

1-30-2018

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Recommended Citation

Ekklesia, Gabriela and Fitriani, Evi (2018) "Changes In Malaysia's Behaviour of ASEAN Non Intervention Principle In The Rohingya Case," *Journal of Strategic and Global Studies*: Vol. 1 : No. 1 , Article 6.

DOI: 10.7454/jsgs.v1i1.1005

Available at: <https://scholarhub.ui.ac.id/jsgs/vol1/iss1/6>

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Changes In Malaysia's Behaviour of ASEAN Non Intervention Principle In The Rohingya Case

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ABSTRACT

Violence against Rohingyas in Myanmar has occurred since 1970s. Prime Minister of Malaysia Najib Razak stated that Myanmar's "ethnic cleansing" should be stopped immediately. This has led differences between Myanmar and Malaysia, as Myanmar considers Malaysia's behaviour to ignored the ASEAN non-intervention principle. This paper uses Valerie M. Hudson's foreign policy theory as a basis for explaining the cause of actions and words of a leader (agent oriented) as a decision maker in influencing its foreign policy; and uses the operationalization theory by Evi Fitriani, that described in three factors; namely: motivation, emotion and problem representation. The results of the analysis, indicating that Najib has a personal interest through his attitude as Prime Minister of Malaysia against Rohingya case. Thus, Prime Minister Najib Razak shows an attitude that has ignored the ASEAN non-intervention principle.

Keywords: non-interference principle, Rohingya's case, Malaysia's foreign policy

1. Introduction

In 2012, Rakhine is in the spotlight after a clash between Buddhist Myanmar and MuslimsRohingya (Ferida, 2016). The Rohingya and Buddhist infighting caused the displaced Rohingya Muslims to seek asylum by sailing to nearby countries such as Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand (Wong, 2012). Entering 2015, a wave of Rohingya refugees continues to arrive. Thousands of Rohingya migrants continue to float in the ocean, without any place willing to accept them (Bonazir, 2015). Prime Minister Najib Razak said the Rohingya case was a crime against humans and called on the Myanmar'sgovernment to responsible by stopping the persecution of Rohingya minority citizens. Malaysia Minister of Home Affairs said the actions of the Myanmar'sgovernment trigger a humanitarian crisis in Southeast Asia (Dewabrata, 2015).

The violence occurred again in Rakhine on November 15, 2016. The Myanmar army is reported have killed more than 30 Rohingyas. Military forces have reportedly surrounded the

Rohingya Muslim ethnic area in north of Rakhine and prevented humanitarian aid agencies from entering the area. The government issued allegations that they were "Rohingyaradicalists" who had access to armed foreign groups (Guardian, 2016). As a result of the incident on December 2, 2016, Najib Razak described Myanmar's violence against Rohingya as a form of "ethnic cleansing". Malaysia requested that Myanmar's membership in ASEAN had to be reviewed (Hutapea, 2016). On December 4, 2016; NajibRazak leads a protest against the Myanmar Government's behavior to the Muslim Rohingya, which he calls "genocide". Najib urges ASEAN's member and the world to increase pressure on Myanmar to stop violence against Rohingyas (Ng, 2016).

The Malaysian Foreign Minister said the Rohingya case could threaten and undermine security and stability in Southeast Asia (Emiko Jozuka and Manny Maung, 2016). Meanwhile, at a violent protest rally against Rohingya, Najibin his speech suggested that ASEAN to set aside the non-intervention principle to address regional issues such as Rohingya issue. Malaysia said that with the increasing number of Rohingya refugees in Malaysia and other countries in the ASEAN region, the Rohingya issue has become an "international issue" (Menon, 2016). On the other hand, the ASEAN principle of non-intervention has been regulated in the ASEAN Charter of 2007 in paragraph 2, of article 2 e and f. In paragraph 2 it is explained that each member country shall respect each other member state in leading its respective country. Other member countries shall not be entitled to any form of intervention on government policy for other domestic government affairs (ASEAN, 2008). In the 1976 Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (TAC) in chapter I of article 2 b and c it was written that the right of each State to maintain its national existence freely from external interference, subversion or coercion; and free from interference in internal affairs with each other member (ASEAN, 1976). This paper will examine the statements, writings, and actions undertaken by NajibRazak in the case of Rohingya violence in Myanmar by ignores ASEAN non-intervention principle.

2. Literature Review

The application of the ASEAN non-intervention principle has been done by the Malaysia's government during the reign of the Malaysia Prime Minister from Tun Razak to Tun Mahathir. The performance of Tun Razakin regional politics is marked by the proposal for the ASEAN region neutralization in 1971, and declared in November 1971 in Kuala Lumpur known as ZOPFAN (Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality). During the time of Prime Minister Tun Hussein, the

Southeast Asian region became vulnerable and intimidated by communist expansions to other parts of the region, especially after Vietnam invaded Cambodia in January 1979. Tun Hussein and President Suharto held a meeting in Kuantan and produced the Kuantan Principles announced in March 1980. Kuantan's principle states that China and Soviet should refrain from engaging in Southeast Asia, and request a political solution for Cambodia. At the time of Prime Minister Tun Mahathir; ASEAN countries enjoy economic development, harmony and security, as a result of maintaining peace, security and friendship in the ASEAN region. According to Mahathir, this happens because it adheres to ASEAN principles, including non-intervention policy (Othman, 2012).

Meanwhile, other researchers explain that Malaysian Prime Minister Najib Razak has publicly criticized Myanmar's government for "genocide" and questioned the credibility of Aung San Suu Kyi's leadership. Muslim solidarity in Malaysia plays a role in Malaysia's response to Myanmar. The Myanmar government also condemn the actions of Najib Razak, and accus Malaysia of interfering in Myanmar's internal affairs. Najib's open criticism of Myanmar is also designed to support his Malaysia's internal political position. Najib Razak will face elections and facing accused of involvement in the 1MDB corruption scandal, not only that Najib Razak has played a religious issue with expectation to strengthen and expand support from Muslims in Malaysia. Moreover, beyond its political and security implications, the Rohingya issue has raised the reputation of the ASEAN Community credibility, that already in Malaysia in 2015. The idea of a caring ASEAN Community has received a meaningful response, especially in terms of humanity (Hoang Thi Ha and Ye Htut, 2016).

The Equal Rights Trust report explained that the Malaysia's government has taken a better step for allowing Rohingya to enter Malaysia and have accessed UNHCR. However, further efforts must be made for long-term solutions and still benefit Malaysia. The report explains that there is a lack of adequate protection against Rohingya refugees in Malaysia, and they are treated as unofficial migrants. Malaysia must treat Rohingyas without discrimination and ensure the protection and fulfillment of human rights. Although some of this can be achieved through the application of existing laws and policies, it is necessary to amend certain laws and policies that are directly or indirectly non-discriminatory against Rohingyas (Trust, 2014).

3. Methodology

This study uses Hudson's foreign policy theory, which asserts that a country's foreign policy can mean an extension of its domestic political policy (Hudson, 2005; Hudson, 2014). In this theory, there are five levels of foreign policy analysis: individual, group, culture and national identity, domestic politics and opposition, as well as national and international system attributes. This study analyzes the individual or known as agent oriented in influencing its foreign policy. Meanwhile, to analyze the Malaysian behavior change of the ASEAN non-intervention principle, this paper will look at foreign policy established and designed by the decisions makers who have power, that is Prime Minister of Malaysia, Najib Razak. The operational theory used in this study is referring to the operational that Fitriani (2015) has done in her article entitled "Yudhoyono's foreign policy: Indonesia's rising?" The paper explains that foreign policy by a decision maker is influenced by three factors: motivation, emotion and problem representation of the individual (Fitriani, 2015).

Data collection techniques used in this study is a literature study. Literature is texts, written or spoken in communication media. The author collects data from official pages of the Malaysian government, ASEAN and Myanmar. Furthermore, the authors collect secondary data through literature studies from written literature sources such as books, academic journals, literature and news. In this study, the author used the speech of Prime Minister Najib Razak on a demo "reject violence against Rohingyas" at Titiwangsa Stadium, Kuala Lumpur dated December 4, 2016 and his speech at the OIC Member States meeting in Kuala Lumpur dated January 19, 2017; as the primary data. The technique used to analyse Najib Razak's speech is content analysis (Dijk, 2015). Content analysis on Najib Razak's speech using the appraisal theory approach is included in the scope of system functional linguistics as an analytical tool (J.R. Martin and P.R.R. White, 2005). The result of categorization then described in the form of text interpretation with critical discourse analysis on the meaning of speech from Najib Razak.

4. Discussion

4.1 Malaysia and ASEAN

Malaysia has undergone changes in foreign policy that alternate in accordance with the leader character and authority. Tunku Abdul Rahman as the first Prime Minister, has make

Malaysian foreign policy that accentuate the attitude of tight relationship with western countries (Ruslan, 2011). On February 9, 1982; Malaysia under the leadership of its fourth Prime Minister, Mahathir Mohamad, changed the direction of his foreign policy, known as the “look east policy”, which could be interpreted by Malaysia as an example of East Asian countries such as Japan and South Korea (Robiatul, 2011). During the reign of Prime Minister Najib Razak, Malaysia's foreign policy was largely influenced and shaped by three main factors: first, its strategic location in Southeast Asia; second, its attributes as a trading country and third, a unique demographic (Malaysia, 2017). Malaysia is one of the five founding countries of ASEAN, for this reason too, Prime Minister Najib Razak made ASEAN as the foundation of Malaysia's foreign policy (Malaysia, 2015).

Malaysia supports the peaceful settlement of disputes, and supports peace, stability and prosperity in the Southeast Asian region. As a founding member of ASEAN, Malaysia's foreign policy continues to emphasize the relevance and importance of ASEAN as a forum and catalyst for regional dialogue. In establishing relationships between other countries and international actors, Malaysia applies the ASEAN principle of non-intervention into its foreign policy (Malaysia, 2015). Considered this principle is quite important in ASEAN, so its member states respect the sovereignty of other countries, some often remind others to submit the principles contained in ASEAN. One of them is the ASEAN non-intervention principle contained in article 2, paragraph 2 e and f of the ASEAN Charter, it said that every state does not interfere in the internal affairs of ASEAN member countries; and to respect the right of each member state to maintain its national existence, free from external interference, subversion and coercion (ASEAN, 2008). These principles govern ASEAN member countries in build close cooperation and relationships.

Acharya mentioned that in its operation, the principle of non-intervention has four aspects (Archaya, 2009). The first aspect is to refrain from criticizing the actions of member governments against their peoples, including human rights abuses, and from the creation of the country's domestic policy system, as well as the political style of its government as a reference for deciding their membership in ASEAN. The second aspect is to criticize the actions of member states that are considered to have violated the principle of non-intervention. The third aspect is to deny recognition, protection, or any other form of support for any rebel group that seeks to disrupt or overthrow the government of a neighboring country. The fourth aspect according to Archaya is to

provide political support and material assistance to member states in their campaign against subversive and destabilizing activities (Archaya, 2009).

4.2 Malaysia's attitude towards Rohingya Case

The violence that occurred in Rakhine against Rohingya Muslims has occurred since the 1970s. At that time, the Myanmar Government undertook various military operations and discriminatory mechanisms to limit the Rohingyas mobility and growth (Indonesia, 2015). This incident caused a rising tide of Rohingya refugees to Southeast Asian countries to seek shelter. Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia are ASEAN countries receiving Rohingya refugees. Every year Malaysia receives thousands of Myanmar refugees, and the most occurred in 2016; 31,020 people. Data obtained from World Bank and UNHCR show the number of Myanmar refugees above 75 percent of all refugees in Malaysia (Bank, 2016; Bernama, 2016; UNHCR, 2017).

In mid-2015, the Malaysian Government refused the Rohingya refugee ships and requested them to return to Myanmar. The Malaysian government is not ready to accept the incoming amount, so they send refugees back to their country (Guardian, 2015). Malaysia said it was time to put pressure on Myanmar to overcome this Rohingya crisis. Malaysian attitudes towards Rohingyas occurred at the end of 2016. At that time, Myanmar imposed military operations since October 9, 2016 in Rakhine region. This military operation was enforced because they believed that Rohingya had access to armed groups connected with ISIS. In response, Najib as Prime Minister strongly criticized Myanmar's military actions. Prime Minister of Malaysia, Najib Razak called the violence of Myanmar against Rohingya minority as "ethnic cleansing" (Ferida, 2016).

Najib's extreme response was also followed by his actions. On December 4, 2016, Najib Razak led a protest against what he called the "genocide" of the Rohingya minority in Myanmar. In his speech, Najib suggested that ASEAN should set aside the non-intervention principle to overcome regional problems such as Rohingya repression and migration, especially when they ask questions about universal values (Menon, 2016). According to Najib, the principle contained in ASEAN is not only necessarily about the non-intervention principle or does not interfere of other countries affairs, but also there are rules and laws (UU) to uphold human rights. The Myanmar government summoned the Malaysian ambassador for accusing Prime Minister Najib Razak of launching "unfounded allegations of what has not been verified". Myanmar denies any allegations filed against its country (Welle, 2016). The Myanmar side responded by accusing

Malaysia of exploiting the Rohingya crisis to promote a particular political agenda (Indonesia, 2016).

Malaysia's Prime Minister, Najib Razak also asked the OIC to participate in urging Myanmar. The OIC held an emergency trial of the High Council of assembly on January 19, 2017 in Kuala Lumpur. The emergency trial is related to the violence that occurred in the Rohingya ethnic (Indonesia, 2017). In addition to calling on the OIC to urge Myanmar, Najib Razak also dispatched a vessel carrying food and emergency supplies to Rohingya Muslims in Myanmar. Malaysia has already delivered of 2,200 tons of aid to Myanmar's largest city and port in Yangon (Reuters, 2017).

Through this Rohingya case, it can be seen that Malaysia's attitude change is influenced by Najib's personality as the holder of Malaysian power. Najib as Prime Minister had a major influence in his government on the Rohingyas issue. It is not impossible that such an estimate of some parties that there is a personal interest to be achieved by Najib by utilizing this Rohingya case (Kompas, 2017). This is evident from how Najib insists on going deeper into the problems that occur within the Myanmar country, which shows that Malaysia is trying to ignore the non-intervention principle in ASEAN.

Although it appears that Najib's attitude had a positive impact, such as the participation of several countries to solve Rohingya case; but need to pay attention to the harmony problem among ASEAN members. Myanmar feels that Malaysia's attitude has interfered with their internal problems, and this cannot be underestimated (Bonazir, 2016). Thus it is feared there will be a clash between the Malaysian government and Myanmar within the ASEAN organization, so that regional stability will be disrupted.

4.3 Motivation of Malaysian Prime Minister Najib Razak in Rohingya Case

Najib's policies launched since 2009 are focused on improving the lives of rural and urban poor people in the country, and consolidating a growing economy (1Malaysia, 2017). Behind all that, Najib Razak is a controversial figure, he was reportedly involved with some scandals that harmed Malaysia, so he had to hide the problem that occurred. Several cases alleged to Najib Razak include the murder case of Altantuya Shaariibuu and corruption scandal 1MBD (Samad, 2009; Samosir, 2016).

Due to allegations of corruption worth more than US \$ 1 billion associated with 1MDB, almost 100 Malaysians staged a rally on 1 August 2015 that demanded the resignation of Najib as Prime Minister of Malaysia. The action left about 20 demonstrators arrested by the police on allegations of spreading slander against Najib (Sari, 2015). This incident endangers Najib's position, and affects stability in Malaysia. Earlier on July 28, 2015, Najib dismissed Deputy Prime Minister Tan Sri Muhyiddin Yassin, who criticized him for the scandal. Suspicion of Najib is getting stronger with this event, and makes Najib's image worse in the public eyes. The steps taken by Najib shows his strong desire to maintain his position as the number one man in Malaysia.

The worsening situation in Malaysia due to the scandals alleged to Najib, making his name increasingly smeared in the Malaysian society eyes. Observers say Najib's vocal stance on the Rohingya issue is part of his efforts to polish his image after stumbling on a case of massive alleged corruption at 1MDB (Kompas, 2017). His desire to reduce internal conflicts is difficult to achieve, if there is no instruments that can be used to solve problems or at least distract the public. His political opponent Mahathir Mohamad reopened the scandals that once involved Najib. Thus, Najib's participation in the December 4, 2016 protest rally is expected to be a means of reducing the conflict in Malaysia both directly and indirectly, in relation to the cases affecting him. How to attract sympathy by scandal-exposed officials through participation in sensitive issues is often used and proven to be quite powerful (Tuwo, 2016). This method is also used later by Najib to neutralize the cases associated with his image.

Najib Razak stated that he supports human rights enforcement. Najib will protect human rights in every country's positive law in relation to the Rohingyas case, except those that are contrary to the Islam teachings (Wulandari, 2015). Najib's stance on human rights in Rohingya's case is inconsistent with the findings presented by Human Right Watch (Leong, 2015). The agency also stated that these human rights abuses are particularly freedom of expression and banning demonstrations. The Malaysian government blocked the site and prohibited the publication of newspapers that proclaimed 1MDB intensely. In addition, Najib is also worried about the disruption of ASEAN region stability and the number of immigrants in ASEAN territorial could lead to trafficking cases. However, the promotion of human rights theme can also as an instrument of Najib to achieve its political goals. Perhaps Najib's current attitude in responding to Rohingyas will not last long. This is certainly not independent of the influence of Najib Razak in determining foreign policy to be taken by Malaysia.

4.4 Emotion of Malaysian Prime Minister Najib Razak in Rohingya Case

In his non-text speech on December 4, 2016, Najib encouraged Malaysians to continue to speak out against Myanmar's actions against Rohingyas. Najib believes Myanmar has committed human rights abuses against Rohingyas. Najib directly invited other ASEAN member countries to participate, one of them is Indonesia as the country with the largest Muslim majority population in Southeast Asia. It could be caused of the similarity in ethnic diversity that both Malaysia and Indonesia, so Najib spontaneously feels that Indonesia should be involved in the settlement of the conflict in Myanmar (Tuwo, 2016). According to Najib, the Indonesia role with other countries becomes important in to end the human rights violations against Rohingyas.

In his speech, Najib issued a statement that Indonesia should not be busy taking care of Ahok's problem, but must be active in solving Rohingya case. This statement is quite controversial, because as a Prime Minister, and as a member of ASEAN, the words issued by Najib indirectly alluded to the internal problems faced by other member countries. Although the statement is issued as a result of the overwhelming emotion that responds to discrimination against the Rohingyas, it should not be issued as a direct statement because it can cause tension with other countries. It would be a misjudgment if issued to attract sympathy or concern both domestically and internationally, because the problem is not known in detail by Najib.

Najib involves the OIC in the Rohingya issue, although Myanmar is not a member of the OIC. In a speech in front of the OIC members at an emergency trial in Kuala Lumpur on January 19, 2017, Najib invited the OIC members to jointly take action in dealing with Rohingya Muslims in Myanmar. The similarity of aqeedah and syariah with the Rohingyas is also a reason for Najib to continue defend the Rohingyas issue. In this case, Rohingya's case had a significant emotional impact on Najib. According to Najib, the Myanmar Government should be able to guarantee the human rights of every citizen, and not violate by allowing or engaging in violence against ethnic Rohingyas (Tuwo, 2016).

Based on these two speeches, Najib Razak's statement can be said as a momentary emotional outburst that could have been caused by his motivations. Moreover, Malaysia is not a country that ratified the UN convention on refugees (Suastha, 2017). The desire to realize his expectations, reflected in the incessant statement issued without any clarification of the parties mentioned. The actions are quite risky because it can trigger a bigger problem if there is a mistake

in delivery or the party who received it, because it is feared could lead to misunderstanding between the two sides. Moreover, the statement issued is sensitive, and this not only affects the intended party, but may also affect other parties who pay attention to the issue, in this case is Rohingya.

4.5 Representation of the issue of Prime Minister of Malaysia Najib Razak in Rohingya Case

The violence against Rohingyas in Myanmar caused the Rohingyas to migrate to other countries. In this case, Najib could have taken a crackdown on the Government of Myanmar, when Malaysia first received Rohingya refugees. The renewal of Najib's current stance, aside from humanity, is a fact of his interests to remain as the number one man in Malaysia. He also continues to encourage countries to participate in halting acts of violence against Rohingyas in Myanmar. Najib's actions certainly disturb the sovereignty of Myanmar State. With regard to Malaysia's relations with Myanmar, Najib has not suffered much from the political losses of its bold attitude against the warning from the Myanmar's government of against its solidarity action (Menon, 2016).

Initially, Najib only let the situation happen in Myanmar, but in the end Najib as Prime Minister of Malaysia took policy to intervene in Myanmar. Najib thinks the internal situation of Myanmar produces instability affecting the surrounding countries, especially Malaysia. In addition, Najib doubts the Government of Myanmar can solve the internal problems of its country (Times, 2017). Najib's policy of intervening against the Myanmar Government is based on concerns about Malaysia's internal situation. This happens because only the decision makers have the power to determine and make changes to their international policies (Hudson, 2005).

Malaysia's treatment of this Rohingya issue is a way to achieve Najib Razak's personal goals in getting a good image. In addition, Najib also do conflict mitigation so as not to widen and touch other sectors, as well as neutralize the issue of negative leadership in Malaysia. This led Najib to make changes to Malaysia's foreign policy toward Rohingya case. Nevertheless, Najib's actions are familiar because the policies of a country are very likely to be influenced by the individual who acts as the leader of the country (Hudson, 2014).

Malaysia and Myanmar are ASEAN members who follow ASEAN's non-interference principle in interacting with each other. The principle of ASEAN non-intervention aims to

maintain stability and interaction among its member states, as well as to prevent ASEAN members from interfering in the internal affairs of ASEAN member countries. However, this principle is often used as a reason for ASEAN member countries to cover themselves from other ASEAN member countries in facing problem. Najib accused Myanmar leader and Nobel Peace laureate, Aung San Suu Kyi did nothing. Aung San Suu Kyi said that she has announced that the Rohingya issue is off limits during bilateral discussions (Latiff, 2016). This statement is certainly not unfounded, because as a representative of Myanmar Government, she wants other ASEAN member countries to respect Rohingya case as an internal matter of Myanmar state.

Najib's actions as Malaysia's representative in ASEAN, led to a waiver of ASEAN's non-intervention principle. Najib considers Rohingya's case as a humanitarian issue, so the principle of non-intervention can be ignored. Najib considers the need for assistance from ASEAN member countries to resolve the Rohingyas case, if Myanmar wants to open up. This is because ASEAN also has a responsibility as a guardian of regional security stability in Southeast Asia, especially the country where the case of this violence occurred is under the control of the organization.

As an OIC member, Najib took the initiative to call members of the OIC because of religious similarity and solidarity, so the responsibility of the Rohingya case is the responsibility of the members of the OIC. Najib also said that the action to save ethnic Rohingyas from acts of violence that occurred in Myanmar is the obligation of all members of the OIC, because of the right to live as a human being (Times, 2017). By bringing the spirit of Muslim brotherhood, Najib invites OIC Member States to give attention to the fate of Rohingya Muslims in Myanmar and provide assistance to them. In addition, Najib also invites OIC members to give attention to other issues that occur around the world, if there are problems involving Muslims (Times, 2017). Najib action was well received by the OIC member countries, which was shown by the birth of a resolution against violent cases against Rohingyas and sent OIC messenger to Myanmar.

Meanwhile, the principle of non-intervention has been contained in TAC in chapter I of article 2 b and c at the beginning of ASEAN (ASEAN, 1976). TAC became the basis of the agreement of the founders of ASEAN, one of them is Malaysia. The purpose of TAC is to promote lasting peace, eternal friendship, and cooperation among nations of ASEAN member countries. Every new ASEAN member is required to ratify the treaty when they join. The non-intervention principle has become the norm that keeps the peace and stability of the ASEAN region as well as the good relations among its members. In 2007, ASEAN produced the ASEAN Charter and re-

listed the norms contained in the TAC. With the signing of the ASEAN Charter by all ASEAN member countries is proving that the assertiveness of ASEAN members in upholding the norm and implementing it in their living as members of ASEAN.

Norms are the standards of conduct stated in agreements and other legal documents that are very important for organizations such as ASEAN. Because through the norm adopted can characterize the identity of the ASEAN members and then become an organization called ASEAN, no longer just prioritize the interests of each country. Within the pages of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, PM Najib Razak applied the ASEAN non-intervention principle into Malaysia's foreign policy (Malaysia, 2017). This is inversely proportional to his attitude, as well as a reflection for ASEAN that even the founding member of ASEAN can ignore the norms that have long been adopted in ASEAN institutions. By Malaysia's attitude in Rohingya case, it can be a reflection of all ASEAN members that: whether ASEAN institutions really have been working in collective agreement; is it possible that ASEAN and its members will only undergo mutually beneficial agreements with each other without considering the risks or threats faced together.

The discovery of Malaysia's stance as a member and founder of ASEAN, which rode the Rohingya case for Najib Razak's personal interests and his country, indicates ignores the ASEAN non-intervention principle in interacting attitude. Malaysia's position is a new challenge for ASEAN and its members who have agreed on the ASEAN charter in 2007. The deviation of the norm can have negative impact on the organization's own body. This is indicated by the presence of mutual criticism from members of ASEAN such as Malaysia and Myanmar related to Rohingya case. From this attitude, it is feared could cause a rift within the body of ASEAN, so that it can disrupt the stability within the organization itself because of the friction between its member countries. Violation of norms that have been applied within ASEAN principle of non-intervention as a means to maintain the stability of the organization, should receive serious attention so as not to cause adverse effects that are sustainable.

It is not possible if there will be deviations to norms that have been complied by ASEAN member countries. Despite the controversy in its use, and the existence of a country that seems to be hiding behind the principle, it is necessary to be given restrictions on issues that require intervention if it has harmed many other member states. If not, then ASEAN as an organization that should be able to regulate its member states, becomes increasingly lacking the ability to maintain its integrity. This is due to the lack of ASEAN control to act decisively against member

countries that make deviations to the prevailing norms. Thus, these countries are ultimately concerned with their respective national interests rather than maintaining the integrity and stability of the organization.

5. Conclusion

In the data processing, Najib's motivation for Rohingya's case is his self-image effort involved in scandals and issues that endanger his position as Prime Minister of Malaysia. The scandal over Najib has influenced many political movements in Malaysia. This form of movement not only came from the Malaysian public, but also some Malaysian government officials who tried to investigate a scandal involving him. In the midst of the heat of the scandal that happened to him, Najib expressed his attitude towards the violence that occurred against Rohingya. Najib takes risks in his foreign policy that interferes with the Myanmar Government. Najib raised the issue of human rights and security threats behind his motivation. It ignores the principle of non-intervention for humanitarian and human rights reasons. In this case, the role of Najib Razak appears in making decisions about its foreign policy towards the Myanmar's government. This is consistent forward in an agent-oriented theory that emphasizes the role of human beings as a source of international politics (Hudson, 2014).

Rohingya's case for Najib's position can be said as his vehicle to boost his position that had been disrupted because of the scandal that happened to him. What Malaysia does to respond to Rohingya issue is a way to achieve Najib Razak's personal goals: getting a good image, curb the conflict so as not to widen and touch other sectors, as well as neutralize the negative issue of leadership in Malaysia. The ignorance of the principle of ASEAN non-intervention should be a reflection for ASEAN, which the founding member of ASEAN can ignore the norms adopted in ASEAN institutions. This attitude is feared could cause a rift in the body of ASEAN, so that it can disrupt the stability within the organization itself because of the friction between member states. The violation of the long-established norm in ASEAN, which is the ASEAN non-intervention principle as a means of maintaining the stability of the organization, should receive serious attention so as not to have a continuing adverse impact.

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