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The Synthesized body of knowledge for Thai Political Movement under Thai Politics B.C. 2004-2016

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Abstract

The purpose is to synthesize knowledge about the political movement in Thai politics from 2004 to 2019. Use a Mixed Method in the form of exploratory design. The data in this research is a synthesis of knowledge in theses. Key researches from 107 academic institutions in Thailand, using a specific sample selection method. From sources related to political movements, quantitative synthesis uses statistical methods with percentages. For qualitative synthesis, synthesized methods are used. The results of the 46th thesis and research synthesis show that the year of publication of research on the political movements in 2010 and 2011 is the highest. The type of research is the most qualitative and the least is quantitative research. The most commonly used form of research was the observations, followed by interviews, questionnaires, and other research tools. Research contents related to the political movement, the ideology of intent. The organizational structure, strategies, tactics of the political movement most often followed by political movements for environment's politics. And the least is political movement in conflict. If considering only the knowledge gained from the study of political movements on public policy. The movement arose as a result of the state's decision to implement public policies in a lack of transparency and lack of information in terms of ensuring all-round impacts. Reflecting affects the Thai political economy and related relationships.

Keywords: Synthesis Body of knowledge Political movements Thai political economy 2004-2016



Introduction

Since the transition to democracy in 1932, Thailand has been in a state of “bureaucracy” or “Bureaucratic Polity” where there has been a struggle between politicians and elites. This has caused the phenomenon known as “Vicious Circle of Thai politics”.

Starting with the events of Black May 1992, where a crackdown killed dozens, there have been political, economic and social changes in Thai society including the expansion of people politics, the 1997 Constitution, the 1997 economic crisis and Decade of conflict.

The political movement in the decade of Thai political conflict from 2005 to 2014 reflects the emergence of political movements in a Thai socio-political context. Can be considered as the new balance of political power Who act to exclaim / check / balance the power of parliamentary democracy as a representative.

However, it was argued that political activism in the Thai political society at this time did not merely characterize a civil society. It also creates a negative impact of civil society on democracy. Or the expression of uncivil society which is anti-democracy or could harm democracy. (Prajak Kong Kirati, 2011: 57-95)

Through the use of violence or uncivil means moving in ways and ways that are hostile to democracy. This concept of uncivil society is a counter-concept that promotes the role of civil society in strengthening democracy. The uncivil society explains that civil society is not always democracy, and that it can even be harmful. In other words Citizens or people to form civil society can be heroes and villains of democracy. (Thibodee Buakhamsri, 2013: 167-173)

A long demonstration of the Peoples Alliance for Democracy (PAD), the Democratic Coalition Against Dictatorship (UDD) and the People's Democratic Reform Committee. (PDRC) may no longer be able to study and analyze with conventional theories and knowledge of political science.

It is said that the theory is defined by the social conditions and the historical context of each locality and region. (Foweraker & Landman, 1997: 2) "The theory of social movements must be derived from the stories of real social movements (Tenuto, 1997: 2 referred to in Thanet Aropssuwan, 2013)

Research studies To synthesize knowledge from studies on political movements in Thai politics during 2004-2016. How it looks This will best shed light on and make new discoveries about the contemporary social movement in Thailand. It is important to understand the impact on Thailand's political economy.

Literature Review

John D. McCarthy and Mayer N. Zald explain that social movements are collective actions that include dynamic, motive and complex structures within the group Social movements can be classified as a set of ideas or views among citizens that express their opinion or disagreement with changes in the social structure. Or some social benefit distribution. (McCarthy & Mayer, 1977: 1212-1241)

Charles Tilly defined it as A social movement is a series of controversial expressions or campaigns that are commonly asserted against others. For Tilly, Social activism is an important vehicle for the general public to participate in politics. (Tilly, 1978)

Sidney Tarrow describes it as The social movement is a collective action of the general people with a common goal and inclusion in the challenge of certain powerful elites. Or some social and cultural order that exists in society. (Tarrow, 1994)

Currently it is said “New politics” (new politics) as a righteous contribution of another type of people in western democracy, which includes demonstrations and protests in various forms. Most of these have a broader objective, such as anti-nuclear weapons. The struggle for women's rights Conservation of natural resources, etc. These reflect some values that have changed from the old politics. (Hague, Harrop & Breslin, 1992: 161)

Chaiyarat Charoensin-olarn Addressed a phenomenon that became more interested in social science. That is the current called "New politics" (the new / postmodern politics) and "New Social Movements". It is a response to new problems and conflicts that arise in society. This is a new type of conflict that is more diverse than the class or political ideology of the past. But includes gender, race, religion and culture. These conflicts often become more complex than the mainstream political and social institutions of today can resolve. And as a result, the people began to lose faith in the state and the institutions or state mechanisms. These people therefore move on their own. That is, turning back to building "civil society" to become stronger. (Chaiyarat Charoensin-olarn, 1997: 3-4)

The social movement is a form of “Mass politics” is to focus on the relationship between social movements and the state. The theory assumes that the likelihood that a movement will succeed is determined by "Political opportunities" to facilitate. Or vice versa, conditions where political conditions are not open to opportunities or do not allow If the government at that time was rigid and deliberately oppressed to control social movements, the chances of the movement's success would be difficult. But if the government at that time was weak, a “political opportunity” could allow the movement to see a successful channel to



claim. Scholars in this theory not interested in the issue of resource mobilization but they focus on the interaction between the movement and the state. And the ways in which different political systems will affect their success or the failure of the "movement".

Materials and Methods

Key researches from 107 academic institutions in Thailand, using a specific sample selection method. From sources related to political movements, quantitative synthesis uses statistical methods with percentages. For qualitative synthesis, synthesized methods are used. Mixed Method as follows

1) Quantitative Synthesis is the use of statistical methodology to present research findings and theses. And integrate all the findings of the research report and the synthetic thesis. The quantitative synthesis is therefore Analysis of analysis or Integrative analysis or Research of research.

2) Qualitative Synthesis is the synthesis of the content of the findings of a research report and a thesis. By using the lecture synthesis method, the findings of the research report and the synthetic thesis can be summarized, while the subject matter of each research and dissertation may also be included. Or may present a summary of the overall characteristics without maintaining the content of each research work and thesis.

Results and Discussion

The results of the 46th thesis and research synthesis show that the year of publication of research on the political movements in 2010 and 2011 is the highest. The type of research is the most qualitative and the least is quantitative research. The most commonly used form of research was the observations, followed by interviews, questionnaires, and other research tools. Research contents related to the political movement, the ideology of intent. The organizational structure, strategies, tactics of the political movement most often followed by political movements for environment's politics. And the least is political movement in conflict.

The body of knowledge about political movements in Thai politics is studied in various dimensions. Proportion of research content related to political movements Can be considered in Table 1

Table 1 Proportion of research content related to political movements (percent)

No.	List	Frequency	Percentage
1	Ideology, intent, organizational structure, strategy, tactics of political movements	21	45.65
2	Political communication of the political movement	8	17.39

3	Political movements on natural resources and the environment	9	19.57
4	Political movement on gender	2	4.35
5	Political movements in relation to public health	2	4.35
6	Political movements on conflict	1	2.17
7	Political movements related to minorities, disadvantaged	1	2.17
8	Political movement on public policy	2	4.35
	Total	46	100.00

If considering the proportion of research on political movements in different dimensions Can be considered in Table 2

Table 2 Proportion of researches related to various dimensions of political movement (percent)

No.	List	Frequency	Percentage
1	Political movement	32	69.57
2	Economic and political movements	1	2.17
3	Political and cultural movement	13	28.26
	Total	46	100.00

If considering only the knowledge gained from the study of political movements on public policy It is very important to reflect that. The movement arose as a result of the state's decision to implement public policies in a lack of transparency and lack of information in terms of ensuring all-round impacts. Thus causing the movement.

The shift to networking with new networks is a social movement to monitor and monitor the implementation of government policies. And calls for the participation of the people Who are direct stakeholders in the policy process By creating a political space by mobilizing resources important to the movement To destroy the legitimacy of the state.

And can use the knowledge to expand through a network of alliances both inside and outside the political system to investigate Access information Create a media area Use tactics that increase pressure and bargaining power. As well as submit concrete recommendations on changes in the process of public policy in accordance with democratic principles. Reflecting affects the Thai political economy and related relationships.

When considering the results of the quantitative study, it was found that The proportion of published



years of research on political movements will grow between 2009 and 2012. This was a time of political conflict in Thai society, however, in the later period the number decreased accordingly. It reflects how the social, political, national context affects interest in education. But the issue of political movements was more extensive. But the attention has decreased as the national political rallies have passed.

Most of the research on political movements is more than half. While the study of cultural political movements And there is still little economy In which the phenomenon of political conflicts in Thai society Political conflicts do not arise and survive floating, but are also rooted in disparate socio-cultural and economic relations.

For the development of knowledge from the study of political movements about public policy The findings of the study can be brought into the understanding that will serve as the basis for future social movements. And will affect the combination of strategy, strategy, resource mobilization Knowledge sharing Networking, division of labor and the relationship between social movements and the mass media forcing policymakers or states to develop policy governance that must focus on transparency. Public participation And policy impact assessment It is also a significant pressure on stakeholders or involved in creating policy governance such as parliamentarians, academics, civil society organizations. And various government agencies must be aware of matters that are in the interests of the people. This will be an important base for the development of democracy. Which further affects the Thai political economy.

For Society, a new middle class has emerged as the traditional Thai countryside has slowly disappeared. There is a division between those who support authoritarianism vs those who support democracy. For politics, National Council for Peace and Order (NCPO) trying to claim legitimacy for reform vs those who want elected politicians to undertake reform. The Thai people who supported the coup in 2006 and 2014, because they expect the military to accelerate the eradication of corruption and make the country more democratic do not seem to worry that the coup destroys democracy and their own freedom.

The new electoral system, Mixed-member apportionment system or MMA, that has been introduced has winners and losers. For the big political parties, they are mainly losers. For the small parties, they gain the most. It is medium-sized party who gain the main advantage and are the biggest winners. There is now a change in the political math in the House of Representatives. As 250 Senators are appointed by the NCPO, it is possible you can become PM with only

126 MPs. "Politics Returns to Negotiation of Power and Benefits". The 2017 Constitution provides for a National Strategic Committee Strategy which will result in the Committee controlling the government and bureaucracy after the election. They must follow the plan put in place. Role of the Court and independent organizations, The 2017 Constitution empowers the role of the court and the independent organizations to monitor politicians.

Figure 1 Before the 2019 general election



The new government lacks legitimacy and is ineffective. How it came into being is not viewed as acceptable and the election is not viewed as acceptable. Lack of stability at the political level. Politics returns to era after the 1978 constitution, resulting in a strong state government or Neo-Bureaucratic Polity. Neo-Bureaucratic Polity Not focusing on hard power, but focusing on dominating the political scene with big business and its allies. The 2017 constitution will be nominated by the NCPO and army leadership will have ex-officio positions in the Senate. The government is controlled from Senate, National Strategic Committee, Courts and Independent Organizations.

Figure 2 After the 2019 general election



In Thai society, we cannot hope for democracy to be created by simply having a well-written constitution or to continuously put focus on the formal system of structures and institutions in the parliamentary system. Indeed, it is not just a written product, such as the constitutional law, but also political culture. What the culture, customs, beliefs, and feelings of the people in



the society is important as this is related to the political system.

For Consolidation of Democracy, Democracy begins with transition to democracy and leads to consolidation of democracy. Having rule of law in society to achieve that goal is essential for new democratic countries. The strength and sustainability of democracy comes when the rules and institutions of the regime are deeply rooted in society and democracy is so stable that it becomes the only game played in society. In other words. Democracy has become a political way of life in the society.

Conclusions

A synthetic study of knowledge of political movements in Thai politics should be further studied annually. Due to the continuous dissertation and research of various educational institutes. The knowledge of political movements in Thai politics should be introduced to develop the theory of political movements in Thai political society. As there are many studies that have observed Can the theory of social movements in the west apply to movements in Thai society or not?

At present there are structural changes. Both politics, economy, society and culture in Thailand like never before. The body of knowledge about political movements of the past decade may not be able to explain the movement as well as resolve political conflicts.

Democratization through the promotion of strong civil society leading to the recognition of rights, liberties, equality, human rights, the rule of law and human dignity. It is an important solution for Thai society.

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