

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Transnational Advocacy Networks as the new emerging actors in the world politics composed by the non state actors that share values, information, and all related ideas dealing with the common idea that they focus on such as the idea about freedom, human rights, and also democracy. Transnational Advocacy Networks in Myanmar plays an important role in the democratic transition process in Myanmar. The case of detainment of Aung San Suu Kyi is viewed as one of the most important issues that need to be addressed by Transnational Advocacy Networks. Aung San Suu Kyi has been under house arrest during years due to the dictatorships of the Military Junta.

In order to analyze about the role of Transnational Advocacy Networks towards the release of Aung San Suu Ki, the theory used is about the constructivism which relies on the idea that non state actors can somehow take part in shaping the domestic or even international politics. Besides, the democratic transition theory is also used in order to examine the patterns made by Transnational Advocacy Networks in accelerating their demands to release Aung San Suu Kyi due to the inability of government to preserve freedom, human right, and democracy to all people in Myanmar.

It comes to the conclusion that the role of Transnational Advocacy Networks in the release of Aung San Suu Kyi under Military Junta is powerful on how they do some actions domestically as well as internationally in gaining

the support from those who wish to see the freedom in Myanmar. These actions are divided into two prominent actions on the domestic and also international layer.

In domestic level, Transnational Advocacy Networks takes two important actions within. Firstly, they are making an issue creation and agenda setting by recruiting the activists and making such campaigns concerning the idea of releasing Aung San Suu Kyi. They got big supports for this campaign because many students, experts, and also activists are taking part actively within. Secondly, they persuade people to sign into declaration that is considered as the symbolic value of the movement. This declaration possessed strong formulation because it is signed by the people who demand on the release of Aung San Suu Kyi soon. The examples are Shwegondaing Declaration and Gandhi Declaration Conferences.

In the international layer, transnational advocacy networks do two other steps which are firstly they are establishing networks with International non Governmental Organization as well as International Organizations who are having the same goal on how they would like accelerate democratic transition in Myanmar and also the release of Aung San Suu Kyi. The examples of these networks are Amnesty International, Democratic Alliance of Burma (DAB), the All Burma Students' Democratic Front (ABSDF), and Human Rights Watch. Secondly, they are making international campaign on promoting the Idea of the Release of Aung San Suu Kyi by having world rallies that are followed by some states in the world who urge Myanmar to soon release Aung

San Suu Kyi. Besides, the other actions are also done by around 30 INGOs who are sending the letter to the United Nations who demand on the action of United Nations to stop the human right abuse in Myanmar and soon releasing Aung San Suu Kyi.

The impacts of those actions can be seen on the changing of the decision taken by the Military Junta on how they release Aung San Suu Kyi from the house arrest that has been done during 15 years. This evidence shows that Transnational Advocacy Networks as the non state actors can bring influence towards the democratic transition in Myanmar by the facts that Aung San Suu Kyi is finally released due to the discursive position that they have in maximizing the power of domestic and international supports