

## Diplomacy Model of Riau Malay Kingdoms

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### ABSTRACT

This paper is based on research which conducted in 2012. The research is a part of diplomacy study that focused on diplomacy history of Riau Malay Kingdoms. The main objective of this research is traced diplomacy model which had been practiced in Riau Malay Kingdoms since 14th century until 19th century. The study area is Riau Province with sample locations are Pekanbaru City, Kampar, Pelalawan, and Siak Sri Inderapura. This research is based on documents and in-depth interviews on several key informants from the sample locations who are well versed about Riau Malay Kingdoms history. Result of this research shows that diplomacy model which developed in Riau Kingdoms are not based on treaty with other countries, but tend more to diplomatical contact based on political-security, economic or trade, and cultural interest. This diplomatic model then push Riau Malay Kingdoms in to cooperative, accomodative, and conflict relationship with other countries surrounding them.

### INTRODUCTION

Diplomacy in practice can be said as a daily behavior of human kind since the beginning existence of the human society. The early human history that notes in Holly Book Al Quran mention how the first human father Adam negotiate with his wife Hawa (Eva) to decide that they should eat the paradise fruit (quldi) or not. The devil play important role in this negotiation, and pass through his diplomacy expertise he success influenced Eva to ask Adam for agree to eat the paradise fruit, and finally they decided to eat it, so that they punished by Allah because of breaking Allah forbidden. Based on this story of human history can be understood that diplomacy had been well practiced at the first era of human civilization. Each party has interest and do effort for winning the interest by using all ability they have.

Sulaiman (Solomon) prophet history give clear explanations how diplomacy had been conducted at the long time before ancient Greece era. Sulaiman prophet in which his central government located in Palestine starting his diplomatic contact pass through diplomatic correspondence to Bulqis Queen (one of ancient Agip leaders) in which her central government located in Agip. Sulaiman prophet obtain information about Bulqis Queen power pass through intelligence activity begun his diplomacy by sending diplomatic letter to Bulqis Queen. The letter content is suggestion for Bulqis Queen and her's people who they are worship Sun to be followers Sulaiman prophet religion (Islam) that worship Allah. Sulaiman prophet explained in his letter that he has so big power which can never happen to be

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thought about by Bulqis Queen. Bulqis Queen responded Sulaiman's letter through official friendship visit accompanied by a glorious and big troop (show of force), but she saw a reality that Sulaiman prophet power bigger than what ever she has, so she and her's people decided to follow the Sulaiman prophet suggestion.

In this recent time development diplomacy practices also goes on in society interaction at the local level until global society level which involve states, international organizations (both state organizations and non state organizations). In the local level society diplomacy goes on at the simple matter and limited space that correlated to daily needs. In fact, according to notes of Jeffry a bussiness diplomacy expertice that Indonesian nation is a society which habitual negotiate in daily life. For example, in shopping, in using public transportation, until in the big transaction of bussiness the Indonesian people always do bargain. At the state level diplomacy is carry out by using complex and bigger political equipments and power for gain complex and broad purposes.

Diplomacy in negotiation meaning is a rational choise for all nations in the world to day and put war at the last choise. In the past time, espesially at the era before Europe renaissance in the 15th century, developed slogan *pis pacem parabellum* which it's mean "who wish the peace should ready to war". In the modern diplomacy theory this slogan contains meaning that the war is main diplomacy form to gain the peace by using hard power (military power). The recently development this slogan shifted by *peaceful coexistence* slogan that it's mean "life together side by side in peace". In the eyes of modern diplomacy theory this slogan contains meaning that negotiation is the main form of diplomacy to create by using soft power. In case fail of using soft power to creat peace, hard power is considered to be use.

World history since before renaissance era until 20th century presented war drama for along time because of colonialism and imperialism which sponsored and deed by Europe nations. Based on this bitter experience, efforts to prevent and avoid war continually done by human kind especially as long as this 20 century by choising safe stap, or at least a low risk action to war. More statesmen and political scientists pay they attention to policy of states to the others that usually known as foreign policy. They believe that the war occures because of falls in making process of foreign policy and it's aplication which directly related to diplomatical action. Always be found that war or threat of war caused by using hard power approach to gain foreign policy purposes. This argument supported by history evidence such as 30 years war of Europe befor 1648, World War I, and World War II were caused by strongly military approach in inter states relations. Such was the case happen in the end of 20th century, Gulf War II in 1998 and III in 2003 between United States and Iraq are caused by military action deed by United States to gain it's foreign policy purposes in the Middle East. All of this saws evidence that the diplomacy with non violence approach is the verry important thing for all nations in the world to create and keep the peace.

The international society actually have long time enough pay attention to non violence diplomacy, espesially at the end of World War I. Nevertheless, the world

political development at that time not show move in the better direction yet, because inconsistency attitude of Europe nations which strong enough to maintain their colonization to the countries in Asia and Africa by using military violence, and arm race were went on between Europe countries their selves than finally empty into the World War II. In the rage situation of world struggle for power in which presented military arrogance, effort have an idea for non violence diplomacy keep went on. As a result of this effort were establish League of Nations at the end of World War I and United Nations at the end of World War II. The both institutions League of Nations and United Nations are symbols of non violence diplomacy, although in practice this two institutions play role to legalize the using of violence military power. Infact however, can not be danied that the two world institutions are reflection of the wish world society to practice non violence diplomacy in gaining foreign policy objectives for each countries.

According to explanation above, this paper presents an analysis about diplomacy model wich had been practiced in Riau Malay Kingdoms and it's relations to some factors such as foreign policy, national power, and national interest.

### DIPLOMACY UNDERSTANDING

The word diplomacy in general understanding contain two different meanings. First, by word diplomacy is understood as other word of foreign policy. In this meaning that diplomacy relationship between two countries is understood as foreign policy application of the two countries each other. This understanding actually is a mistake because between foreign policy and diplomacy have different activity and area. Foreign policy occupies area in domestic political system of a country, and it's activity is in form decisions making prosses about policy of one state to the others or to international organization. In the other side, diplomacy is actions deed by a country to the others or to international organizations in order to gain the political purposes that decided in it's foreign policy. Second, by word diplomacy is understood as negotiation. This understanding is reffers to negotiation events between states either in the bilateral or multilateral ways. This meaning in essence is throe but traps into purpose constriction . Diplomacy in fact not only a negotiation but also including other relations type which it's purpose to struggle for national interest. Beside of that there are two other meanings of diplomacy that are show process and mecanism to arrange negoniation go on, branch of foreign policy services such as consulate officials activities and other diplomatic mission, and expertise in doing negotiation including deceit.

The political scientists especially diplomacy scientists that fucose their attention to diplomacy either in practice or accademic have formulated many diplomacy definition. The Oxford English Dictionary mentions diplomacy definition as management of international relations through negotiation in which this relations is accordanced with and managed by ambassadors and deputies, bussiness or

officials art<sup>8</sup>. According to Chamber's Twentieth Century Dictionary, diplomacy is "the art of negotiation, especially of treaties between state; political skill"<sup>9</sup> Sir Earnest Satow in his book *Guide to Diplomatic Practice* define diplomacy as "the application of intelligence and tact to conduct of official relations between the government of independent states"<sup>10</sup>

Harold Nicholson<sup>11</sup> one of skilled diplomat of 20th century mentions that diplomacy at least contain five different things.

1. foreign policy
2. negotiation
3. negotiation conducting mechanism
4. branch of foreign policy services
5. in the good mean including skill in bring about international negotiation; and in the bad mean including sly deceit.

But in further development Nicholson recognizes that diplomacy definition formulated by *The Oxford English Dictionary* has a broader means and reflecting actual diplomacy activity.

KM Panikkar in his book *The Principle and Practice of Diplomacy* mentions the diplomacy formula correlated with international politics that is the art of propose state interest in it's relations to other country<sup>12</sup>.

Diplomacy definition above explains several important things should be attention in order to understand about diplomacy<sup>13</sup>.

1. The main element of diplomacy is negotiation.
2. Negotiation is implemented to propose national interest.
3. Diplomatic actions took for maintain and suggest national interest as far as in peace way possible. If it fail, the hard way by using military power is possible to use.
4. Tactics and strategy to prepare the war. It is base on belief that diplomacy can not separate from war.
5. Diplomacy tight connected with foreign policy goals

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<sup>8</sup> Roy S.L, *Diplomasi*, Penerjemah Herwanto, Mirsawati, Edisi. 1, Cetakan 1, Rajawali Press, Jakarta 1991, hal.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid

<sup>10</sup> Ibid

<sup>11</sup> Ibid

<sup>12</sup> Ibid, page 4

<sup>13</sup> Ibid, page 4

In Islamic literatures are found a term equivalent to diplomacy, that is *muwadda'ah*, it is mean peace treaty. This term used by Prof. Dr. Abu Zahrah in his book *Al Alaaqotuddauliyyah fil Islam* (International relations in Islam). The using of *muwadda'ah* concept correlated to principle in Islam that is "basic of relations between humkind is peace". War is carried out in forced situations, among them to defend state freedom and human kind when face actual fisical attack or threat fisical attack.

In Islam perspective diplomacy is different from wiliness and lie. Diplomacy is action carried out to gain political victory in a fair and balance manner. Islam also recognize that diplomacy contains expertice elements in struggle for interest based on strategic policy choises. So diplomacy is political activity in which integrate all potentials, interests, and power, and including all issues about politics, economy, social, and culture. It is mean all actions of nation state elements based on strategic policy choises in struggle for interrest of nation state can be interpreted as diplomacy, no matter it is carry out in formal way or not.

### RIAU MALAY KINGDOM DIPLOMATIC RELATIONSHIP

Diplomatic relationship in formal manner is interstate relations in order to promote each state interest through diplomatik activities which arranged by institution or diplomatic corps of the states. As mention above diplomasy including very abroad activities no matter it is carry out in formal way or not. Formal diplomatic activities in general are arranged by state through it's official, and in other side informal diplomatic activities are not directly carried out by the state but persistent struggle for national interest.

Diplomacy developes in a region or country along with development history of society or state in the region. Nusantara region especially Indonesian archipelago is a ragion with very dinamic diplomacy history, goes on for centuries with by turns actors according to rise and fall of the countries in this region. In Indonesian history there were two big countries (empires) with global diplomatical reputation, they were Sri Wijaya in Sumatera island and Maja Pahit Java island. The two countries left very wide diplomacy track record in nusantara region.

Sriwijaya as a first big empire in Indonesian archipelago had diplomatic contact to many world power such as China Empire and India. After this empire fallent, it's remainder in form of small kingdoms in Sumatera just keep play important diplomtic role, and along with rising new cebntral power in Java island that was Maja Pahit Empir. Some of Sriwijaya remainders in Sumatera were small kingdoms in Riau area known as Malay Riau Kingdoms. The very interesting diplomacy historical notes show that Majapahit development as a new central power in Java Island did not automatically covered and suck diplomatics track of Riau Malay Kingdoms in to the new central power. The Riau Malay Kingdoms had more orientation to built diplomatic relations to kingdoms in Sumatera and Malaysia paninsula. This condition could be traced since 12th century as the starting point of emergence of Riau Malay Kingdoms. Diplomacy development was proceeded by the

collapse of the Sriwijaya Kingdom at 12th century and emergence of Maja Pahit as big empire in Indonesian archipelago, and along with the circumstances emerge and develop Riau Malay Kingdoms such as Bintan and Tumasik in Riau Archipelago, Keritang and Kandis in Kuantan, Pekantua, Segati, and Gunung Sailan in Kampar, Gasib in Siak, and Perakitan in Rokan. Do not find sufficiently historical notes which explain Maja Pahit domination over Riau Malay Kingdoms, even though at that time Maja Pahit expanded as a big empire. Until coming into final phase of Maja Pahit Empire development in 15th century, its domination over Riau Malay Kingdoms was not seen. Even when Pekantua as the oldest Malay Kingdom was first established in Riau after Sriwijaya collapse in 1380, its first King was Maharaja Indra came from Tumasik (now Singapore) a small kingdom in Malacca Strait, and not came from Maja Pahit as a big empire at that time.

Low or even no diplomatic contact between Riau Malay Kingdoms and Maja Pahit Empire probably caused by declined Riau role as a central cultural and political after Sriwijaya fallen down and disappeared. Muara Takus epigraph shows that Riau had ever been a development central of Budhis civilization, and Muara Takus became central of Sriwijaya government before moved by Sriwijaya King named Dapunta Hyang to Palembang. After removal of this Sriwijaya government Riau role as a central civilization and political development declined and finally disappeared together with Sriwijaya collapse. As long as domination power of Majapahit Kingdom there was no famous Kingdom which significant power emerged in Riau, and no be found the evidents explained the Majapahit effort to made Riau as a sphere of influence for develop Hindu civilization. This can be said as a shape of slipped away of Majapahit interest to Riau, so directly contact of Majapahit diplomacy and political domination was not occurred. Coming to the end of Majapahit glory just emerged a kingdom in Riau, and it was could not separate from Bintan Kingdom development in Riau archipelago. The emergence of small kingdom in Riau probably not interested for Maja Pahit in which at that time focused attention to firm its political domination to Bintan and Tumasik. These two kingdoms finally conquered by Maja Pahit in the end of 14th century. This condition probably also based on political calculation that subjection over Bintan Kingdom similar to subjection over Riau as a whole. This political perception probably caused Majapahit power domination in Riau was not effective.

As noted in history that the first kingdom in Riau was Pekantua Kingdom. This kingdom had the first diplomatic contact to Tumasik Kingdom which united with Bintan Kingdom and Palembang, and get their glory at that time under the famous King named Sang Nila Utama. Because his power including three kingdoms so this king titled as Sri Tri Buana (the king of three world). Pekantua Kingdom also known as Pekatua Kampar (because its government central located at around estuary Kampar river), its first king was Maharaja Indera came from Tumasik. Based on cultural and kinship nearness diplomacy relationship between the two Kingdoms went on intensively. Diplomacy relation between Pekantua and Tumasik went on in equal position as two sovereign kingdoms. This condition show in Pekantua Kampar Kingdom development which never under Tumasik political control.

## RIAU MALAY KINGDOMS DIPLOMACY FORM

Since early development of Riau Malay Kingdoms it made diplomatical relation to many other kingdoms. Based on international relation concept in realist theory perspective there are three interstate relations form that are cooperative, accomodative, and conflict. Based on these perspectives Riau Malay Kingsom also rised and growth in as such relationship.

### 1. Cooperative Relation Form

Cooperative relation developed by Riau Malay Kingdoms to other kingdoms at that time was not in a form of cooperation which whrited in a treaty like to day. Cooperative relation at that time presisely call as diplomatical contact that is the relation should not tight or based on certain agreemant. Form of the relation was freely according to short term interest especially in cultural and economic aspect.

Diplomacy contact in cultural motive was go on between Pekantua Kampar and Malacca Kingdom since early established of this Riau Malay Kingdom. Cultural scope which become cooperative relations reason were kinship and ethnic. In kinship aspect relations between Pekantua Kampar Kingdom and Tumasik Kingdom in shapes relationship between the two kingdoms in which their kings derived from the same place that was Tumasik. As explained before in 1380 Tumasik Kingdom conquered by Majapahit. Tumasik king than removed to Malaysia Paninsula and built Malacca Kingdom, in while one of his high official named Indera, convinced as a relative of him, removed to Sumatera went through Kampar river and than built Pekantua Kampar Kingdom.

The both, Melaka and Pekantua Kampar established significantly as two sovairint kingdoms, but Malacca edvance quite faster so this kingdom became one of very important Malay emperium center in Malacca Stait area. Diplomatical contact of the two kingdoms was go on in friendship shape because their kings know well each other and derived from the same palace family that was Tumasik. Cooperative relationship based on the kinship at least went on for one generation of The King Indera power periode, that was from 1380 to 1420.

In ethnic aspect these two kingdoms also have nearness and similarity, that was inhabited and governed by Malay ethnic. There is no sufficient notes about practise forms of cultural diplomacy which happened between Pekantua Kampar and Malacca kingdoms. The exist literatures only explains that went on long diplomatical contact between the two kingdoms about two century (1380-1511), based on very broad motives include cultural, ekonomy, and politics. In cultural aspect, of course, ethnic faktor play th important role in diplomatical contact of the two kingdoms. Using Malay language as diplomatic language at least make easy the two kingdom in conducting diplomatical contact.

Diplomatical contact based on economic motive between Pekantua Kampar and Malacca went on along with diplomatical contact in cultural aspect. Malacca Kingdom edvance as an international harbor at that time and play role as global market encountering traders from entire world included Pekantua Kampar traders.

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So in such condition, diplomatical contact indirectly also openly happened between Pekantua Kampar and other kongdoms included Majapahit Empire and Europe. Impact of diplomatical contact with economical motive especially between Pekantua Kampar and Malacca had pushed growth prosperity escalation many local area in Pekantua Kampar. The King Syisya which governed Pekantua Kingdom 1460 to 1480 built a port city named Bandar Nasi, so at that time in there were two big city in Pekantua Kampar, Pekantua City as the government central and Bandar Nasi as port city. Pekantua Kingdom at that time became one important area which supplied trade commodities to Malacca Kingdom.

The coming of Portuguese to Malacca and conquered this kingdom in 1511 gave new colour in diplomacy practice of Pekantua Kampar Kingdom. King Abdullah as leader of Pekantua Kampar Kingdom betrayed King of Malacca Sultan Mahmud Syah I which also his father in law. King Abdullah cooperated to Portuguese to conquered Malacca with hope Portuguese appointed him to be Malacca King. After Portuguese conquered Malacca successfully King Abdullah appointed as treasurer in Malacca, a disappointing occupation for King Abdullah, and made him forced back to his father in law side with risk he than decapitation finished by Portuguese.

Sultan Mahmud Syah I which loosed his power in Malacca crowned as a new king in Pekantua Kampa Kingdom by the officials of Pekantua Kampar Palace Sultan Mahmud Syah I make diplomatical contact for military cooperation with Inderagiri and Demak kingdoms in order to against Portuguese. Although this military cooperation did not success to depeat Portuguese, at least as long as two years Sultan Mahmud Syah I government had established intensive diplomacy relationship between Pekantua Kampar Kingdom and other kingdoms especially Inderagiri Kingdom and Demak Kingdom.

Diplomacy contact in form cooperative relationship with economic motive between Pekantua Kampar Kingdom with other kingdoms edvanced continously in government era of Sultan Alauddin Riayat Syah II, son of Sultan Mahmud Syah I. In this era diplomatical contact edvanced to Johor Kingdom. Sultan Alaudin Riayat Syah II later crowned as second Sultan Johor with authority area including all remainder area of Malacca Kingdom. Pekantua Kampar Kingdom, and Johor Kingdom.

Diplomacy contact to Johor Kingdom in form cooperation with political motive was strengthened when Johor Sultan named Sultan Ali Jalla Abdul Jalil Syah I based on recomendation of Pekantua Kampar Palace elits appointed his close relative King Abdurrahman to be Pekantua Kampar King. This appointment was in order to fill in pacum of power in Pekantua Kampar Kingdom since left by Sultan Alauddin Riayat Syah II which crowned as the second Johor Sultan.

In government era of King Abdurrahman which titled The King Dinda I (Maharaja Dinda I) diplomacy contact based on ekonomik interest with Johor Kingdom and Kuantan was strengthened. Diplomatical contaect to Pagaruyung Kingdom also opened, especially to make authority border agreement between the two caountries. Determining the authority border did by using cultural and tradition



approach, that were area in which it's inhabitant profess Johor Malay tradition put into Pekantua Kampar Kingdom authority and area in which it's inhabitant profess Minangkabau tradition put into Pagaruyung Kingdom authority.

The other Riau Malay Kingdom which also made broad diplomacy contact to much countries was Pelalawan Kingdom. In fact the Pelalawan Kingdom was continuation of Pekantua Kampar Kingdom, that was after central government of Pekantua Kampar Kingdom removed by it's King named Maharaja Dinda II from Tanjung Negeri to Bandar Tolam at tream flow Rasau river. Removement government central of Pekantua Kampar Kingdom hapened in 1725, and since that time formally name of Pekantua Kampar Kingdom changed to Pelalawan Kingdom. Pelalawan Kingdom keep continue diplomatic relation with Malacca and Johor as tradition relationship established for several centuries.

One of the big Riau Malay Kingdoms which has wide influence was Siak Sri Inderapura Kingdom. Diplomatic relation in cooperation form which carried out by this kingdom not only comprised Riau area but also until to Europe and Middle East. Siak Sri Inderapura central government located at Siak river stream flow. This position made easy for this kingdom to do diplomatic contact in form economical cooperation to many regions in the world. The Siak river stream flow play very important role as transportation line in and out Siak Sri Inderapura Kingdom.

Diplomatic cooperation with economical motivation in form trade did by Siak Sri Inderapura Kingdom include to all kingdoms in Sumatera, Riau archipelago, Muslim kingdoms ini Java island, even to all region in Indonesian archipelago until to Middle East. Relation with Arab also closely tied in, so one of Arabic noble descent married with a Prince of Siak Sri Inderapura. This Arabic noble descent later governt Siak Sri Inderapura Kingdom until gained it's glory.

## **2. Accomodative Relation Form**

Diplomatic contact which is accommodative or adaptable diplomatic acts where the week side deliberately succumb to the strong side in order to avoid conflict or war could not be found its indication in Pekantua Kingdom and Malacca Kingdom diplomatic relation. Pekantua Kingdom, which was weaker than Malacca Kingdom, played a balance diplomatic role, and Malacca Kingdom as the stronger side seemed not using the power through soft diplomacy to put Pekantua Kampar Kingdom as a subordinate state of Malacca. This was caused by undeveloped diplomatic technique, thus, the economic and military advantages could not be used to strengthen persuasive techniques in diplomacy.

The diplomatic form with adaptable pattern happened between Siak Sri Inderapura Kingdom and Turkish Ottoman. Turkish Ottoman was a big emporium and the only superpower in the world at the time. Its power covered all of Middle East, Africa, Eastern Europe and a part of Western Europe that was in Southern Sicilia Island in Italy. The diplomatic form with adaptable pattern conducted by Siak Sri Inderapura Kingdom with Ottoman was through written pact that Siak Sri Inderapura Kingdom was an ally of Ottoman and Ottoman would protect Siak Sri

Inderapura from every threat and distortion by every side. This alliance was close enough to confederation state model, since the Siak Sri Inderapura Kingdom had full sovereignty to run the governance without any intervention from Ottoman. However, in the implementation of this external relation especially in security and military aspect, Siak Sri Inderapura Kingdom might consult and tell first to Ottoman. At the end of 20th century, (around at the end of 1800s) the Turkish had internal volatility, European pressure and the rising of secular ideology driven by descendants of Jewish Turkish, Kemal Pasha. The volatility caused the Ottoman power decreased also its attention to Siak Sri Inderapura Kingdom.

### 3. Conflict Relation Pattern

The diplomatic contact with political motives between Pekantua Kingdom and Malacca Kingdom happened in conflict pattern was a war after an attack taken by Malacca Kingdom to Pekantua Kingdom. In power view, the attack was possibly caused by Pekantua Kingdom reluctance doing an adaptable diplomatic act to Malacca Kingdom. The Malacca Kingdom, in other side, as mentioned before, did not play its superiority power role to attach Pekantua Kingdom under its influence. As an example when the Malacca Kingdom didn't use the chance of Pekantua Kampar Kingdom dependency on Malacca harbour as its international harbour by making harbour using rules (Malacca international market) and pushing softly so that the Pekantua Kingdom obeyed the rules. Therefore, the Pekantua Kingdom would be an inferior to Malacca Kingdom.

The hard diplomacy played by Malacca Kingdom was indeed more effective. A state with a bigger military was succeeding in conquering Pekantua Kingdom through war in 1480, just after the 100th years of Pekantua Kingdom. This conquering affected on the Pekantua political status changing, from a full sovereign country became a subject to Malacca Kingdom. The other basic changing was the power to raise a king on the Malacca Sultan. At that time, the Malacca Sultan, Sultan Mansyur Syah, raised Munawar Syah as a king of Pekantua Kingdom and changed the name of Pekantua Kingdom as Kampar Kingdom. The other important changing was the spread and the strength of Islamic influence to Kampar.

The hard diplomacy happened also among Pekantua Kingdom and Acehese Sultanate also the Dutch Kingdom. This conflict relation was possibly caused by the efforts to control international sailing line, the Malacca Strait. The Acehese Sultanate was caused as prevention to infiltration of foreign influence into Islamic territories. Meanwhile the Dutch was caused by an effort to win the competition among European nations, including Portugal in its effort to get the colony in Southeast Asia.

The Pelalawan Kingdom as one of Malay Kingdoms in Riau did not have expansive character actually. It was proven since it was still as Pekantua Kampar Kingdom until its change as Pelalawan Kingdom. The kingdom did not ever doing an attack to other state. The diplomatic contact did by the Pelalawan Kingdom always by using economical cooperation approach technique through a trading. However,

the Pelalawan Kingdom also ever experienced diplomatic contact with political motives in the form of armed conflict, especially with the Siak Sri Indrapura Kingdom. Diplomatic contact in this conflict was the initiative of the Siak Sri Indrapura Kingdom to against Pelalawan Kingdom.

The Siak Sri Indrapura Kingdom as the major political force in Riau in its time and a centre of power of Malay Kingdom in the eastern coast of Sumatra did an initiative to expand its power. Since 1775 until the end of 1790's, the Siak Sri Indrapura Kingdom was more prominent in using diplomatic contact with violent techniques. This empire expansion was virtually throughout Riau to North Sumatra. Some of the conquered territories are; Temiang, Bilah, Panai, Kualu, Batu Bahara, Deli, Serdang, Langkat, Asahan, and Tanjung Pura.

The Siak Sri Indrapura Kingdom did also an expansion of power to Borneo, which was to Sambas. Pelalawan Kingdom as one of Riau Kingdoms was being a target of power expansion by the Siak Kingdom. The Siak Kingdom declared itself as the heir to the throne of Johor Kingdom and sent messengers to Pelalawan Kingdom asking to be the subject the Siak Sri Indrapura Kingdom. The Pelalawan King named Maharaja Lela II (ruled 1775-1798) rejected the request of the Siak Sri Indrapura Kingdom. The reason Maharaja Lela II was that the Pelalawan Kingdom was a sovereign and independent country, not a country that was under the authority of the Johor Kingdom.

The binding to the Pelalawan Kingdom as a continuation of the Kampar Pekantua Kingdom with Johor Kingdom was a cause of Malacca Sultan named Sultan Mahmud Shah I ever be crowned as the King of Pekantua Kampar Kingdom. He later died and being replaced by his descendants, Sultan Alauddin Riayat Shah II. Sultan Alauddin Riayat Shah II then went to Johor and was being the second King of Johor. Since then Pekantua Kampar Kingdom which later became Pelalawan Kingdom was the heir to the King of Johor directly. However, at that time, the Siak Sri Indrapura Kingdom asked Pelalawan Kingdom to be the subject under Johor Kingdom and no longer ruled by the descendants of Sultan Mahmud Shah I, so that the binding of Pelalawan Kingdom to the Johor Kingdom lost by itself. This circumstance justifying the Pelalawan Kingdom rejected the request from the Siak Sri Indrapura Kingdom.

The Siak Sri Indrapura Kingdom did hard measure by sending troops to attack the Pelalawan Kingdom. The first attack failed because of the resistance from the King and the support from the people of the Pelalawan Kingdom. The Siak Sri Indrapura Kingdom went on the second attack under leadership of Syarif Abdurrahman, the younger brother of Sultan Siak named Sultan Syarif Ali. This second attack successfully crippled the Pelalawan Kingdom since the unbalanced forces.

Diplomatic contact by using armed force conducted by the Siak Sri Indrapura Kingdom against Pelalawan Kingdom was quite effective to unify the Pelalawan Kingdom under the rule of the Siak Sri Indrapura Kingdom. Diplomatic relations were established by lifting the Syarif Abdurrahman as the Pelalawan King who reigned from 1798 to 1822. In the course of its diplomatic history, the Siak Sri Indrapura

Kingdom treated the Pelalawan Kingdom as a country that had full sovereignty without any intervention to the country. The Siak Sri Indrapura Kingdom only did oversee the foreign relations of the Pelalawan Kingdom loosely, as far as the diplomacy with other countries did not affect the fidelity of Pelalawan Kingdom to the Siak Sri Indrapura, then the relationship was freely done. On the part of the Pelalawan, Kingdom's loyalty keep maintained because the Kings of Pelalawan Kingdom in postcolonial era were descendants of Syarif Abdurrahman.

#### 4. The Diplomatic Power of Riau Malay Kingdoms

The diplomatic powers are factors or completeness attributes owned by the State or international actors and can be used to achieve the interests of a State or other international actors in interacting with others. The factors or attributes in the study of international relations generally or in study of diplomacy particularly were known as the term power. The strength of a country commonly known as the national power is composed of several elements, namely; a territory, the population (quantity and quality), military, industry, economic growth, political and governance stability, the quality of diplomacy, and morality that are included as the culture of the nation. This national power both singly or accumulatively will yield power of a country within the international system. The power will exist in the form of forced power, influence, and capability. The State is the main international actor that is most potential and having a chance to possess and to use this kind of power. Those third elements of the power have been used by the State since hundreds of centuries ago, including the countries led by the former prophets such as Prophet Joseph and Prophet Suleiman.

During the development era of the Riau Malay Kingdoms, their conducted diplomacy could not be separated from the influence of existence and the using of national force. Of course the using of that power would be greatly influenced by the diplomatic tendency done at that time and the cases encountered by the kingdoms. Riau Malay Kingdoms development along with the colonial era developed by Western countries caused of higher level of frequency in using power weapons (military) and the economy.

The first diplomatic contact made by Pekantua Kampar Kingdom was with the Malacca Kingdom and by using economic power. This economic power was the dominant element performed by Pekantua Kampar Kingdom during its diplomatic contact with any party. There were two factors as the causes of the using of economic power by the Kingdom in international activities. *First*, the economy is the main primary needs of any person, and any State or Government strongly wants the people of his country and economically be prosperous. Every country tries to guarantee the availability of food sources for the population, because the guarantees of food availability were one of the essential elements to ensure the attainment of political stability of a country. *Second*, economic activity was a daily activity in community of Pekantua Kampar Kingdom in particular and in any society throughout the world in general. The economic element was the very interesting power of diplomacy and because of that, the diplomatic contact among Pekantua Kampar

Kingdom with various other kingdoms included with the peoples of Europe was through the harbour of Malacca which lasted for a long time. They were doing diplomatic contact more intensive in the form of trade due to this trade diplomatic activity was promising opportunities and the big advantages reciprocally. Despite disagreement between them remained open, but without involving the physical act through the force of weapons, the facing risks were relatively controlled. The diplomatic contact with economic motives was retained at the time Pekantua Kingdom was renamed as Kampar Pelalawan Kingdom and the centre of administration moved.

Diplomatic contact by using military power elements in the form of warfare had also been experienced by Pekantua Kampar Kingdom when dealing with the Malacca Kingdom, Acehnesse Sultanate, and the Dutch Kingdom. Elements of this power were used as resistance efforts to maintain sovereignty and integration of Pekantua Kampar Kingdom which threatened by the onslaught of those kingdoms. Diplomatic contact in the form of using military force in this element either directly through the fighting or indirectly through threats, bullying or show off the strength did not become a major feature of the diplomatic approach from Pekantua Kampar Kingdom. This was due to Pekantua Kampar Kingdom did not have an official military organization tasked to defence. A security-defence system carried out by the people's defence system model that put all the people as an element of Defence. This model system really depended on two principle things, namely the people's loyalty to the King or the State, and the people's awareness on the responsibility to defend the country. Expertise factor in defending countries was an important element. Moreover, this element was relatively easy to be formed and to be improved as long as the loyalty and the awareness principles to defend the country were still existed and maintained.

At the time of the Pelalawan Kingdom, the diplomatic contact by using military power elements was still not the only option among several main options which had been prepared, even though the country never experienced military contacts. The diplomatic contact by using the a very big military force elements was experienced by the Pelalawan Kingdom when this Kingdom should withstand military attack by the Kingdom Siak Sri Inderapura, which ended with the defeat of Pelalawan Kingdom. This defeat could be analyzed as a result of two conditions possessed by the Pelalawan Kingdom. *First*, the Kingdom is a small country with military force weaker compared to the Siak Sri Indrapura Kingdom. *Second*, Pelalawan Kingdom had no formal Army troops which controlled through an organization of military command. The army of Pelalawan Kingdom was recruited from the ordinary people which was organized in traditional *silat* colleges or from the available pendekar (warriors=martial arts experts) in the wider community. These soldiers relied heavily on individual skills (personal skills) and hadn't mastered the good combat strategy.

The Siak Sri Indrapura Kingdom, instead, had power elements which could be used to support diplomatic contact. It developed three country's powers; economy, culture, and military. This policy might be inspired by two things. *First*, it had ambitions to be the super power country in the region Sumatra or even to

replace the position of the collapsed Majapahit Kingdom. *Second*, diplomatic contact by the Siak Sri Indrapura Kingdom which was extensive to Europe and the Middle East especially with Turkey gave diplomatic experience which fostered awareness that the of power elements were indispensable to pursue the interests of the nation and the country, so that a state of full sovereignty could stay afloat in the international interaction within the anarchic international system.

It was proven that the Siak Sri Indrapura Kingdom was quite successful in doing diplomatic contact with the support of the power elements it had. The diplomatic contact by using economic power had grown the country as a country that had a trade relation almost to the whole world. Even though its growth as an international harbour city was not exceed the Malacca Kingdom, but at least was almost like it. While, the diplomatic contact by using military power was successful to conquer several kingdoms in Sumatra such as; Temiang, Bilah, Panai, Kualu, Batu Bahara, Deli, Serdang, Langkat, Asahan, Tanjung Pura, and including Pelalawan Kingdom.

The Siak Sri Indrapura Kingdom used cultural force as a means of cultural diplomacy when making diplomatic contact with Turkish Ottoman. The two countries had similarities in culture and Ideology of Islam, where the government system used Islamic system, as well as the Government and people were Moslems. The diplomatic approach by means of these cultures had led to the success diplomacy which quite important for the Siak Sri Indrapura Kingdom was in the form of an international agreement that put the two Nations in one political ties and getting close to the model state of the Confederation.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the above description, it can be reiterated that Riau Malay Kingdoms generally had used various elements of national power in conducting diplomatic contacts with other countries. Elements of country main power which generally be used were economic power, military power, and cultural power. From those third elements of country power, the economic and military elements were very prominent, while cultural elements included the ideological values were not used widely. The Siak Sri Indrapura Kingdom was one of kingdom that was fairly successful in using elements of cultures as it diplomatic contact, especially with the Turkish Ottoman.

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