

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Thailand Political, become hot-spot for insurgency against the Thai security forces was a combination of popular- sentiment conflict and politic – interest (constructive) conflict. This has become very obvious since 19 September 2006 when the military come in capital in Bangkok and seize the power against security personnel and civilians have become a daily affair. The people have become victims of the insurgency including the popular and some the foreigner or tourism and this includes school and government office, government servants, to despite various attempts by various people to bring about a peaceful solution to the problem, there has been no since to stop the protested of popular for Thai Government.

The Red Shirt and Yellow shirt after the general election on 2007 the Government of the New Prime Minister Samak Sundaravej won in general election 2007 and on the 2008 the PAD to become the protested on occupied the government House in Bangkok on August to December of 2008 to the last the Prime Ministry Samak Sundaravej give in sent the power to the popular and the same year Thai government have the new Prime Minister Somchai Wongsawat, to become the new Prime Ministry in Thailand, Society colliery have proclaimed them as deferens of democracy and set out to constrain the power position of the elite while retreating, the power of election system. What has made Thailand, situation more acute or even dangerously violent is the fact that the more much more dominated politic. Thaksin, for many was a hero in a sense that he dared to open up a once closed political space for a

fairer competition even when it meant challenging the shallow it was, greatly aided the process of eye-opening process. The political liberalization combined with the improvement in economic wellbeing under the Thaksin regime resulted in an eagerness among the Thai underprivileged class to rise against the tradition status quo. In this context the Red Shirt civil society coalitions have emerged as a potential movement from below and supported by the grassroots population. However the task to tear down the obsolete political consensus is also threatening by the integration of the red shirt civil society coalitions. Despite these obstacles however the red shirt coalitions have grown in strength their pro-democracy agenda is fundamental to their survival and eventually their success.

However as Thailand moves into the period of greater uncertainty with the imminent royal transition and the expected reinvention of the network monarchy, the Red Shirt coalitions will become an even more indispensable civil society organization to ensure that democracy. The thing with the PDA at in Thai politics will be safeguarded in that precarious process. This has attempted to codify the transforming dynamic of a complicated set of politic processes and actors, while investing the rise of the Red Shirt or yellow shirt movement as a catalyst in such transformation. Positioning Thailand in a fiercely competing politics setting between two networks it seeks to elucidate the role of the red as bottom landscape in which achieving a true democracy is the ultimate objective. The fundamental message is that an organic social force like the Red Shirt and Yellow Shirt movement has a significant role to play at the time when Thailand is entering a critical transition.

In 2001, after years of dictatorship, Thaksin Shinawatra, a business tycoon who made his fortune in the telecommunication industry, was elected Prime Minister of Thailand. His political party, the populist Thai Rak Thai (Thais Love Thais, TRT) party, attempted to address the country's rampant economic poverty with regulated capitalism. The reforms implemented by Thaksin, when compared to the previous line of ultra-conservative dictators, made him seem like the most progressive politician on the scene, despite his pro-business, authoritarian agenda. Thaksin's war on drugs led directly to the extrajudicial killings of over 2,500 people in just a few months.

He signed major free-trade agreements with numerous nations, meanwhile prosecuting journalists who criticized his policies. In 2006, Thaksin Shinawatra was ousted by yet another military coup and went into a self-imposed exile in Dubai.

He was later convicted on charges of corruption and criticism of the royal family. The military installed one of the King's Privy Counselors as Prime Minister, but real power remained with the junta until general democratic elections were held at the end of 2007. In opposition against the coup, the United Front for Democracy against Dictatorship (UDD) was formed by Thaksin supporters and others who disapproved of the monarchies and the military's meddling into the democratic process. The UDD are generally referred to as the 'Red Shirts'. The general elections of 2007 were won by the People's Power Party (PPP), which had become a refuge for a great number of former Thai Rak Thai MPs after their party had been abolished in May of that year. In reaction to the PPP's victory, the People's Alliance for Democracy (PAD), commonly known as the 'Yellow Shirts',

launched massive street protests in the first months of 2008, eventually
culminating in the overthrow of the government.