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RESEARCH FOR
SUSTAINABILITY**

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Sustainability
(MRS 2017)**

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Contact: (+62) 8112331733

Email: mrs@scholarvein.com

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CONFERENCE CHAIR MESSAGE

We are delighted to welcome you to the International Conference and Global Forum on Multidisciplinary Research for Sustainability (MRS) hosted by Research Synergy Foundation and PT. Lintas Cakra Pusaka as official partner held on November 9 – 10, 2017 at Hi Seoul Youth Hostel, Seoul, South Korea.

The theme of MRS Conference is enhancing innovation and value creation sustainability through academic research. MRS 2017 International Conference shows up as a cutting-edge multidisciplinary platform to gather presentations and discussions of recent achievements by leading researchers in academic research.

It has been our privilege to convene this conference. Our sincere thanks, to the conference organizing committee; to the Program Chairs for their wise advice and brilliant suggestion on organizing the technical program and to the Program Committee for their thorough and timely reviewing of the papers. Recognition should go to the Local Organizing Committee members who have all worked extremely hard for the details of important aspects of the conference programs and social activities.

We welcome you to Seoul and hope that this year's conference will challenge and inspire you, and result in new knowledge, collaborations, and friendships.

Best regards,

Dr. Ismi Rajjani
Conference Chair of MRS 2017

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Arief budiman, Ph.D. is a researcher and lecture at Lambung Mangkurat University. He serves as Chief of International Service Department at his campus. Arief received Bachelor's degree from Lambung Mangkurat University and Master and his Ph.D. from University of Newcastle Australia under supervision of Professor Aron O'Cass.

His research focus are marketing Management, Consumer Behavior, International Marketing, and Consumer Behavior. He had involved in various research both national and international project. His recent research activities entitled "Service Quality in PDAM" was sponsored by Local Water Supply Utility (PDAM). He was winner of Research Higher Degree Excellence Award for the Best Dissertation from Faculty of Business and Law University of Newcastle Australia in 2008.

Track: Business and Management

The Role of Thailand Following the Dispute between Thailand and Cambodia over the Ownership of Preah Vihear Temple

Sunthan Chayanon¹

¹Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University

¹sunthan.ph.d@gmail.com

Abstract

The purposes of this research were to examine the causes of dispute between Thailand and Cambodia over the ownership of the Preah Vihear Temple and to investigate the role of Thailand on the dispute between Thailand and Cambodia over the ownership of the Preah Vihear Temple. Qualitative research method was utilized to achieve the purposes via the secondary sources of information and interpreted with data analysis technique. The major findings from this study revealed that both nations would be better off by focusing on the strengthening their peace and friendship rather than focusing on the complicated unsolved and ongoing problem of the emotion conflict between Thailand and Cambodia over the dispute ownership of the Preah Vihear Temple.

Keywords: Dispute, Preah Vihear Temple, Role of Thailand

I. Introduction

After the Sonkran day of Thailand in 2013, the political degree in Thailand became heated up due to the emotion dispute between Thailand and its neighbor country of Cambodia. The subject of Preah Vihear Tempel brought to the international court of justice at The Hague, Netherland the second time. The first time was in 1959 and the second time of dispute create the high tension between the two nations. The temple was built on the top of mountain range which are the natural boarder between Kingdom of Thailand and Cambodia. The temple was a unique architectural complex and a building of a system of pavements and staircases on an 800 metre long. It can be considered as a master piece of Khmer architecture in terms of the authenticity of the decoration and details of the decoration of the temple. In other words, it is a high quality of temple. The temple was located on the Kantharalak district of the Sisaket province of Eastern Thailand. It is about 110 kilometers from the main district of Sisaket province. It was built as a dedication to the Hindu god shiva in his manifestation as the mountain gods.

It was believed to build during the reign of Suryavaran I and finished in Suryavarn III. The conflict between Thailand and Cambodia over the land adjoin the Preah Vihear Temple often led to periodic outbreaks of wars and violence and resulting in injuries and deaths on both sides. The dispute of the land often becomes an emotion subject for both nations. It is very difficult for both sides to accept any deal from this conflict.

II. Research Methodology

This research study utilized the qualitative method mainly in order to search for the answers for the research questions and achieve the proposed objectives. This research aimed to study the emotion dispute between two neighbor nations over the ownership the Preah Vihear Temple and the land around the temple. The main purposes of this research were to understand the causes of dispute between Thailand and Cambodia over the ownership of the Preah Vihear Temple and the land around the temple as well as to examine the significant role of Thailand on the dispute between Thailand and Cambodia over the ownership of the Preah Vihear Temple and the land around the temple. Qualitative research method was used in order to find the answer for the purposes of the research via the data processing of secondary sources of information and then interpreted with data analysis technique.

III. Findings

In 1985, it marked the genesis of the emotion conflict between Thailand and Cambodia over the whole territory of the Preah Vihear Temple. Due to the fact that both nations had claimed to have sovereignty over the Preah Vihear Temple which is located on the promontory of the Dangrek Mountains between Kantharalak district in Sisaket province of northeastern of Thailand and Siem Reap and Stung Treng of Cambodia, the conflict was about which nation has the real sovereignty over the disputed land and temple. According to the different maps which had been used by Thailand and Cambodia to claim the ownership of the land along the borderline of the Dangrak Mountains' natural watershed causing the disputed land around the Preah Vihear Temple. During 1958, Cambodia had requested the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in The Hague, Netherland in order to interpret this case and Thailand also had agreed with the request. The judgement, delivered on June 15, 1962 by nine votes to three votes, found that the Preah Vihear Temples situated in the territory under the sovereignty of Cambodia. However, Thai people and Thai government were not satisfied with the judgement, therefore, the dispute between Thailand and Cambodia continue and causing more damage to the relationship of both nations.

In 2005, about 40 years of peaceful between two nations, Cambodia again had claimed the territorial sovereignty on the overlapping area of 4.6 square kilometers following the annex I Map which France had drawn it in the past.

Moreover, Cambodia had requested the UNESCO World HERITAGE committee inscribed the site of the Preah Vihear Temple on the world heritage list. On the other hand, Thailand under the Prime Minister General Surayud Chulanont had disagree and rejected the proposed deal. The Prime Minister of Thailand believed that Cambodia had proposed the deal because Cambodia aimed to have sovereignty over 4.6 square kilometers of Thailand. Then, after the change of politics in Thailand, Mr. Samuk Sundaravej became the new prime minister of Thailand. During this time, Thailand and Cambodia has a better relationship which led to the joint communique regarding the Preah Vihear Temple registration as long as the process did not intervene with the disputed borderline of the two nations. This caused the heated politics and numerous protests and demonstrations in Thailand, and finally, the Thai constitution court upheld judgement that the foreign minister's joint communique was unconstitutional. The conflict continued both in Thailand and between the two nations. Then, the new prime minister of Thailand, Mr. Abhisit Vejjajiva had protested the inscription of the Preah Vihear Temple by UNESCO. The resulted of this protest had brought to the withdrawn of Thailand from the World Heritage Committee. However, on July 8, 2008, the Preah Vihear Temple had been listed as the UNESCO's world heritage. The relationship between Thailand, under the prime minister Abhisit Vejjajiva and Cambodia, under the prime minister Hun Sen had been severely deteriorated. Both sides prepared army and weapons and fired to fight for their cause. The damages to property had been severed to the border villages of both sides. Therefore, the case of the Preah Vihear Temple had brought sides into the World Court for the second time. The dispute was about the land areas of 4.6 square kilometers. Meanwhile, the UN Security of Council agreed to use the bilateral talks. On July 18, 2011, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) had introduced a temporary agreement for Thailand and Cambodia to withdraw their troops as well as to open way to Cambodia for carrying people and material to repair the Preah Vihear Temple.

The government of Prime Minister Yingluck Shinwatra who won the election after the Prime Minister Abhisit Vejjajiva administration had continued taken part in litigation with Cambodia at the International Court of Justice. By appointing the former lawyer, H.E. Mr. Virachai Plasai, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Thailand who had been working as the chief lawyer and foreign legal consultant. His performance had been admired by the Thai people. From the ICJ judgement on November 11, 2013, the court stated that 1) Phu Ma-Khuesa which comprises of 4.6 square kilometers that both sides agreed was in dispute is not territory under the sovereignty of Cambodia, 2) Annex 1 map (1:200,000) does not certify by the ICJ as the frontier line. However, it can be used only the north part of disputed land following the judgement in 1962 that the frontier line between Cambodia and Thailand, in the disputed region in the neighborhood of the

temple, was the Annex I map line, 3) the boundary line which had been surrounded by barbed wire in 1962 was the unilateral action of the Thai government, and 4) the ICJ suggests that both nations, Cambodia and Thailand, must co-operate between themselves in protection of the site as the world heritage and emphasize the importance of ensuring access to the Preah Vihear Temple from Cambodia plain.

IV. Conclusions

It is imperative to understand the causes and effects of the emotion dispute between the two nations which has similar culture and tradition. The findings of this study provide a detail fact in order to understand the causes of dispute between Thailand and Cambodia over the ownership of Preah Vihear Temple and the land around the temple as well as to examine the significant role of Thailand on the dispute between Thailand and Cambodia over the ownership of Preah Vihear Temple and the land around the temple. Moreover, the findings provided the summary of the International Court of Justice decisions on the dispute.

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FUTURE EVENTS

January 8-9, 2018

Korea International Conference on Emerging Trends in Business, Economic
and Social Science Studies (KIBES)

<http://www.kibes.researchsynergy.org/>

January 18-19, 2018

Singapore International Conference on Management, Business, Economic,
and Social Science (SIMBES)

<http://www.simbes.researchsynergy.org/>

January 22-23, 2018

Hong Kong International Conference on Business, Social Science and
Management Studies for Sustainable Innovation (HIBSSI)

<http://www.hibssi.researchsynergy.org/>

January 29-30, 2018

Japan International Conference on Business, Management Studies and
Social Science (JIBUMS)

<http://www.jibums.researchsynergy.org/>

February 15-16, 2018

Singapore International Conference on Marketing, Management Science
and Business Theory and Practice (SIMBUT)

<http://www.simbut.researchsynergy.org/>

February 5-6, 2018

Korea International Conference on Business, Management and Social
Science: Theory, Current Issues and Research (KIMTIR)

<http://www.kimtir.researchsynergy.org/>

February 19-20, 2018

Hongkong International Conference on International Business, Economic
Studies and Humanities (HIBESH)

<http://www.hibesh.researchsynergy.org/>

February 26-27, 2018

Japan International Conference on Global Business Practice and Theory,
Management Studies and Social Science (JIGMES)

<http://www.jigmes.researchsynergy.org/>

