

The Influence of Military Coup 2014 on Public Trust Among Student in Thai Public Services

Nabilla Dzikri Azhari¹, Siwach Sripokangkul², Muhammad Kamil³, Tri Sulistyaningsih⁴

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Abstract

There have been thirteen successful military coups and seven attempted coups in Thailand that occurred from 1932 to 2016 with twenty-one different constitutions and charters. Many changes in the constitution of Thailand certainly have implications for governance. Many kinds of the impact given are not only the positive impacts but also the negative impacts. This study aims to determine the influence of the military coup in 2014 on public trust among students in public service Thailand, and this was conducted on Khon Kaen University students with a total sample of 31 people. The instrument was the questionnaire through a simple random sampling technique. The statistics were the multiple Regression analysis. The results show that the value of t_{count} is $15.737 > t_{\text{table}}$ 2.04523 means that there is a positive and significant influence between the relationship of the 2014 Military Coup with Public Trust in Public Services. While the value of r counts 0.946 or Pearson Correlations in this analysis shows the direction of a positive correlation, meaning between the Military Coup and Public Trust in Public Services has a strong relationship.

Keywords: Military Coup, Good Governance, Public Trust

¹ Department of Governmental Science, Faculty of Social and Political Science, University of Muhammadiyah Malang, Email: Nabillaazhari99@gmail.com

² College of Local Administration, Khon Kaen University, Thailand, Email: Siwari@kku.ac.th

³ Department of Governmental Science, Faculty of Social and Political Science, University of Muhammadiyah Malang, Email: Kamil@umm.ac.id

⁴ Department of Governmental Science, Faculty of Social and Political Science, University of Muhammadiyah Malang, Email: Sulis226@gmail.com

Introduction

In 2014 based on a report from the "Global Peace Index" that Thailand was named as the fourth-ranked peace country in Southeast Asia. However, this ranking was later contradicted by a report in 2016 that Thailand was a peaceful country that was due to pressure from the results of reconciliation carried out by the government to the community in solving the problem of yellow shirts and red shirts (Sombatpoonsiri, 2018). Which was interpreted as negative peace in the sense that the absence of real weapons disputes carried out by the red shirt and yellow shirt groups do not mean that resolving the conflict actually makes the conflict worse. This opinion is in line with the facts which show that many military coups occurred in Thailand. There have been thirteen successful military coups and seven attempted coups in Thailand that occurred from 1932 to 2016 with twenty-one different constitutions and charters (Chitty, 2019). Many changes in the constitution of Thailand certainly have implications for governance. Many kinds of the impact given are not only the positive impacts but also the negative impacts. Not infrequently the change of government system causes inconsistency of bureaucracy in implementing public services, supported by the rise of bureaucratic pathology which has implications for the level of public trust.

The fundamental problem which is currently the main topic in all countries in the past decade is the problem of crisis and the decline of public trust in government. Both public service institutions and non-public institutions are currently struggling against a crisis of public trust which has been increasingly declining along with the declining quality of public administration services in various agencies (Silalahi, 2011). The image of an increasingly deteriorating government is also clearly confirmed through the many problems that occur in the scope of public administration services. Reporting from the diplomat.com news page, Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index (CPI) shows the track record of ranked acts of corruption in Thailand since 2014 which always revolves around the thirties, that worst occurred in the Yingluck's period and the latest results in 2017 show that when Thailand is ranked 37 out of 100 other countries (Thomson, 2018). Acts of corruption, collusion, and nepotism that occur on the elite in the scope of public services have given rise to public distrust in government institutions both at the central and regional levels. This certainly cannot be denied by all public servants because it could be the assumption of public distrust which has haunted the

world of government is a legacy from the previous era which reduced the culture of corruption, collusion, and nepotism so that it increasingly fostered public mistrust towards the government (Nawawi, 2012).

Public trust has a great influence on all forms of products produced by the government, both legal policy products, and service products and development. All forms of products produced by the government will be well received if the public trust in the government is very high. Conversely, no matter how good the product is initiated by the government, either in the form of legal or service laws, there will be many pros and cons if the public's trust in the government is very low (Andhika, 2018). The phenomenon of tension and violence that occurs between policymakers and policy recipients will often occur if the government is unable to accommodate the needs of the public. Instead of finding a solution to the problem, it will trigger a new problem. Because the crisis of public trust in the government is partly caused by various public services provided by the government not following the expectations and needs of the public. But in some conditions, public distrust of the government is also caused by bureaucratic pathology (Caiden, 1991). In essence, many consequences can decrease and increase public trust in the government. When the public withdrew support for the government and the level of distrust increased, the ruling regime at that time could be questioned (Van, 2014). Therefore, the importance of public trust in government can also increase the legitimacy and effectiveness of democratic governance (Hetherington 1998).

Several studies have shown that increasing public trust in government can occur from several government activities such as good governance (Salminen & IkolaNorrbacka, 2010; Cheung, 2013). The concept of good governance is one of the reform issues rolled out to provide recommendations on democratic governance. This concept is based on the whole form of mechanisms, processes, structures, and institutions concerning the relationship between government, society, and the private sector to create good governance patterns. The spirit of good governance is expected to be able to bridge the differences between them in which citizens and community groups can freely express their interests in using their legitimate legal rights. On the other hand, the government can fulfill obligations as public and private servants can contribute to carrying out the economic mechanism in the country (Nawawi 2012). As a paradigm that can be realized

through support and trust between the three pillars, then the state and bureaucracy are required to have a populist and democratic service pattern so that the public and the private sector can put their mutual trust in the government. So, if the three of them can provide mutual support and put each other in trust so the private sector as the manager of resources outside the country and the power of society as a civilian control can run in line with what is expected by the current government regime.

Participation is an important component in efforts to realize a democratic state. Political participation is a voluntary activity carried out by individuals and groups through participation in the voting process to elect leaders and actively contribute to the process of making a policy (Budiardjo, Miriam, 2010). Because all forms of policies issued by the government will certainly have an impact on the survival of the government system in a country without exception for students or what is often referred to as a millennial generation. Therefore, the importance of student participation in contributing to the state is indispensable a consideration in policymaking. Because students are considered as individuals who have a high intellectual level and have intelligence in critical thinking and acting. Thus, this journal is expected to be able to explore the perspectives of Thai citizens particularly students' millennials toward the governance of public administration under the current government. And whether the 2014 Military Coup case that occurred can have an influence on the level of public trust in public services.

Research objectives

Based on several references that have been studied have a point of view in reading the phenomenon. According to the title of the research, the researcher wants to examine further the influence of the 2014 military coup on the level of public confidence in public services in Thailand. As contained in previous research studies that discuss the level of public trust greatly affects the policy products to be made by the government. For this reason, a high level of public trust will indicate good governance in the interests of the community. Thus, in this study, the focus explores whether there is a negative or positive influence through descriptive quantitative analysis using the t-test and Correlation Test as well as the significance of the number of military coup cases in Thailand on the level of public confidence in the government in force.

Literal Review

A. Public trust

Trust will be realized when the relations between the two parties are mutually beneficial and allows the relationship to achieve the expected. So, if someone has been able to put trust in someone or a group then the group or the institution concerned will be free from worries and the need to monitor other behaviors (Nawawi, 2012). Trust is an efficient way to reduce transaction costs in social, economic, and political relations (Fukuyama, 1995). Trust can also be interpreted as the main foundation of all social relations between humans and institutional interactions and trust plays a role every time a new policy is announced. Trust in the social and political sense is an absolute requirement to realize good governance. The three main factors that show the relationship between trust and good governance include (1) Social causal mechanism, (2) Causal mechanisms of economic efficiency, and (3) The causal mechanism of political legitimacy of democratic governance breeds trust, which trust is the main prerequisite in realizing democratic governance. In addition, the importance of the pattern of socio-communal relations through trust in the government will build and maintain the spirit of civil society in carrying out social control (Nawawi, 2012).

B. Principles of Good Governance

The concept of good governance is often interpreted as good governance. From the standpoint of a good governance system approach involving the implementation of government authority as policymakers in carrying out its function as a whole unified directional action both in the economic, political, and state administration (Pulukadang, 2002). The main objectives of good governance are to realization of government that can ensure all the interests of public services in a balanced manner by involving cooperation between the private sector, the state, and civil society or all stakeholders (Hardiansyah, 2011). UNDP (United Nations Development Program) argues that the principles that must be adhered to in the implementation of good governance include: participation, rule of law, transparency, consensus orientation, equity, effectiveness and efficiency, accountability, strategic vision (Dede Rosyada dkk, 2003). According to LAN (Institute of State Administration) in 2003, the principles of good governance, include accountability, transparency, equality, the supremacy of law, justice, participation,

decentralization, togetherness, professionalism, responsiveness, effectiveness and efficiency, and competitiveness (Idup, 2005).

C. Research Hypothesis

Based on the literature review above, research hypotheses can be formulated as follows:

1. H0: There is an influence due to the 2014 military coup on public trust among students in Thai public services.

2. Ha: There is no influence due to the 2014 military coup on public trust among students in Thai public services.

D. The research conceptual framework

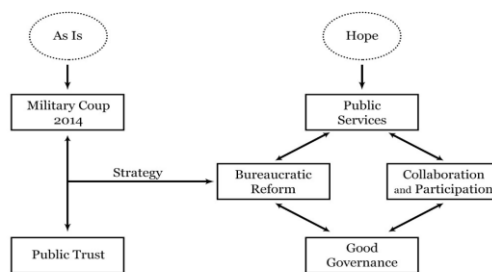


Fig. 1 research conceptual framework

Research Methodology

This research uses quantitative research methods through a descriptive approach. The descriptive quantitative analysis consists of data collection and data processing, which includes assessing respondent and informant perceptions on the influence of the Thai military coup on the level of public trust in public services (Putranty, 2018). The sampling technique used in this study is the probability sampling method using simple random sampling. The sample was selected by simple random sampling from the criteria include: (1) Active students of Khon Kaen University, (2) Minimum of 17 years old or already married, (3) Have a Thai National Identity Card. Data collection techniques in this study using a questionnaire method with the help of Google Form. The grids used as the basis for making the instruments in this study are as follows:

Table 1. Military Coup Instrument Research Grid

Variables	Indicator	Likert scale
2014 military Coup	- Disclosure of Information - The similarity of their ideology - The existence of Public Participation	Score 1 for answers Poor Score 2 for answers No Score 3 for answers Fair Score 4 for answers Yes Score 5 for answers Excellent

Table 2. Public Trust Instruments Research Grid

Variables	Indicator	Likert scale
Public Trust in Public Services	- The existence of Work Competence - Credibility Recognition - Transparency Bureaucracy	Score 1 for answers Poor Score 2 for answers No Score 3 for answers Fair Score 4 for answers Yes Score 5 for answers Excellent

Data analysis techniques in this study used statistical software assistance, the descriptive quantitative analysis which is a statistical analysis is used to analyze data by describing or describing data that has been collected (Sugiyono, 2017). Simple linear regression analysis is used to answer the first and second hypotheses and determine the effect of the independent variable (X) on the dependent variable (Y) using the t-test. Before a regression analysis first tested the assumption of normality test, then the correlation test is performed to determine the strength of the relationship between variables (X) and Variables (Y) whether in the same direction (positive) or not in the same direction (negative). The simple regression analysis equation used is as follows: $Y = \alpha + \beta X$. Criteria for acceptance and rejection of hypotheses if:

1. $t_{count} > t_{table}$, or significant ≤ 0.05 , then the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected and the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted.

2. $t_{count} \leq t_{table}$, or significant > 0.05 , then the null hypothesis (H0) is accepted and the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is rejected.

Results

Based on research conducted on Khon Kaen University students with a total sample of 31 people using a questionnaire through purposive sampling techniques and analyzed using SPSS, the results of linear regression analysis and correlation tests are as follows:

Table 3. Tests of normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Military Coup 2014	.127	31	.200*	.953	31	.187
Public Trust in Public Services	.101	31	.200*	.968	31	.456

*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Based on table 3. The Test of Normality shows the significance value (p) of the 2014 Military Coup in the Shapiro-Wilk test is 0.187 ($p > 0.05$), so based on the Shapiro-Wilk normality test the data is normally distributed, as well as the significance value (p) Public Trust in Public Services in the Shapiro-Wilk test is 0.456 ($p > 0.05$), so based on the Shapiro-Wilk normality test the data is normally distributed.

Table 4. Correlations

		Military Coup 2014	Public Trust in Public Services
Military Coup 2014	Pearson Correlation	1	.946**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	31	31
Public Trust in Public Services	Pearson Correlation	.946**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	31	31

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Based on table 4. Correlations knew significance values Sig. (2-tailed) is 0,000 < 0.05 which means that there is a significant relationship between the 2014 Military Coup and Public Trust in Public Services, while the "***" sign indicates a significant correlation at the level of 1%. The output shows the correlation between the 2014 Military Coup and Public Trust in Public Services resulting in a count of 0.946. This number shows the strong correlation between the 2014 Military Coup and Public Trust in Public Services because of the r count > r table 0.456. While the positive sign (+) on r count or Pearson Correlations in this analysis shows the direction of a positive correlation, meaning between the Military Trust Public Trust in Public Services has a strong relationship.

Table 5. Variables Entered/Removed^a

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	Military Coup 2014 ^b	.	Enter

a. Dependent Variable: Public Trust in Public Services

b. All requested variables entered

Table 5. Variables Entered / Removed explains the variables entered and the methods used. In this case, the variable was used the 2014 Military Coup variable as an independent variable and public trust in public services as the dependent variable and the method used is the enter method.

Table 6. Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	S.D. Error of the Estimate
1	.946a	.895	.892	2,461

a. Predictors: (Constant), 2014 Military Coup

Table 6. Model Summary explains the magnitude of the correlation value or the relationship R that is equal to 0.946. From these outputs obtained the R Square determination coefficient of 0.895, which means that the influence of the independent variable (Military Coup) on the dependent variable is 89.5%.

Table 7. ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	MS	F	Sig.
	Regression	1499.751	1	1499.751	247.585	.000 ^b
	Residual	175.668	29	6.058		
	Total	1675.419	30			

a. Dependent Variable: Public Trust in Public Services

b. Predictors: (Constant), 2014 Military Coup

From these outputs, it is known that the calculated F value = 247,585 with a significance level of $0,000 < 0.05$, then the regression model can be used to predict the variable Public Trust in Public Services or other words there is an influence of the Military Coup variable (X) on the variable Public Trust in Public Services (Y).

Tabel 8. Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	S.D.	Beta		
(Constant)	-3.014	1.481		-2.035	.051
Military Coup 2014	.967	.061	.946	15.735	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Public Trust in Public Services

The constant value (a) of -3.014 while the value of the 2014 Military Coup (b / regression coefficient) is 0.967 so the regression equation: $Y = a + bX$, $Y = -3.014 + 0.967X$. The equation can be translated that a constant of -3,014 meaning that the consistent value of the variable Public Trust in Public Services is -3,014, while the regression coefficient X of 0.967 states that every 1% increase in the value of the 2014 Military Coup, the value of Trust increases by 0.967 the regression coefficient is positive so it can be said that the direction of the effect of variable X on Y is positive.

Discussion

Some experts say the Military Coup occurred due to differences in ideology in the state system. Several other groups still want the state system of Thailand as the country's constitutional monarchy. No wonder the disharmony between civil society relations divided into two groups has led to conflicts that affect the government system. In fact, not infrequently the conflicts that occur actually involve the government as an object and even the subject of problems. through demonstration involving civil society groups is a real form of media community facilitators in the efforts of civil control in the government in force, one of which through the Coup. This civilian control is expected to be able to be an evaluation material for the government to realize good governance through the implementation of the concept of good governance in the next government regime.

This is justified by the results of research that shows the significant value of Sig. (2-tailed) is $0,000 < 0.05$ which means that there is a significant relationship between the 2014 Military Coup and Public Trust in Public Services. While the positive sign (+) on r count 0.946 or Pearson Correlations in this analysis shows the direction of positive correlation, it means that the Military Coup and Public Trust in Public Service have a strong relationship. Based on the research results of decision making in a simple linear regression test it is known: First, based on the significance value, which from the Coefficients table obtained a significance value of $0,000 < 0.05$ it is known that the 2014 Military Coup variable (X) influences the variable Public Trust in Public Services (Y). Second, based on the T value it is known that the tcount is $15.737 > t_{table} 2.04523$, so it can be concluded (H_0) is accepted that there is an effect due to the 2014 Military Coup on the Level of Public Trust among Students in Thai Public Services, and (H_a) was denied that there was no influence due to the 2014 Military Coup on the Level of Public Trust among Students in Thai Public Services.

But on the other hand, there is an effect due to the 2014 Military Coup on the Level of Public Trust among Students in Public Services in Thailand giving different assumptions on the democratic side. Generally in every country, especially countries with a democratic state system will give freedom of civil rights to free speech in the public sphere and provide criticism of the government as an effort to contribute to the community in governance. However, it is totally different from what is going on by the

Thai government through the current government. Based on the Constitutional Monarchy system, the Prime Minister as head of government has the legitimacy of power in carrying out the governance system. In this case, the current government makes a policy of reconciliation to solve conflicts that occur in society between the red shirt group and the yellow shirt group. Which is the reconciliation aims to indoctrinate the public so they must believe the current government and are required to follow without criticizing all forms of policy and governance carried out by the Prime Minister and public servants. So this refers to the Global Peace Index report which says that Thailand was ranked the fourth peaceful country in 2014 in Southeast Asia with the note "negative peace".

Conclusion

Based on the results of this study concluded that there is a positive effect and significant between the relationship of the 2014 Military Coup with Public Trust in Public Services with a number of $t_{count} 15.737 > t_{table} 2.04523$, while the R Square determination coefficient of 0.895 implies that the influence of the Military Coup on the Level of Public Trust among Students in Thai Public Services is 89.5%. Then several $r_{count} 0.946$ or Pearson Correlations in this analysis shows the direction of a positive correlation, meaning that between the Military Coup and Public Trust in Public Services has a strong relationship.

Suggestions

1.Although the impact of the military coup that occurred in Thailand did not only occur on public services, especially with the many cases of military coups that resulted in human rights violations, this article was not included in the discussion of this topic because it requires quite a long discussion in a separate paper following the history of events that occurred. For this reason, the limitation of the research of this article is the influence of the military coup on public trust in public services for Thai students.

2.The rise of military coup cases that occurred in Thailand was caused by the existence of bureaucratic pathology. For this reason, to minimize this it is important to apply good governance instruments in public services as a basis for performing excellent

public services. Besides, bureaucratic reform can also be an option to be able to reconstruct the performance of the public administrators.

3.Public services are not only a problem for the bureaucracy but also a problem for the whole community in a country. Based on the concept of a triangle state consisting of the state, private sector, and society, it is hoped that the three will be able to work together and participate in the process of providing public services towards good governance. Especially because students are agents of change and agents of control and iron stock for the progress of a country.

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