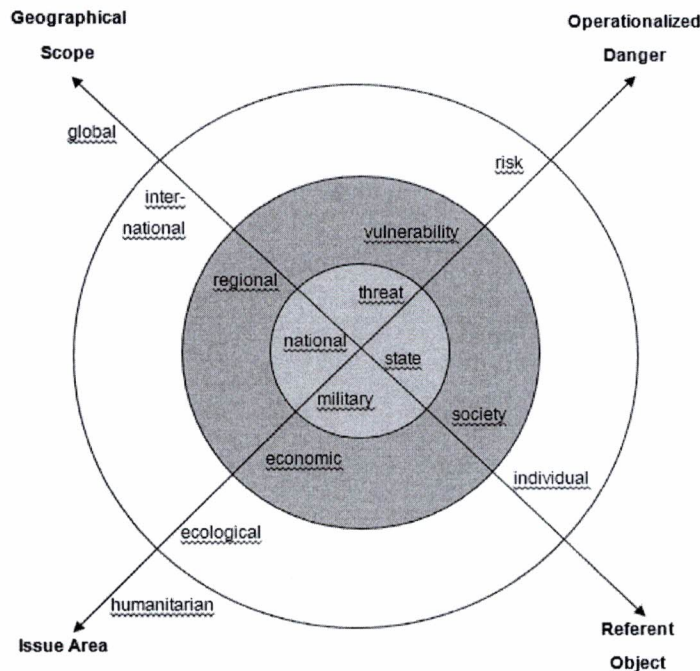


Figure 1 The expansion of the security concept happened in 4 dimensions as follow
Source: Daase (2010: 26-34)

The conclusion of Daase indicated that the security concept which extended dimensionally are overlapped but the decisive point of non-traditional threat is strategies being used for reducing international risks as to prevent threat or proactively reduce vulnerability of the issues. (Daase, 2010: 34) However Daase didn't state clearly that non-traditional threat is new but instead he pointed out that non-traditional threat resulted from the expansion of the security concept in 4 dimensions meaning the new forms might exist before but had never been mentioned. That notion is in accordance with Krahmann's observation which suggested a remarkable view. He viewed that non-traditional threat was not new happening at all but it's former threat that got more intense in possibility, sphere and targets. Obviously the target of non-traditional threat is not the state itself but the social and individuals plus it's also transnational with new actors. So the handler is not state but rather private section and international organization. (Krahmann, 2005: 7-8)

While Thai remarkable study on security such as contemporary security by Surachart Bamrungasuk's editorial attempted to urge security personals to have "wider view and further thought" as to conform with characteristics of contemporary security issues which is "comprehensive security" or "non-traditional security" by classifying various kind of current issue to create "paradigm of non-traditional threat" (2012: b) whether on terrorism, ethnics energy, human trafficking, biological weapons, international labors and etc. As of Surachart's viewpoint is that traditional threat which based on military threat issue of "enemy state" had decreased its significance dramatically. At least it's obviously seen in inter-state relationship in context of war and conflicts meaning traditional war and inter-state war had significantly decrease in their role. In other words, now all states are facing non-traditional threat which is not external threat of enemy's powerful army but rather new challenges that are increasingly beyond human control.

As for the study on Thai army with non-traditional threat (2008) of General Prime-minister Prayuth Janocha which is modified from other document namely "Thai army adaptation according to non-traditional threat" also pointed non-traditional threat as the issue that reappear again generally and trend to increase in violence and worldly spreading. Prayuth referred to Global Response to Global Threats (2006) by Chris Abbott, Paul Rogers and John Sloboda in classifying non-traditional threat into 4 types including threat from climate changes, threat from resource raiding, threat from emerging minority in major society and threat from military influential power expansion. Furthermore Prayuth also addressed that as for Thailand, security agencies were highly alert in an attempt to set a framework of non-traditional threat. The office of National Security Council had classified non-traditional threat affecting Thailand security into 9 types including opinion splits in Thai society, lack of confidence in political system and institute, unbalance of national resource and environment management, disaster from natural environment changes and epidemic, security in three southern provinces area, terrorism and transnational crime, alienate worker, fugitive, drugs and poverty. (Janocha, 2008: 14-15)

Limitation in Opposite Pairing

Daasse's viewpoint upon non-traditional threat conforming to Krahmann's clearly differed from Surachart's viewpoint regarding while Daasse and Krahmann's emphasized their explanation on consistence or extension of former threat, instead Surachart weighed his description on distinction from traditional threat. So non-traditional threat in Surachart's stance is quite static, separate and clearly lack historical connection like it has never existed before. Though Surachart tried to relate terrorism to socialism ideal development or mass communicational mechanics aiming at specific event and obscure the connection between terrorism and other dimensions. (Surachart, 2011: 2) So the description of non-traditional threat in this regard which stress on classification of threat both in types and characteristics is to align it contrary to the traditional threat by weighing its violence and significance at the same level of the traditional threat.

However the promoting of non-traditional threat didn't get much response as it should since on one hand aligning it contrary to the traditional threat make it seem softer than the traditional threat which depends mostly on military force. Non-traditional threat topic is also deemed as less potential threat to security as the traditional one (Deutsch, 1957, referred in Swanström, 2010: 38) since although it might cause severe damage, still it didn't happen suddenly or fast enough to be able to overthrow a state immediately.

Moreover, by considering non-traditional threat in practical action such as classifying it into 9 types affecting Thai security as mention before, obviously what the office of National Security Council utmost concern is "state security". In fact unity of social, political and government system, environment management, poverty elimination and etc, that set to be non-traditional threat that threaten Thailand security is just a tool for maintaining survival of Thai state. In this regard if any non-traditional threat that is not related to the state/s survival certainly it will not be concerned as a violent threat at all.

Furthermore, the example above also showed that despite of classification of non-traditional threat which might contribute an advancement in the study of the subject but consideration of non-traditional threat through western world's viewpoint might not applicable for other parts of the world. For instance, the cooperation of China and ASEAN on non-traditional threat which is also non-military practice would not be practical to western world's framework. As for one reason the frameworks of these 2 sides are different in values and political institute (Arase, 2010: 832) At the same time "lacking of confidence in political system and institute"

might has only minor impact on social security considering the liberal social's stance. Therefore in this regard non-traditional threat is relative.

So for a powerful application of non-traditional threat, we should begin by acknowledging that this notion is just an old whisky in new bottles meaning there are some aspects already exist before and develop and expand over time. This will create a connection which will be more persuasive and promising in explanation since no matter what types the non-traditional threat it is, eventually it is calculated ahead only for state security sake.

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