

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

After the sovereignty of the Malay rajas of Patani was abolished through trickery by the Siamese kingdom in 1902, the country of Patani was gradually absorbed as a part of the territory of the country of Siam-Thai and its Patani Malay subjects were changed to citizens of the state of Siam- Thai. Siamese officials who came from Bangkok region began to take up posts in Thai at that time were conducted through rule by the authority of the raja (autocracy)<sup>1</sup>. Thus the pattern of government in Patani stressed the advantages and benefits for these Siamese officials and their kingdom many Patani people was forced by the government of Siam. Since the fall of Patani in the eighteenth century it is clear that the government of Siam has misgoverned during this whole period of time. No progress has been made in Patani to provide well-being for the Malays-Patani people. In matters of health, education, association, and economy, in that time the government had a strong policy to assimilate all ethnic minorities in to Thai culture but is not successful for Malay-Pattani people.

The study on the emerging of social conflict in three provinces southern of Thailand including Pattani, Yala, Narathiwat provinces and some districts of

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<sup>1</sup> "History of Malay kingdom of Patani" By Ibrohim Syukri (Assess on 06-11-16)

Songkha including Thepha, Janah, Saba Yoi, and Natawee district become the part of social conflict area for insurgency again the Thai government. It has main in earlier waves of Malay-Patani nationalist to Thai rule, instituted after Siam annexed the region in post 1902 but has drawn most attention since 2004. The main cause of emerging the conflict problem from the historical background of the three provinces southern of Thailand had been the government's inadequate attention to local problems. The races, religions, cultures, languages and identities of the peoples in the Siamese and Patani states were also different. The government policies and activities that were not consistent with the way of life of the local people also exacerbate the problems into open conflicts and violence against the government.<sup>2</sup>

In this an undergraduate Thesis the writer uses the theory of conflict ABC triangle for explain and support the title and research question. ABC triangle is a more effective tool to address conflict roots, structural relationship patterns and other factors. Also through this approach it is a possible way to change dialectic nature of the conflict in more attitudinal, behavioral and contradiction manner. ABC triangle not only helps to understand the position from which each party is approaching conflict, the context within which conflict is taking place, and identifies key needs of each party but also ABC triangle helps to gain insight into motivations of conflict parties and the structures or systems in place that contribute to the conflict. ABC triangle is a way of peace making. So it concentrates about parties

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<sup>2</sup> "Southern insurgency in the three border provinces, Local people identity and government official behavior" by Kasem bandit journal volume, (Access on 06-11-2016)

individual attitudes, behaviors and contradictions. Conflict triangle is used to deal with destructive or violence conflicts. So ABC triangle is can be applied to explain the case study of social conflict emerging in three provinces southern of Thailand because ABC triangle prominently focusing on violence deduction and peace building.<sup>3</sup>

The result conducted by the researcher explained, it shows the conflict problem in three provinces southern of Thailand is a conflict of politico-history related with the discrimination groups who want to separate or independence and autonomy in southern region. There are interest groups and influential person involved in southern border provinces and some of Thai government policies were not appropriate with Malay culture, Islamic approach, and ethnic. The resolution by peaceful ways that depend on both Malay-Patani people in southern region and Thai government that must participate, understand and accept the difference of cultures, religions, and attitude. The government must generous and respect to decision- making of Muslims people because giving opportunity on opinion is a part of political participation under the democracy system. The government must give opportunity to people to show their opinion and have more political participation including economics, social, and culture without be worry. If the areas of three provinces southern Thailand have more freedom and fearless to show opinion, this point will be created social community has strong more than in

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<sup>3</sup> Comparative of Conflict tree & ABC triangle” web,  
[http://www.academia.edu/7605160/Comparative\\_Essay\\_of\\_Conflict\\_Tree\\_and\\_ABC\\_Triangle](http://www.academia.edu/7605160/Comparative_Essay_of_Conflict_Tree_and_ABC_Triangle)  
(Access on 06-12-2016)

the past. The operation of Thai government officials should be serious and they should not use power to find the benefits to parties or individuals, and should create the policies and state structure appropriate with lifestyle of Malay-Patani Muslims. Those is the problem that Thai government has to solve it by understanding the problem step by step and participate with the people withering using violence to solve it. This is the ways to manage and solve the conflict in three provinces southern of Thailand and this is for all people in country to get good living, peaceful and good governance by Thai government. The writer hopefully this undergraduate thesis will serve as a good resource material and give many benefits for the society to study and understanding the real situation and emerging of the national conflict in three provinces southern of Thailand base on the case study the social conflict in Pattani, Yala, Narathiwat and some districts of Songkhla.

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