

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Conflict resolution is needed to resolve conflicts that occurred and persist in a country. There are various kinds of conflict resolution forms, such as mediation, arbitration, accommodation, and many more, depending on the conflict's scale. In conflict Rwanda, was a likely settlement using the persuasive form of parley and deliberations to find common ground between conflict parties. Both sides of the conflict have carried out a various form of negotiation.

The 1994 Rwanda genocide resulted from an economic crisis, civil war, population growth, and state power struggle. At the time, the President of Rwanda, Juvénal Habyarimana, had decided, after long opposition, to comply with the Arusha Accords and put an end to the crisis and civil war. The civil war began when the armed wing of the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) invaded Uganda in the autumn of 1990. The RPF was a movement mainly made up of the Tutsi refugee diaspora in Uganda, with which Habyarimana's party, the National Revolutionary Movement for Development (MRND), had been forced to compromise. On April 6, he flew back from negotiations in the Tanzanian capital, Dar es Salaam. His aeroplane was shot down as it came into land, and the President and several other top officials were killed. After the announcement of the death of the President, all hell broke loose in Rwanda. A group of senior military officials quickly seized power. Almost immediately, the army and the Interahamwe and Impuzamugambi youth militia (Haperen, 2012).

The international world took part, especially the United Nations (UN) international body, in resolving the ethnic conflict in Rwanda. This conflict attracted international attention because the

conflict has initially been in the form of internal conflicts in fanaticism between tribes turned into a massacre of humans on a large scale resulting in political escalation and security in the area. The massive human slaughter is known as genocide. Where is the genocide that happened in Rwanda at least on the international security agenda because of the genocide on essentially a violation of fundamental human values listed in the UN chart? At the international community's urging, the UN sent peacekeepers to resolve Hutu and Tutsi's conflict through human intervention (intervention humanity). The form of efforts to handle conflict in Rwanda by the United Nations is a United Nations Peace Operation in peacekeeping, namely, deploying personnel in a conflicting country or region with the parties' consent.

The United Nations also established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) in early 1994 through the Arusha agreement. It was a UN mission to keep peace in Rwanda. However, these efforts could not prevent the genocide in Rwanda. This situation was due to UNAMIR troops. Those who served in Rwanda as peacekeepers were powerless and the means for establishing peace. They are not armed completely and unable even to defend themselves. Even These UN troops became the target of attacks by Hutu troops. Finally, the UN Security Council withdrew its troops from Rwanda (Wahyudi & Budiana, 2021).

Rwanda is a country that is below the Equator and borders four countries, namely Uganda, Tanzania, Africa, and the Republic of Congo. The country's domination by the mountainous region in western border, because there is a mountain named savanna in the East and other parts of domination by an enormous Lake, has a subtropical climate in Rwanda's had a vast three tribes in the Tutsis Hutus, and it is the Reviews largest tribe who are in Rwanda's. As a universal membership organization. The UN is poorly suited to collect and flag information about human rights violations. Also, genocide in member states Certain, an internal predisposition on the part number of the key actors to deny the possibility of facing the

consequences of genocide Because the situation might have required them to alter their courses of action. (Adelman, 1996).

The Rwanda conflict occurred on April 7, 1994, during the 100 days of killing 800 people. The Rwanda conflict trigger has quarrelled from two ethnics, the Hutu and Tutsi, a Rwanda resident; 85% of the tribe were Tutsi and Hutu minority groups and other groups. Groups and sectors-sectors Government in control by Tutsi thing that led to war in Rwanda before the genocide in 1994 in Rwanda occurred events revolution in Rwanda in 1959 at the time Rwanda still use the old monarchy system occurred in the 18th century started on the brought by Belgian colonial, leading by Tutsi who is Belgian colonial possessions (Alexis, 2003).

The events of the revolution in Rwanda Gave birth to new event items, namely Rwanda to force Belgium to replace many of the king and head of Government with the ethnic Hutu. To soak and make-elections in 1959, the ethnic Hutu came out as the winner by Therefore many government sectors controlled by the ethnic Hutu party; the incident made the ethnic Tutsi flee neighbouring countries about have to 336.000. Dominique Mbonyumutwa of Hutu formally Became the first President of Ndahindurwa Kigali, when the first general elections funded by Rwandan Hutu from Kayibanda Became Gorge Rwandan President to two ending the system of monarchy, and Make Rwanda became independent from Belgium.

The genocide in Rwanda in 1994 at the trigger was due to President Habyarimana's assassination on April 6, after having signed the Treaty of Arusha. The chronology is when the aircraft president who had Returned from Tanzania after the Arusha Agreement on the matter before throwing in grenades by insurgents, on April 7, the road closure Occurs in do by rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) by commanders from start to border North to the South border. Rwanda's Patriotic Front on April 8 goes against ending the genocide and make-freedom prisoners in Kigali. On April 23, there

was great exhaustion of ten soldiers from Belgium, and from here, its forces had engaging UN 2500 troops into 250 troops (Alexis, 2003).

On May 17, police lowered as much as the 6800 UN troops to keep civil society and Government. In this case, the actor is the State and society because society began doing anarchist attitude caused by the monarchy's government system. The community feels the monopoly and feels the discrimination by race, shape skin tone, and posture lineage. Since Rwanda's independence from Belgium, it was continued to bring up the turmoil that occurred. The conflict in Rwanda is internal because having a problem of a considerable polemic and takes many sacrifices, and this happens caused by the system of Government there is more towards the system of monarchy and forced that tribe there is a tribe of the play the best actor in this conflict was the ethnic Hutu and Tutsi (Melvern, 2004).

Specifically, when social interactions in the violence-production process, decisions and behaviour among peers are not disjointed but inherently linked. In this case, exposure to mass media can lead to essential spillover effects via peer group influences. Following Durflauf, (2004) review article, such effects can arise via at least three general mechanisms.

Differences from reviews of Tutsis and Hutus were Tutsi people have a lighter colour of nose became more acute and higher while reviews those Hutus have ideal posture with black skin tone and hair very curly. This conflict gave birth to a new polemic where the ethnic Hutu and Tutsi people blindly start through the population sign card where the Tutsi women in sex slaves by the ethnic Hutu. Soldiers' guests for children of murdered Tutsi periodically to prevent Tutsis' presence from the regeneration, so that the future of Tutsis no longer had a future generation.

This conflict is getting heated up when snipers killed the President of Rwanda. in which the ethnic Hutu ethnic Tutsis who believe committed murder the Rwandan President. This incident took

place when the President will go to conduct a peace negotiation. Which eventually make him being dead. Hutu people themselves have a murder it is a lie that Tutsi parties in doing so they have an office in the Government of Rwanda and will make-ethnic Hutu for out of State of Rwanda, a step the United Nations at a time when it is less appropriate because they are slow to degrade reviews their security forces believe that when European countries. In particular, West down the hand at the time of the mass that they believe will be colonialism in Rwanda's new country. Therefore, many ethnic Tutsi are not saved because the ethnic Hutu are very vigorous due to brutal UN measures. It is very much a disadvantage of the ethnic Tutsi party because the UN thinks only for the evacuation of foreign nationals from Rwanda but the actual conflict untouched.

B. Research Question

Why could the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) fail to prevent Rwanda's conflict in 1994?

C. Theoretical Framework.

Organization International

This thesis to the concepts will use the concept of the international organization of Sumaryono Suryokusumo:

"International organization is a process Also concerns the aspect that process-level representatives from Superbly accomplished at a Certain time in the international organization also need to cooperate in the framework of adjusting and seek a compromise to Determine welfare and solve problems together as well reduce Disputes Arising".

International Organization is a container for the countries to unite to run all of the interests in it one container of the same international organization Also Provides a way for the State to set up

a structure. Thus, it makes it easy for countries to control the world in the form of economic, political, or, in the case of humanity in Rwanda. International Organization most interest in UN. PBB itself was making a case for helping institutions in Rwanda items, namely UNAMIR and the concept of UNAMIR itself is an organization that works to resolve conflicts in Rwanda, and indeed this concept has networked with such cases: Differences from Reviews those of Tutsis and Hutus. Tutsi people have a lighter colour of nose Became more acute and higher while Reviews those Hutus have ideal posture with black skin tone and hair very curly. This conflict gave birth to a new polemic where the ethnic Hutu Tutsi blindly start through the population sign card. The Tutsi women in sex slaves by the ethnic Hutu soldier guests for children of Murdered. Tutsi Periodically to Prevent the presence of Tutsis from the regeneration, so that the future of Tutsis no longer had a future generation of Tutsis. Longer had a future generation future of Tutsis no longer had a future generation.

The conflict in Rwanda has the character that shows power struggle within the national and international scale. This conflict the trigger because of the death of President Habyarimana on the Arusha Agreement. After Tanzania, after aircraft in back up attack footpath and Molotov cocktails, the killing groups of Reviews These, a follow-up attack roommates, killed ethnic Tutsis from 800.00. There was a confrontation where public provocations performed by footpath and ethnic Hutu radio and newspaper Because personal provocation of ethnic Hutu that the Tutsi have an opinion who murdered the President of the ethnic Hutu do a mass against the massacre of ethnic Tutsis. Group internal ethnic Hutu wanted to retain power in Rwanda.

This situation also became the trigger of the beginning of Rwanda's chaos, which leads to genocide in the country. This situation has shown the power struggle relevant to neo-realism theory since the situation has explained that anarchy occurred because of the

system rather than individual conflict included in the category of conflict involving many actors.

This conflict is getting heated up when the President of Rwanda was killed by snipers in which the ethnic Hutu ethnic Tutsis who believe committed murder the Rwandan President; this incident took place when the President will go to peace, and that is where the killing. Hutu people themselves have a murder it is a lie that Tutsi parties have an office in the Government of Rwanda and will make ethnic Hutu for out of State of Rwanda. A step the United Nations at a time when it is less appropriate because they are slow to degrade reviews their security forces believe that when European countries, in particular, West down the hand at the time of the mass that they believe will be the existence of colonialism in the new Country Rwanda. Therefore, many ethnic Tutsi are not saved because the ethnic Hutu are very vigorous due to brutal UN measures. It is very much a disadvantage of the ethnic Tutsi party because the UN thinks only for the evacuation of foreign nationals from Rwanda but the actual conflict untouched.

The United Nations holds that behind this, there is a conflict of interests in the form of the economy because the people there are extremely easy for Hutus in bribes and very easy to do a mass massacre if reviews their wishes are not fulfilled. This step is judged less appropriate; the UN at this time gives a very long time for the ethnic Hutu massacre to freely reviews their humanity committed fatal. United Nations in internal has conducted diplomacy in direction, but they forgot to do diplomacy towards the outside, because of the help that will be done by other countries become stunted due to institutions in the form of the UN that is slightly getting UNAMIR trouble. In the matter of the author's thesis using his concept of an international organization.

D. Hypothesis

Based on the written conflict background, hypotheses are obtained such as the delay of the United Nations in resolving the Rwandan conflict was thought to have certain political benefits in the face of the interests of other countries in it so that the UN's efforts to make peace in Rwanda were technically hampered.

E. Scope of Research

This undergraduate thesis's scope will be taking on the United Nations' obstacle to Prevent the conflict in Rwanda in 1994. This research will explain how a conflict Fought Rwanda in 1994 as well as collect the data up to 2015.

F. Research Objectives

How the conflict in Rwanda occurred by taking cases that occurred, two ethnic Hutu and Tutsi items, namely composition and see delay UN resolves conflicts are very stunted and the Security Council's role that Gives UN time to commit genocide.

G. Research Methodology

This type of research uses research-type descriptions that use the quantitative system wherein the Mentioned above by facts, the history, and the existing data so that it could approach the reality and have a lot of the data to be able to do the writing. A method that will be used is the method of Ex Post Facto from Donald are the type of empirical research discoveries in doing systematic use of research using ex post facto is research using causal footpath along, so the use of research in occurring after the fact does not Make in manipulation by Researchers. A causal relationship will be based on the theoretically using the specific variable that may result in a variable. The researchers could not manipulate the data and get the data that

we want to search with a lot of the data and the Data that we get Correctly.

The data on this research will be taken from the material available on the internet, a pdf-shaped book about race, world history, and a mild discussion with friends, who really can be on the liability of his righteousness, as well as do a number of the deep research of data already collected.

H. System of Writing

In this thesis, the writer will explain how stunted, and the delay from the UN in Rwanda's conflict as well as discussing in detail the existing cases in Rwanda here will explain the causes of the obstacles in the five chapters as the following content:

Chapter Explains the history of the conflict Rwanda's s in 1994as follow:

- a) Background
- b) Research question
- c) Theoretical framework
- d) Methodology
- e) Hypothesis,
- f) Research methodology
- g) The research objection
- h) Limitations
- i) Writing research system

Chapter II Explains later and obstacle in UN 1994 for learning that made the institution of the UN as follow:

- a) Lately and obstacles in the natural by the UN.
- b) Explains authentication data for delays and obstacles in calamari by UN.

Chapter III Explain about setting the occurrence of conflict Rwanda's the which led to genocide in 1994 for make knows the cases as follow:

Conflict Dynamics in Rwanda

Chapter IV Explain the UN's effort to resolve the conflict in Rwanda. In this chapter are some subheadings below:

- a. International Organization
- b. United Nation Mission: UNAMIR
- c. Mission Outcome: Failure Uncompromising UN

Chapter V Explains the conclusion in the thesis

- a) Conflict resolution
- b) Conclusion