
The policies of Thai Political group about Populism and Sustainable Thai Idealism

*Termsak Thong-in

Introduction

In political science, populism is the idea that society is separated into two groups at odds with one another - "the pure people" and "the corrupt elite", according to Mr. Cas Mudde (author of *Populism*): a very short introduction (<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-43301423>). So it is known that current populist policies in terms of politics, politics is based on the poor. It could be done by mobilizing the masses and the rich, using limited means of supplying goods to the poor. Because leaders can build prestige and political base level directly below. If you look in the pessimistic to hope for political results. I do not think that's the case. The status of the government is unstable and can not solve the problem in a straightforward way. Especially in the pre-election period. To take into account the results of the election of members of the House of Representatives. But in terms of cultural and social considerations. Populism gives the poor a place in politics. And that they have more social meaning.

The result is that politics is lacking in a stable base, and the political power of the dictators. The result is that politics is lacking in a stable base, and the political power of the dictators. It also creates inequity in the economy and is the cause of the economic crisis later, or if there is a crisis, then it can make the crisis more difficult than ever.

Populist movement

"Populism" comes from the Latin etymology of "Populus", which means that people are therefore populists in the common sense. Any thoughts or movements It is important to people. It can be used to analyze people or organizations. There are many policies that may be called populist. Just do what you do to pay attention to the people or to the mind of the people. But it is a special thing that, in fact, may not have "populist" ideology or thoughts directed.

In addition, the populist politician is a politician who uses the lower-level people as a base of power by adding favor to the masses. The wealthy have used the means and opportunity to lower their status with any other goal. But the extension will result in the political structure refracting in a way that causes structural problems. As a result, economic elites have come to compete and offer goods and opportunities to people with lower status. It is an inexcusable and irresponsible political and economic responsibility.

According to the original meaning. Populism is a political doctrine that supports the rights and powers of ordinary people in the struggle against proletarian leaders. But today is a policy that supports the common people and is a popular policy. This is not always necessary. Especially for economic reasons, or not necessarily the best interests of the country or state. (Ruangvit Getsuwan, Pp. 16-17.) Population policy in broad terms implies that It is an idea or movement or a movement that is important to the people. Which usually means the lower class or ordinary non-elite or ruling class and means the value and importance of the people of the lower class people, people are popular, support from poor people, poor people or ordinary people. And these people Sometimes criticized the elites of the upper classes, the wealthy, or even the middle class. (Anek Laothamatas, Pp. 23-49.)

Summary, "populist policy" refers to policies that are supported by the people. It requires a lot of money to create a favorite. The target group People have many in the country. This is a low income. Farmers or poor people, both in the countryside and in the city. The goal is to use the lower class to support the victory and political power.

Intention of populist policies

Today, a variety of populist concepts are being implemented. The focus is on improving the quality of life for most people in the country. Efforts to keep people out of poverty Increased opportunities for people to raise their social status. The public has social security. Including the overall economic stimulus of the country. Applying the concept of populist policy. It is divided into two groups. The people with less money, less wealthy and elite. The populist policy is divided into two types.

1. Populist Policy support for farmers This resulted in the movement of farmers grouped together to negotiate with different conditions.

2. Populist Policy has supported for political system as a result, the political movement was launched, with the people with less money, less wealthy and elite and who is the majority of the population moving to create political bargaining power

Thailand has started using the populist policies of the Prime Minister, Dr. Thaksin Shinawatra since 2001. When analyzing in the political economy. The cause is that the Thai economy is good enough to use the policy to expand the economy. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank have been trying to push ahead. And it is planned. It can be seen from the social welfare plan as part of the terms of the loan. At the same time, in terms of social welfare. It shows that populist policies are reflective of Thailand's lack of systematic economic security management. This is the general condition of Asian countries that is different from Western countries. In addition, most academics agree that the economic crisis is a force for social welfare, which is consistent with the theory of populism that has 3 conditions.

1. People are dissatisfied with the economy.

2. Most people are ready to switch to the new system. Because they did not like the system is unfair.

3. The country has adequate reserves and budgets to support its populist policies.

The emergence of populist politics that is so prominent and continuous hope for the mass poor, that it may be called. "Populist phenomenon" is, that during the election on January 6, 2001, the Thai Rak Thai party, led by Dr. Thaksin Shinawatra, introduced a number of popular policies. For example, the project of repayment scheme for small farmers, Village and Urban Fund, People's Bank Project, Project The 30 baht health insurance scheme covers all diseases. These policies focus on the majority of the country, who are relatively poor, farmers or laborers.

Ideology and populist policies

The policy offered by the political party to the people. To be an exchange machine with supportive voice or to encourage people to support the party. May be classified by ideology, personality policy, honor, reputation of the party or politician, influence or personal relationship, ability to provide patronage or sound purchase before election. The policy that the political party offers to these people. Maybe it's what the people want or do not want. It depends on the values and needs of the people in each locality and difference times.

Because it was told to the public. What goals? The political party adheres to the rule of law and the economy. And what political parties do or do not do on the occasion of becoming a governing government? For example, to encourage people to play a role in governance, will decentralize or not decentralize government. The economy will give people the freedom to do business, or the state will limit it to just one, will land reform or open to the private unlimited land. The education, the government will allow the private sector to play an active role in the management of education, or that the state will be monopolized. If the political party has no ideology or policy in the management of the country or political parties have the same ideology or policy or similar. All political parties have no meaning in the way of offering options for the people. The choice of political party has no difference.

On the issue of political policy of the political party. Some scholars have noted that. Thai political parties have 3 policies 1) The policy is submitted to the Ministry of Interior. To register a political party. 2) Have a policy for the campaign. To persuade people to vote for the party and 3) Have a policy for the government. Because when he entered into power as a government administration. For the survival of the party and for the benefits of the politicians themselves. A political party may have a policy contrary to the application for registration. Or publicly announced during the election campaign.

Some political parties. It is committed to driving some real policies. But if there are many political parties with the same policy. This will make the prominence of the political parties that the policy is down to. Because there are many options. All political parties are trying to promote ideals and policies that appeal to the people to get the most votes from the people. But in fact. Will it be done? Political parties will not be able to consider it.

So the people did not care much attention to the ideology or politics of the party. And that ideology or the party's policy is a worthless and weighty promise. For that reason, use of discretion to elect members of the House of Representatives. The public consider the personal qualities of the candidates more than the political parties. There are some cases where the ideology or policy of political parties, meaningful outcome of the election. But such cases often affect narrow circles such as in the area of Bangkok. Or urban area.

Impacts of populist policies

There are many views that populist policies may be good. This is to help the poor and build a social safety net. However, there are doubts and controversies over the presentation of policies on supporting the poor and establishing a social safety net. Especially in terms of feasibility and sustainability of the projects, as well as the potential consequences. For the analysis, this section considers the impact on the economy, Politics and Society

1. Economic Impact, to implement policies of the government needs money. In the general case, the Making money to implement government policies. It can be done by borrowing money from both domestic and foreigner may be used to increase taxation. However, the burden will fall on some of the people in the country, under these basic conditions. When the populist government came into power, it quickly followed the policies of economic populism, focusing on income distribution, job creation. And accelerate economic growth. These economic changes and the impact of these populist policies can be divided into 4 phases

Session 1: Populist Policy in the Macroeconomic had successful targets such as when the economy grows, Real wage rates and employment rates rose at a high level. Inflation is not a problem in the economy due to the use of price controls. And the shortage of goods can be solved by importing from abroad. Inventory reduction and importing goods from abroad, helping to meet the growing demand without increasing the inflation rate.

Session 2, when the economy of the country began to have problems. Part of the reason for this is the growing demand for domestically produced goods. And another part comes from the reduction of foreign currency. Governments need to address the problem by protecting the industry, reducing the currency, controlling foreign exchange. In this period, inflation will increase significantly and the wages also increased. The government's budget deficit has intensified due to the subsidy policy.

Session 3, the shortage and inflation increased significantly. Foreign currency flows out from the country. The problem of lack of listed assets and liabilities to know the financial status of the country. The government's budget has collapsed because of the tax bill. While the subsidy program continues. Governments need to address these by reducing subsidies and allowing exchange rates to adapt to the real conditions. Finally, economic policies. Used to start to fail. Government security is in danger.

Session 4, the fall of the populist government. In severe cases, it may be used to overthrow the government. And the economic stabilization policy, entering the Economic Recovery Program under the terms of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The administration of the new government will be difficult. Real wage rates drop dramatically. The administration of the populist government in the past has many problems, it takes a long time to resolve. Due to the outflow of capital and the uncertainty of investors.

2. Political Impact, entering into the right to administer the country. The resolution of the people to use the right to elect representatives. So the political party must try to find a way. To win the hearts. To get the votes of the majority of the people. And in developing countries. Public education is not as high as in developed countries. In addition to the work of the media is not effective. Applying populist policies can be very easy. Because people are unaware of the consequences of a future policy or do not receive complete information, they make mistakes.

3. Social Impact, the impact of populist policy can be both positive and negative. By the impact of the positive, populist policy has made people who are poor, farmers or workers more supportive and socially and politically sensitive. In the past Most of Thailand's poor people are farmers or laborers who are not seriously cared for by the government. In terms of economic and social welfare, so the political party has adopted various populist policies. It is used as a base for political voices to succeed. So the political parties, focus on and try to put forward policies. This is the main focus of this group. This makes the people get more attention and help.

The negative impact of populist policies may weaken the society. The public hopes but will rely on government assistance. Therefore, lack of self-reliance effort. Do not pay attention to self-improvement. *Due to the fact* that politicians want to get votes and overwhelming political victories. The populist policies are being used by the lack of readiness and lack of a good foundation for understanding the people. Many projects are viewed as a form of public money giving in exchange for votes and creating the attitude of being the only one to give to the people. Such as *The Village Fund Project*, *Project of Revival and Suspended Debt Minor Agriculturists' Debt*, these projects are aimed at increasing investment

opportunities, increasing revenues, reducing costs, creating the right production system, to create learning in financial management in the community.

However, these projects are often run by lack of thorough knowledge of the management of capital management to people and they get money easily by the government. It will be used in a way that does not produce much. To consume unnecessary goods and services. The money is gone to find a way to recover money from another. Cause the problem eventually.

Population Policy and Policy Corruption

Policy corruption or policy fraud is an act that is related to political action. This is due to corruption caused by the use of governmental power or by holders of political positions that have the power to impose public policy (Office of the National Anti-Corruption Commission, 2012). This is the power of the absolute. Office of the National Anti-Corruption Commission said "Policy Corruption" means "corruption is caused by tenure holders. Politicians in the administration include prime ministers and ministers as well as local administrators. The purpose is to corrupt self-interest, business capital group relatives and dissenters"

It may be said that there may be conflicts between personal interests and public interests or conflicting interests or conflicting interests. But in some viewpoints it may be seen as exploitation or advantageous or conflict between personal interests and the public interest. This is due to the use of the executive power of the government or some ministers who have proposed projects or projects or any business, as a result to them self or others benefit from the implementation of the project or business or cause damage to the state (Nonthawat Nawatrakunphisutand others, p.214) As someone who has defined that policy corruption is the political party may decide to implement the project or take any measure. The result is that the self or the people can benefit without to take their legal offenses, also known as Structural Corruption (Office of the National Anti-Corruption Commission, 2009, p.13.)

In the past, policy fraud was a legal act. But there are hidden principles in behavior, such as defining areas for economic development, but there is a secret to buy land already prepared, with the support of the political elites or to build roads through the land in various areas. It may be in the background.

So corruption patterns in Thailand are constantly evolving and it is known that many parties, bureaucrats, businessmen and politicians. There is systematic corruption with the power of the cabinet to use the policy to favor a particular group of people. However, the use of favorable policies or the timing of international events and international relations may be used as a tool to promote a group of people, use the power to set policies to benefit. Such as, During the government of Thai Rak Thai Party, the rice pledging scheme is a generous project for rice-producing farmers and was criticized that loss of rice pledge project the price of rice pledged 15,000 baht per ton. The government later changed to the Democrat government, set up a rice insurrection program to ensure that farmers sell rice at no less than 10,000 baht each. Criticized that, there are false farm records, such as farming has area of 10 rai, say 20 rai, although there are communities, but sometimes they are afraid to dare protest or may be because they each false. The traders know that the state pays agricultural subsidies like the government pushes the price of rice to no more than 10,000 baht per ton. Later, the government Pheu Thai Party (Thai Rak Thai Party) has once again adopted the same policy that the rice pledged back to use again. (www.thairath.co.th/content/1049487) The two projects have different advantages and disadvantages. The result of the sale of rice pledged different people's rice. But the two types of vulnerabilities exist.

Population policy with political conflict

The Roots of Thai Political Conflict, say that the problem, the difference of looking in terms of equality, the administration of the country. That is a democratic style. It involves the management of political power and social resources. One party looks at the election to gain the legitimacy of the administration. The executive comes from the majority of the people. But the other side sees the issue of principles and governance in the administration of the country. Not at most people in the country. But the morality of the executives. Both look at this cause. To claim and expand many people have faith. It causes conflicts of thought and brings about the complexity of the problem. The day will become more massive.

The context of the problem begins to be rooted in Thai society. It is seen as the economic and social disparity that makes it a part. Citizens have a desire to seek equality and opportunity of representation in the administration of the country. This is a condition that reinforces the difference in political thought and becomes more cleavage. In line with the survey results of the survey "NIDA Poll" (National Institute of Development Administration and the Drafting Committee) that public Opinion survey on "Resolving Political Conflict" surveyed by people 18 years and over nationwide disseminate all levels of education

and careers in relation to resolving political conflicts. The survey was based on sampling from a sample database of "NIDAPoll". According to the survey, when asked about the public opinion about the cause of political conflict, 64.67 percent of the people said that the cause of corrupt politicians was corruption. The likes of government officials, the corruption of politicians comes from the vulnerability of populist policies. For example Rice pledge policy (<http://nidapoll.nida.ac.th/index.php?op=polls-detail&id=37>).

From Populism to Civil State of Thai Niyom Yangyuen

When the government is aware of the problems of the people. The government is able to use different methods to solve the real needs of the people. They meet with the various agencies to issue policies to help the people who have the most problems. Populism policy creates a great flow of society. The Thai policy became symbolic of political votes. It is seen as a sustainable policy of the current government, bringing in the concept as Public Sector Project to use to solve problems and improve the well-being of people to be sustainable of economic and social stability.

Thai Niyom Yangyuen has budget allocation in each area, according to the needs of the people to reduce the disparity in the income of people in the country today. Trying the public awareness of the role in order to contribute to the development of the nation. It has set up a team to work with the various agencies in the country. What is the need for public hearings in each area, then bring that information up to the quality of life of the people, evolve from poverty to prosperity. The policy of "public policy" is considered to be a policy of public interest. The Civil state policy did not focus on popularization by the people in the short term. Because the policy of public interest, but it will affect the future, may be some people who like to use populace for the short term results of the election. So public policy does not attach importance to the source of power that to be democratic or not. This policy tries only benefit of the policy to the people is enough for the people do not need to by the people (www.prachachat.net/politics/news-152317).

The difference between Civil State and Populism Policy is the status of the civil state policy has done by the government. It can be done even when the country is not democratic, so civil state policy is a new libertarian. But the commented, when it comes back to the election, it is turning to populism. The key issue of the Thai sustainable development program is to develop two main areas simultaneously such as the wellbeing of the people and the security of the country, the past has been implemented with a budget amount that will spread to the entire economy. The project is expected to reach 9.7 billion baht from the development of the economic base of 35 billion baht. And the village fund of 34 billion baht, and the reform of agricultural production of 30 billion baht.

Such variation has prompted criticism that the policy was in the same way as the past government or not. When compared with the objectives of the operation, it is the nature of public policy that focuses on popular vote from the public for political purposes. But populist policies often come from the pre-election campaign and when they win the election, they do what they have promised the people. However the Thai Niyom Yangyuen come from the public policy of non-elected government. The government comes to managing the country, then the Thai policy is sustainable, in fact, the political will to follow or not.

Conclusion

The term populism is still in the public demand, because the word "Populist policies", do not have a positive or negative meaning in themselves, there is only a central meaning that is a policy that pays attention to most people in the country. It means people with lower status and middle classes in developing countries. Determining of populism, whether a "good" or "bad" politician policy is taking into account several factors such as this policy is aimed at people with lower status or with conflicting interests and the benefits to the target audience or not. Will the market be severely disturbed? Will it affect the country's competitiveness in the long term? Will the government use a lot of budgets to seriously undermine fiscal status or not? It can be argued that the populist policies in the past have spent a lot of money and it is not different from current Thai policy. And the purpose of the policy is the same. Only the views of the present authority have justified the claims of policy makers and policy makers.

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