ACCOUNTABILITY IN THAI-NIYOM DEMOCRACY IN THAILAND

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Abstract - Thailand Thai-Niyom Democracy created by National Council for Peace and Order (NCPO) military junta government who seized power in Thailand on May 22, 2014. Chief of NCPO General Prayut Chan-o-cha who appointed himself to be 29th Prime minister of Thailand. He claimed that Thailand have unique condition different from other countries. Thailand should have own democracy style for the best interest of Thai people. He defined the national strategy for 20 years and wrote the Constitution prohibits the government in the future cannot change his strategies. Thai-Niyom Democracy concept is focus on good person and Thai culture. Thai people should follow government leaderships from top to bottom. Accountability in dictatorship government can investigate and punish for political opponents and bureaucratic very strict but nobody can question or investigate government or their support groups. Military junta accused of legal charges and punishment of government inspectors charges of endangering national security. The military dictatorship speaks on mass media about the reform of the country to complete democracy. The indicators of accountability are about structure process and many actors who can access to official documents or details of government projects, Public disclosure, Media, Civil society and Thai citizen cannot ask for any information from government. Public accountability didn't appear on dictatorship government that's claim to be good person and scarified for Thai people but it's not true.

Index Terms - Accountability, Thai-Niyom, democracy

I. INTRODUCTION

In the midst of Thailand's two decades of political conflict between the conservative groups that want to preserve the privilege of being the elite of the country and the Democrats that want the sovereignty of the people to belong to the people as truly.Both sides have different approaches, Conservatives are the elite of the country since the days of Thailand in the monarchy. The Royal family, nobles and high-ranking soldiers dominate the power and interests of most of the country as a powerful and wealthy prince, while the people are merely commoners and slaves, there is no voice, to be a follower and the servants of the elders. Even after changing the so-called rule. "Siamese revolution of 1932", where the people

seized power from the king to change the country in a democracy. But the promoters are the military that has the authoritarianism ideas that want to have power over the king. The king is under the constitution and the military dictated the dictatorship throughout the country. Political parties of that era did not have enough power and often the military coup. The Thai people have never been taught to truly understand the principles of democracy but was taught to obey the authority as a good follower to serve the boss. Even though it is written in the Constitution that Thailand ruled in democracy but people never really own sovereignty. Military leaders never paid much attention to the will of the people because the military will come to take a coup government that is elected by the people at all times and is the author of the Constitution to preserve power and benefit to the elite. When political parties began to strengthen since it was elected by the people landslide. It received over half the votes of all the representatives. The government is strong and the country is more democratic. This is a great way for people to know and understand democracy. The country has changed a lot. Leading elites have lower power, loss of benefits has always been received. This group has to unite to destroy the strong political party by slander, take the military coup and the dictatorship of unjust law to eliminate the democratic political leaders. The people are convinced that the politicians are bad people that corrupt government for private benefit, an enemy to the king, want to overthrow the dynasty and trying to draft a constitution to prevent the popular political party was elected back to manage the country again. Dissolve the political party and punish politicians not to vote for 5 years to twice, in 2007 and 2008, there were 220 politicians were banned to vote. But when the new election, the former political party returned to win another election and the soldiers returned to make another coup with the new constitution again to set the election rules as a barrier to win the election of democratic political groups. While the current coup was in power for more than four years, it promised to hold elections. It has been postponed to 4 times. When people come out to call for elections, the authoritarian government dictates to police and soldiers intimidate, arrest and threaten those who demand elections.

Democracies want to use democratic processes in their administration and go to the polls for the people to make a decision but conservative groups take a coup d'état using military means, violence, and slander including the use of laws that violate human rights.

Hurting people who disagree or a party with a political opinion that wants democracy. Thailand's political conflict continues and military dictators continue to use dictatorship oppressed people. The military dictatorship still uses dictatorial tyranny. The name of this authoritarian regime. "Thai - Niyom democracy", which is not completely democratic. There are also special laws, the power over the Constitution, the military dictatorship can use unlimited power. The people are under false pretenses, bad economy and no freedom of expression in politics. Accountability is the most important principle of good governance. Because of those who have the authority to allocate public interest the people of the country should be ready to be monitored from all sectors. Especially the people, the mass media, academics and the general public.

Conceptual framework of accountability used in this article are 1) public accountability 2) administrative accountability and 3) legal accountability which these three elements have the following important components;

1) Public accountability - Looking at the institutional framework, citizen participation is the most important. Without public participation process It cannot be tracked and check the work of the government. The government must disclose all information (Without compromising public safety and security) is a mission that the government must give a high priority and people need access to information easily. In addition, the government must listen to public opinion in order to meet the needs of the people properly. If looking at accountability from the moral framework responsiveness and answerability, it is the primary duty of the government to provide open, non-concealed and responsive responses to the demands of the people, quickly, identically and in line with the real needs of the people as well as the duty must be done with transparency, disclose all processes publicly and they must listen to the opinions and demands of the people.

2) Political accountability - For the government to act in the allocation and management of resources of the country. The government will have to enter into power by being empowered by the electorate. There must be a balance among power management, Legislative power and judicial power to allow all three powers to monitor and balance each other's power. To prevent any party from exercising excessive power. The each of these main institutions must be independent. To make sure the inspection is accurate and fair. On the moral framework side, the government must take responsibility for the people to serve the interests of the people only. There must be no conflict of interest. Government must respect human rights as well as different opinions in society, policies and strategies. The decision must be maximized and be recognized by most of the people of the country. The government must answer the question of the people in reality without twisting.

3) Legal accountability - When analyzed by the institutional framework. The government must strictly abide by the law, cannot avoid or use the law that beyond the law. By the way, Legislation needs to be approved by the people, always listen to feedback from the public participation process. To make the law acceptable and credible, the government must also be responsible for overseeing the bureaucracy's efficiency and effectiveness, and the final outcome of the public good.

Guy B. Peters has described the meaning of accountability in the article "Public Accountability of Autonomous Public Organizations" in 2012, the article is closest to the topic that I want to study the most. The concept of accountability has been used in four different ways.

1) Answerability is the basic concept of accountability. It is the duty of those who need to be investigated. It is a part of the duty to provide explanations, answers, questions and present the evidence for the performance of their duties or the agency. To make the operation has transparency, disclosure, giving the opportunity for the public to review at any time. Fear of being punished, fear of punishment if committed improperly or use the wrong authority are a deterrent to the recipient of the investigation and be more careful, do not make mistakes or damage to the organization or the public. Answering is one of the most important methods of the accountability process. This is essential for all public sector workers.

2) Accountability – This is as another level of answerability refers to the need for individuals or organizations not to take into account only the performance of an individual or organization by a supervisor or the Audit Committee but it needs to take into consideration judgments by other agencies or an independent body responsible for the inspection in particular, it is the duty of a public organization to report its performance to a political organization or the organization with the authority to investigate. To build credibility to the public and still connected to the punishment or reward for organizations. For organizations in the public sector today, it is being monitored by several organizations including lawmakers or even the lawmakers themselves are even more scrutinized than any other organization. To increase the likelihood of auditing as well as financial auditing and the establishment of many audit organizations. It also has the duty to advise public sector organizations on the scope of public policy.

3) Responsibility – This is a word that is used in a meaning is close to Accountability What is the difference? While the accountability is monitored based on the line of command and external relations but the responsibility is relevant to the self-control of employees (Bovens, 1998), government employees or

civil servants are expected to be responsible for the performance of duties, creating your own inner value, using personal judgment about the appropriateness of their behaviors more than being checked by someone else. Difference in behavioral standards in public services raises a difficult question for government officials to meet the needs of the commander or serve the public. Naturally, employees, officials, or bureaucrats often focus on meet the needs of the commander, supervisors or ministers rather than meet the needs of the people. Because supervisors can give you - direct penalties affect work progress over the public, so subordinates have the discretion and responsible for duty. It is important to focus on one another. This is an example of a differentiated responsibility from being accountability. In practice, it is unlikely that civil servants will be more important to citizens than ministers.

4) Responsiveness - It is a concept that presents complex problems in the control of the current government. The government must be open, and spread the ideas about creating democracy that people feel. In public service and public servants or government officials must respond to the needs of the public and should respond individually, because the organization in the public sector involves a network of agencies and other public and private organizations are now called Stakeholders. In the policy process, the government wants to be the core of negotiations between the government and the private sector. For Policy implementation side, it needs the government's responsiveness to meet the needs of the private sector as much as possible including people (Peters, 2012).

It indicates that the concept of accountability is multidimensional and is used in a different sense depend on the purpose of the adoption including the political, economic, social, and administrative context of each sector. All of these are for the individual or the agency takes into account the good and the bad effects of their actions. To the organization and the public as a whole. It's not just acts or meet the needs of the commander to progress in their career only. It is also a concept to reduce corruption, misbehavior, use of power for personal interests and more public. This is at the heart of public sector organizations. That is, public service is equitable to the public, fairly fair to respond to the public interest over the benefits by virtue of responsibility, ethics and with accountability of the various inspectors. Inside and outside the organization. This will create a culture of public service for the benefit of the public.

DISCUSSION

From the principles of accountability on the three categories of NCPO, the military dictatorships lacked all of the characteristics of public accountability, political accountability and legal accountability. From entering into power in the country, NCPO was not elected by the people. It is not widely accepted by the people of the country for incoming but the military used the weapons to seize power of 67 million people in Thailand. This is the lack of legitimacy in the position and also the most serious offense. Changing the country's regime from democratic to military dictatorship, break the Constitution, which is the highest law of the country. It is illegal to all, abolition of the Constitution by the King and spending the budget of the people of the country without the consent of the people. Financial, economic, political, human rights abuses. Using the law to punish political enemies without being guilty. Using state power mechanisms to force people to submit to power under false pretenses, there is corruption in the families of leaders and the leader himself with clear evidence. Appointment of political rulers in government agencies with high interest. Do not disclose spending information, the budget is also used to purchase expensive military equipment and no need spend the money until the end. It does not focus on the problems of inequality, poverty and the problems of the people. Small and medium businesses lose so much money. Irresponsible by throwing offense to another government at all times. Never heard of the public. The public lied to the people, wrote the constitution for their inheritance, the right to liberty of the people. Block the comment and political activities of political parties while the government spends money on campaigning for the people with useless projects and there are many cheats. Capture the offender only the opponent but the same party never caught, not guilty Policy formulation and strategic and obsolete strategic framing. Foreigners lack confidence Reduce investment and move production bases to other countries but communist and dictatorial countries have no ability to trade with countries around the world.

The personality of the leader is unreliable. Use emotions rather than thoughts, speaking more than listening to public opinion because he thinks he know well. Free from shame and take advantage of politics. Do not respect the rules, which these Thai people know but the military power forced to fall under the terrible situation for a long time.

CONCLUSION

The military junta that took power from Thai citizen was committed crime. Their actions contrary to good governance in all aspects. All of public, political and legal accountability. This shows clearly the greed and selfishness of this group. Being a trained soldier does not help these people have a sense of humanity that respects the humanity of others. Like the mafia, and

criminal use of illegal power and violence to intimidate to fear and robbed people. They do not care about the suffering of the victim.

While most high-ranking officials favor the benefits, do not object or resist the wrong things and also works to get support without argue that makes Thailand transforms into a military camp. The people became army soldiers who had to follow the orders of the leaders but the leaders do for the benefit of their people. The main good governance and the accountability in Thailand are just good words. There are no leaders to deploy to benefit the public. The military coup repeatedly took coup in a few years, which shows the consciousness of selfish conservative elites, never thought of the benefits of the people and the future of the Thai people in the next generation.

SUGGESTION

The people of Thailand who want to see the country progress. Fairness, equality and quality of life in the future. Should cooperate against unjustified power. Do not surrender to the evil that is destroying the future of the whole country. People who love democracy should understand and pass on knowledge, of true democratic ideals to many people who still do not understand. And the need to punish the culprit strictly prohibited. This is an example of a soldier thinking of a coup in the future. Society should not accept the coup and supporters anymore. They have to be punished by law. The judicial process of justice is truly fair. It is not the judicial power that is under the power of dictatorship, as in the past.

The good governance concept that integrated the knowledge about corruption in the school curriculum according to 'Growing Good, Say No to Corruption Project' that identifies how corruption affects the student and the country. (Jintalikhidtdee, 2014) Education should focus on these issues seriously. It should provide a wide range of courses, activities and political discussions. This is an opportunity for the new generation to express their thoughts and dare to do what is right. For the benefit of the common good rather than personal gain.

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