

Pengaruh relasi raja-militer terhadap lima percobaan kudeta militer di Thailand era kekuasaan Raja Bhumibol Adulyadej (1946-2016) = The influence of king-military relations on five military coup attempts in Thailand in the era of King Bhumibol Adulyadej (1946-2016) / Carolina Dwita Awani

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Tulisan ini akan membahas mengenai bagaimana relasi yang dimiliki oleh Raja Bhumibol Adulyadej dan militer di Thailand mampu mempengaruhi hasil percobaan kudeta, secara spesifik yakni pada lima kasus percobaan kudeta. Relasi tersebut dipahami sebagai ada atau tidaknya hubungan simbiosis di antara raja dan militer. Hubungan simbiosis yang dimiliki kedua pihak tidak terlepas dari kepentingan politik dan ekonominya masing-masing. Ketika terdapat simbiosis, maka percobaan kudeta relatif berhasil, sebagaimana dapat dilihat pada percobaan kudeta terhadap Plaek Phibunsongkhram, Seni Pramroj, dan Thaksin Shinawatra. Sebaliknya, ketika tidak terdapat simbiosis, maka percobaan kudeta relatif gagal, mengingat raja merasa tidak diuntungkan dan tidak mau memberikan dukungannya bagi militer untuk melancarkan kudeta, sebagaimana dapat dilihat pada percobaan kudeta terhadap Prem Tinsulanonda tahun 1981 dan 1985. Dalam melakukan analisis terhadap lima kasus tersebut, penulis menggunakan beberapa konsep, seperti konsep legitimasi raja, identitas Thailand (Thai Identity/Ekkalak Thai), hyper-royalism, organisasi militer, pretorian, dan kudeta militer.

<hr><i>ABSTRACT</i>

This paper will discuss how do the relations between King Bhumibol Adulyadej and the military in Thailand affect the results of coup attempts, specifically on five coup attempt cases. In this context, the relation itself can be understood as the presence or absence of symbiotic relations between the king and the military. Symbiotic relations between the two are inseparable from their own political and economic interests. When symbiotic relation between the two exists, the coup attempt tends to be successful, as can be seen in the coup attempt on Plaek Phibunsongkhram, Seni Pramroj, and Thaksin Shinawatra. On the contrary, when there is no symbiotic relation, the coup attempt tend to be failed, given that the king feels disadvantaged so that he will not give his support for the military to launch a coup, as can be seen in the coup attempt on Prem Tinsulanonda in 1981 and 1985. The author uses several concepts, such as the concept of king's legitimacy, Thai Identity/Ekkalak Thai, hyper-royalism, military organizations, praetorians, and military coups, in order to analyze the five cases.