

Population and Political Participation in Ban Khok Lamduan, Nong Lek Subdistrict, Sikhoraphum District, Surin Province

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Abstract

Introduction: This research aimed to 1) study the level of population and political participation in Ban Khok Lamduan, Nong Lek Subdistrict, Sikhoraphum District, Surin Province, 2) compare the population and political participation in Ban Khok Lamduan, Nong Lek Subdistrict, Sikhoraphum District, Surin Province, classified by personal factors, and 3) propose guidelines for developing population and political participation in Ban Khok Lamduan, Nong Lek Subdistrict, Sikhoraphum District, Surin Province.

Methodology: The research used a quantitative research method. The sample group was people in Ban Khok Lamduan, Nong Lek Subdistrict, Sikhoraphum District, Surin Province, calculated using the Taroyamane formula, totalling 309 people, selected using the multi-stage sampling method. A questionnaire was used to collect data, with a reliability value of 0.952 for the whole questionnaire. The statistics used for analysis included frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation, t-test, and One-way ANOVA.

Results: 1. The results of the study of the general personal data of the respondents are as follows: The sample population of Ban Khok Lam Duan, Nong Lek Subdistrict, Sikhoraphum District, Surin Province, most of whom responded to the questionnaire were female, 142 people, or 46.0 percent. Most were aged 18-30, 93 people, or 30.1 percent. Most had primary education level 4-6, 168 people, or 54.4 percent. Most were farmers, 113 people, or 36.6 percent. Most had an average monthly income of less than 5,000 baht, 109 people, or 25.4 percent, respectively. The results of the study on the level of political participation of the people of Ban Khok Lam Duan, Nong Lek Subdistrict, Sikhoraphum District Surin Province, overall, had an average value at a high level ($\bar{x} = 3.77$, S.D. = 0.446). When considering each aspect, it was found that there were two aspects at a high level and one at a moderate level. The average values, ranked from highest to lowest, were as follows: exercising the right to vote ($\bar{x} = 4.41$, S.D. = 0.652); expressing interest in politics ($\bar{x} = 3.52$, S.D. = 0.605); and providing and receiving political information ($\bar{x} = 3.38$, S.D. = 0.500). 2. The results of the comparison of the level of political participation of the people of Ban Khok Lamduan, Nong Lek Subdistrict, Sikhoraphum District, Surin Province, classified by personal factors, found that people with different genders, ages, education levels, occupations, and average monthly incomes had no different overall levels of political participation. Therefore, the hypothesis was rejected. 3. Guidelines for developing political participation of the people of Ban Khok Lamduan, Nong Lek Subdistrict, Sikhoraphum District, Surin Province, separated by each aspect. It was found that the guidelines for the development of political participation of the people of Ban Khok Lamduan, Nong Lek

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Subdistrict, Sikhoraphum District, Surin Province, in terms of expressing interest in politics, when considering each item, it was found that the suggestion for expressing interest in politics, the item with the highest level was wanting the government to come in and promote and develop various issues that the people wanted, 40.0 percent, followed by wanting to create the community in the village to have progress and become a good leader for the people, 30.0 percent, respectively, and finally, the current political participation is good, the people are very interested, 30.0 percent.

1. Introduction

Encouraging citizen involvement in politics, overseeing the use of government authority, and ensuring that individuals possess a proper understanding of the democratic framework, with the monarch serving as the state's leader, constitute the rights and liberties of the Thai population. Citizens must be aware of their rights to obtain and access public information or news maintained by state agencies as outlined by law, the right to submit complaints to state agencies and to receive prompt feedback on the outcomes of these complaints, and the right to pursue legal action against state agencies in instances of liability stemming from the actions or omissions of officials, officers, or employees of those agencies. Moreover, individuals ought to utilize their voting rights or engage freely in referendums, emphasizing the collective advantages for the country (The Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, B.E. 2560, 2017)

From the review of literature related to People's Political Participation in Sai Ma Subdistrict Municipality, Mueang Nonthaburi District has been studied mainly in 4 aspects: 1) information, 2) expressing opinions, 3) decision-making, 4) monitoring and inspection (Boonmueang & Ratchatapibhunphob, 2021). Similarly, the study of people's Public participation in local development Lak Hok Municipality Muang District, Pathumthani Province, has mainly studied three aspects: 1) participation in decision-making, 2) participation in operations, 3) participation in evaluation (Siripan, 2020). It was also found that there were studies on The Public participation in local politics in Noong Maideang Municipality, Amphoe Mueang, Chon Buri Province, which was studied in 3 aspects: 1) Political interest, 2) Participation in local political change, 3) Participation in political struggle (Sengking, 2017). Therefore, the research team synthesized into a study framework of 3 issues: 1) Expressing political interest, 2) Exercising the right to vote, and 3) Providing political information and receiving news.

In addition, Ban Khok Lamduan, Nong Lek Subdistrict, Sikhoraphum District, Surin Province, is a village where most people follow political news via social media, television, radio, and from the village headman's public relations via the loudspeaker. They also exercise their right to vote every time there is an election at every level. However, they rarely gather to express their political opinions or join the campaign to exercise their right to vote because people in the village often spend their free time farming and working as labourers in their village or neighbouring villages to earn extra income. Some people work in factories and do not have time to gather with others. The people of Ban Khok Lamduan, Nong Lek Subdistrict, Sikhoraphum District, Surin Province should be promoted to participate in politics, such as various activities that interest people and encourage them to come out and do activities together, along with having each person give suggestions for developing the village and the country to be more prosperous. This is so that community leaders will know the people's opinions and use them to make the community more progressive.

Therefore, research on people's political participation in Ban Khok Lamduan, Nong Lek Subdistrict, Sikhoraphum District, Surin Province, aims to develop people's participation towards sustainable practice and with reason. Therefore, it is important to conduct research on the political participation of the people of Ban Khok Lamduan, Nong Lek Subdistrict, Sikhoraphum District, Surin Province, in order to study the potential to promote political participation of the people, where the community opens opportunities for the people to participate in community development, solves problems and obstacles, improves and increases the efficiency of people's participation in village and community development for the sustainable well-being of the people in the community.

2. Research Objectives

1. To study the level of population and political participation in Ban Khok Lamduan, Nong Lek Subdistrict, Sikhorphum District, Surin Province
2. To compare the population and political participation in Ban Khok Lamduan, Nong Lek Subdistrict, Sikhorphum District, Surin Province, classified by personal factors
3. To present guidelines for developing population and political participation in Ban Khok Lamduan, Nong Lek Subdistrict, Sikhorphum District, Surin Province

3. Conceptual Framework

From the review of literature, concepts, theories and related research, the researchers were able to set the conceptual framework for the research as follows:

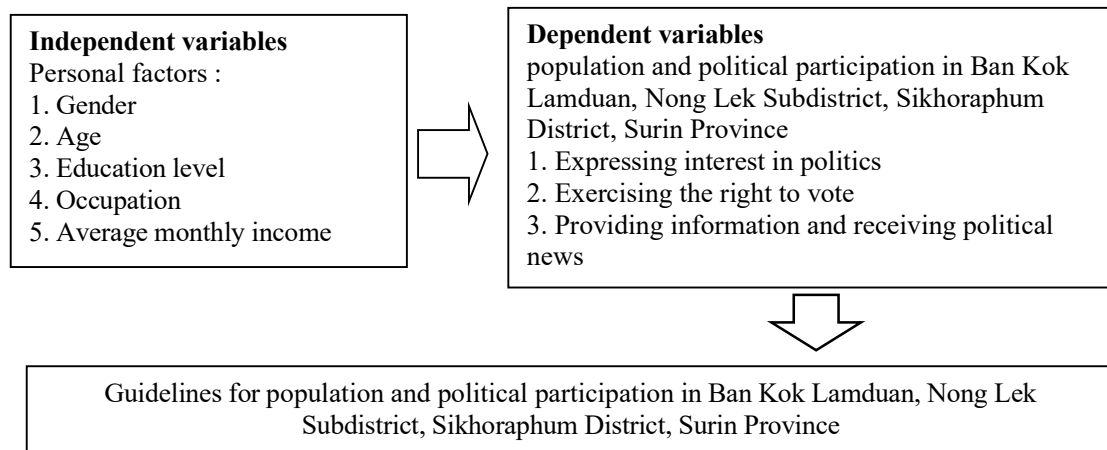


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

4. Literature Review

The researchers studied the research results related to this study as follows:

Sengking (2017) studied the Public participation in local politics in Noong Maideang Municipality, Amphoe Mueang, Chon Buri Province. It was found that most of the respondents were female, aged 51 years and over, had a sixth-grade education, were hired, and had a monthly income of 15,001-20,000 baht, respectively. In addition, comparing local political participation by gender found that people of different genders did not have different levels of local political participation.

Yodkeeree (2021) studied people's Political Participation of People in Local Development of Chiang Mai District, Chiang Mai Province. It was found that the overall result was at a high level ($\bar{x} = 3.49$, S.D. = .193). Personal factors (gender, age, occupation, income), including the role of interest groups and political parties, including the role of political leaders, had no statistically significant influence (at the .05 level) on such political participation. It is recommended that local administrative organizations should develop political communication and information dissemination through various channels, including social media so that people can receive information more widely.

Chitrayon (2022) studied the Political participation of people in Na Pha That Subdistrict Administrative Organization area. Phanat Nikhom District Chonburi. It was found that most of the respondents were male, 31-40 years old, married, had a bachelor's degree, were office workers/shop employees, had a monthly income of 20,001-30,000 baht, and were general villagers. The study results indicated that the overall level of local political participation was at the lowest level. When comparing political local involvement classified by personal factors (gender, age, status, education level, occupation, and income), it was found that people with different personal factors had significantly different levels of local political participation at the .05 level, which was in line with the hypothesis.

5. Research Methodology

1. Research design

The research team used a quantitative research model using a questionnaire to collect data and obtain information about the “Population and political participation in Ban Khok Lamduan, Nong Lek Subdistrict, Sikhoraphum District, Surin Province”. The research team selected a sample group of people to respond to this questionnaire, totalling 309 people.

2. Population and sample.

2.1 Population: People living in Ban Khok Lam Duan, Nong Lek Subdistrict, Sikhoraphum District Surin Province, totalling 676 people, in all four directions.

2.2 Sample group: People eligible to vote, aged 18 years and over, totalling 309 people out of the total population of 1,365 people, obtained by calculating according to Yamane's formula (Taro Yamane, 1973) and multi-stage sampling to get a sample size in proportion, using a 95% confidence level at a significance level of 0.05

2.3 Sampling method

The researchers used the multi-stage sampling method as follows:

Step 1: Divide the population in Ban Khok Lam Duan, Nong Lek Subdistrict, Sikhoraphum District Surin Province, a total of 1,365 people, six groups, consisting of:

Group 1, 227 people, 48 samples; Group 2, 236 people, 45 samples; Group 3, 220 people, 53 samples; Group 4, 216 people, 50 samples; Group 5, 232 people, 55 samples; Group 6, 234 people, 58 samples;

Step 2: Then, random sampling was used by determining the sample size as a proportion, considering the population size, to obtain data that is distributed about the population proportion, using Ban Khok Lamduan, Nong Lek Subdistrict, Sikhoraphum District, Surin Province as the sampling area using the formula:

3. Data collection

In this research, the research team collected data from the questionnaires according to the following steps:

3.1 Prepare a letter requesting permission to collect data from the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Surin Rajabhat University, to request permission from the village headman of Kok Lamduan, Nong Lek Subdistrict, Sikhoraphum District, Surin Province, to ask for permission to answer the questionnaire from the sample group of people in Kok Lamduan Village, Nong Lek Subdistrict, Sikhoraphum District, Surin Province.

3.2 Prepare the questionnaires in sufficient quantities for the sample group to be collected. Then, submit the questionnaires and the letter requesting permission to collect data to request permission to collect data, along with explaining the details of the research study and the procedures to use the questionnaires to collect data to the required number.

3.3 Take the questionnaires to collect data from the sample group by the research team to collect the questionnaires themselves.

3.4 For data collection, the research team has the respondents return all the questionnaires and check their accuracy and completeness. If they are incomplete, discard the questionnaires and collect new data until complete. Then, the data analysis begins according to the research methodology chosen for this time.

4. Data Analysis

In the research data analysis, the results collected from the questionnaires were recorded in a computer to calculate the selected statistical values for data analysis using a ready-made statistical program for social science research. The researcher followed the following steps:

4.1 Return the questionnaires to check their completeness.

4.2 Record the data results into the computer to calculate the selected statistical values for data analysis using a ready-made statistical program for social science research to find statistical values.

4.3 Present the results of the data analysis in the form of a table showing the analysis results with interpretation by descriptive methods according to the statistical values of each data table.

6. Results

1. The results of the study of the general personal data of the respondents are as follows: The sample population of Ban Khok Lam Duan, Nong Lek Subdistrict, Sikhorphum District, Surin Province, most of whom responded to the questionnaire were female, 167 people, or 54.0 percent. Most were aged 18-30, 93 people, or 30.1 percent. Most had primary education levels 4-6, 168 people, or 54.4 percent. Most were farmers, 113 people, or 36.6 percent, respectively. Finally, the average monthly income of the sample population, most of whom had an average monthly income of less than 5,000 baht, 109 people, or 25.4 percent, respectively.

Table 1. Mean and standard deviation of the level of political participation of the people of Ban Khok Lam Duan, Nong Lek Subdistrict, Sikhorphum District, Surin Province, according to the three aspects of political participation, classified by each element.

Political participation of the people	\bar{x}	S.D.	Results	No.
In terms of expressing interest in politics	3.52	0.605	High	2
In terms of exercising the right to vote	4.41	0.652	High	1
In terms of providing information and receiving political news	3.38	0.500	Moderately	3
Overview	3.77	0.446	High	

From Table 1, The study's results on the level of political participation of the people showed their opinions on the level of involvement of the people in Ban Khok Lam Duan, Nong Lek Subdistrict, Sikhorphum District, Surin Province. The average value was high ($\bar{x} = 3.77$, $SD = 0.446$). When considering each aspect, it was found that the level of voting rights in the evaluation was the highest level, with an average value at a high level ($\bar{x} = 4.41$, $SD = 0.652$). Next was the expression of interest in politics, with an average value at a high level ($\bar{x} = 3.52$, $SD = 0.605$), respectively. Finally, providing information and receiving political news had an average value at a moderate level ($\bar{x} = 3.38$, $SD = 0.500$).

2. Summary of the overall results of the comparison of political participation of the people in Ban Khok Lam Duan, Nong Lek Subdistrict, Sikhorphum District, Surin Province.

Table 2. summarizes the overall results of the comparison of the level of political participation of the people of Ban Khok Lamduan, Nong Lek Subdistrict, Sikhorphum District, Surin Province according to 3 aspects of political participation, classified by gender, age, education level, occupation and average monthly income.

Hypothesis	Independent variable	Test Value	Sig.	Result	
				Accept	Reject
1	Gender	t - test	0.831	-	√
2	Age	F - test	0.695	-	√
3	Education	F - test	0.271	-	√
4	Occupation	F - test	0.610	-	√
5	Average Monthly Income	F - test	0.025*	√	-

* means statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

From Table 2, it can be concluded that:

1. People of different genders have different levels of career development and population and political participation in Ban Khok Lamduan, Nong Lek Subdistrict, Sikhorphum District, Surin Province. Overall, the hypothesis is not different. Therefore, the hypothesis is rejected.

2. People of different ages have different levels of population and political participation in Ban Khok Lamduan, Nong Lek Subdistrict, Sikhorphum District, Surin Province. Overall, the hypothesis is rejected.

3. People with different levels of education have various levels of population and political participation in Ban Khok Lamduan, Nong Lek Subdistrict, Sikhorphum District, Surin Province. Overall, the hypothesis is rejected.

4. People with different occupations have different levels of population and political participation in Ban Khok Lamduan, Nong Lek Subdistrict, Sikhorphum District, Surin Province. Overall, the hypothesis is rejected.

5. People with different average monthly incomes have various levels of population and political participation in Ban Khok Lamduan, Nong Lek Subdistrict, Sikhorphum District, Surin Province. Overall, the hypothesis is accepted.

3. The analysis of the recommendations for the participation of the people of Ban Khok Lamduan, Nong Lek Subdistrict, Sikhorphum District, Surin Province found that:

1. Guidelines for developing political participation of the people of Ban Khok Lamduan, Nong Lek Subdistrict, Sikhorphum District, Surin Province, in terms of expressing interest in politics. When considering each item, it was found that the suggestion for expressing political interest, the highest level, was that the government should come in to promote and develop various issues that the people wanted, 40.0 percent. Next, the community in the village should develop and progress to be a good leader for the people, 30.0 percent. Finally, the current political participation is good and the people are very interested, 30.0 percent.

2. Guidelines for developing political participation of the people of Ban Khok Lamduan, Nong Lek Subdistrict, Sikhorphum District, Surin Province, in terms of exercising the right to vote. When considering each item, it was found that the suggestion for exercising the right to vote, the highest level, was that the rights and voices of the people in the election should be the main principle, 40.0 percent. Next was that they had expressed their support for their favorite political party and went out to vote every time, 30.0 percent. Finally, they should select someone capable to govern the country, 20.0 percent.

3. Guidelines for developing political participation of the people of Ban Khok Lamduan Nong Lek Subdistrict, Sikhorphum District, Surin Province, in terms of exercising voting rights, when considering each item, it was found that the suggestion regarding providing information and receiving political news, the item with the highest level was wanting the media to be more open and comprehensive with news, 40.0 percent, followed by wanting media to make people more politically aware, 30.0 percent, and finally wanting the campaign vehicles of election candidates to reach the community more, 30.0 percent.

7. Conclusion

The results of the comparison of the level of political participation of the people of Ban Khok Lam Duan, Nong Lek Subdistrict, Sikhorphum District, Surin Province, classified by personal factors, found that

1. The sample population with different genders had a level of political participation of the people of Ban Khok Lam Duan, Nong Lek Subdistrict, Sikhorphum District, Surin Province in all three aspects. Overall, the overall picture was not different. Therefore, the hypothesis was rejected. This may be because Thailand allows freedom of political participation to all genders. Both men and women have the right to participate in politics. Therefore, the political participation of each gender is not different. This is consistent with the results of the study by Siripan (2020) on the participation of the people in local development, which found that Public participation in local development Lak Hok Municipality Muang District, Pathumthani Province, classified by gender, was not different in political participation. The results of the study by Sengking (2017) on the participation of the people in Public participation in local politics in Noong Maideang Municipality, Amphoe Mueang, Chon Buri Province, found that the participation of the people in Nong Mai Daeng Subdistrict Municipality, classified by gender, was not different in local political participation. The study results of Chamnankar (2023) on the Political Participation of People in Ban Pet Sub-district Municipality, Muang District, Khon Kaen Province, classified by personal data factors, found that different genders had no different overall political participation.

2. The sample population of different ages had different levels of population and political participation in Ban Khok Lam Duan, Nong Lek Subdistrict, Sikhorphum District, Surin Province.

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Therefore, the hypothesis was accepted with statistical significance at the 0.05 level. This may be because each age group has different access to political media on social media. For example, people aged 50 and over usually do not have access to political media, but people aged 18-49 can access, follow news, and express political opinions on social media. Therefore, political participation in each age group is different. This is consistent with the study results of Siripan (2020) on the participation of people in local development, which found that the Public participation in local development Lak Hok Municipality Muang District, Pathumthani Province, classified by age, had different political participation with statistical significance at 0.05. And the study results of Sengking (2017) on the participation of people in Public participation in local politics in Noong Maideang Municipality, Amphoe Mueang, Chon Buri Province found that the local political participation of people in Nong Mai Daeng Subdistrict Municipality, Mueang District, Chonburi Province, classified by different ages, had significantly different political participation at a statistical level of 0.05. Chamnankar (2023) on the Political Participation of People in Ban Pet Sub-district Municipality, Muang District, Khon Kaen Province, found that the political participation of people in Ban Pet Municipality, Mueang District, Khon Kaen Province, classified by personal data factors, found that different ages had significantly different overall political participation at a statistical level of 0.05.

3. The sample population with different education levels had different levels of population and political participation in Ban Khok Lamduan, Nong Lek Subdistrict, Sikhorphum District, Surin Province. Overall, the hypothesis was not different. Therefore, the hypothesis was rejected. This may be because Thai society does not set a framework for people who graduated from primary and lower secondary schools to be prohibited from participating in politics. Therefore, no matter what level of education they graduated from, they can participate in politics equally with people who graduated from higher levels. Thus, the population and political participation who graduated from each level of education is not different. This is consistent with the study results of Sengking (2017) on the Public participation in local politics in Noong Maideang Municipality, Amphoe Mueang, Chon Buri Province, which found that the local political involvement of people in Nong Mai Daeng Subdistrict Municipality, classified by education level, showed that people in Nong Mai Daeng Subdistrict Municipality with different education levels had no different participation in local politics.

4. The sample population with different occupations had different levels of political participation of the people in Ban Khok Lam Duan, Nong Lek Subdistrict, Sikhorphum District, Surin Province. Overall, there was no difference in the level of political participation. Therefore, the hypothesis was rejected. This may be because the occupation did not affect political participation. No matter the occupation, they have the right to participate in politics. Therefore, the political participation of each occupation was not different. This is consistent with the study results of Chantana et al. (2019) on the Citizen participation of people in Preng sub-district, Bang Bo district, Samut Prakan, which found that the political participation of the people in Tambon Prang, Bang Bo District, Samut Prakan Province, classified by different occupations, had different political participation. The study results of Yimcharoen (2018) on the participation in Participation in activity orgnizion of the people in Lamplatiw, Ladkrabang, Bangkok, classified by different occupations, had no different political participation. Boonmueang & Ratchatapibhunphob (2021) on the People's Political Participation in Sai Ma Subdistrict Municipality, Mueang Nonthaburi District, found that people with different occupations There is no difference in overall political participation.

5. The sample population with different average monthly incomes has a different level of political participation of the people in Ban Khok Lamduan, Nong Lek Subdistrict, Sikhorphum District, Surin Province. Overall, it is different. Therefore, the hypothesis is accepted with statistical significance at the 0.05 level. This may be because most high-income people work in companies or factories and do not follow political news much. As for people with uncertain incomes, most of them tend to be farmers, so they have free time to follow political news and participate in politics. Therefore, political participation is classified by average monthly income, which has different political participation. This is consistent with the study results of Siripan (2020) on the political participation of the people in the development of Lak Hok Subdistrict Municipality, Mueang District, Pathum Thani Province, which found that the political participation of the people in the development of Lak Hok Subdistrict Municipality, classified by average monthly income, has a statistically significant difference at the 0.05 level. The study results of Chitrayon (2022) on the political

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participation of the people in the Na Phra That Subdistrict Administrative Organization, Phanat Nikhom District, Chonburi Province, found that the political participation of the people in the Na Phra That Subdistrict Administrative Organization, Phanat Nikhom District, Chonburi Province, classified by average monthly income is different. There was a statistically significant difference in political participation at the 0.05 level. The results of the study by Sengking (2017) on the Public participation in local politics in Noong Maideang Municipality, Amphoe Mueang, Chon Buri Province, found that the local political participation of people in Nong Mai Daeng Subdistrict Municipality, Mueang District, Chonburi Province, classified according to different average monthly incomes, had a statistically significant difference in political participation at the 0.05 level.

8. Discussion

From the study of the political participation of the people of Ban Khok Lamduan, Nong Lek Subdistrict, Sikhoraphum District, Surin Province, the study can be discussed as follows:

The level of political participation of the people of Ban Khok Lamduan, Nong Lek Subdistrict, Sikhoraphum District, Surin Province, overall, has an average value at a high level. This may be because the people are interested in politics, follow political news in Thailand, and exercise their right to vote every time there is an election, which is consistent with the study results of Sengking (2017) on the Public participation in local politics in Noong Maideang Municipality, Amphoe Mueang, Chon Buri Province, which found that the local political participation of the people in Nong Mai Daeng Subdistrict Municipality, Mueang District, Chonburi Province, overall and in all aspects, was at a high level. The study results of Yodkeeree (2021) on the Political Participation of People in Local Development of Chiang Mai District, Chiang Mai Province, found that the Political Participation of People in Local Development of Chiang Mai District, Chiang Mai Province Overall, it is at a high level. Nandabuddhi (2015) on the political participation of people in the Rongkhum Subdistrict Municipality, Rongkhum District, Kalasin Province found that overall, the political participation of people in the Rongkhum Subdistrict Municipality, Rongkhum District, Kalasin Province is at a high level.

Guidelines for developing population and political participation in Ban Khok Lamduan, Nong Lek Subdistrict, Sikhoraphum District, Surin Province, separated by each aspect, found that in terms of expressing interest in politics, 40.0 percent of the sample group of people suggested that political news should be distributed to people to be more aware and that news should be followed from reliable sources to make decisions with political information. Regarding exercising the right to vote, 40.0 percent of the sample group suggested that people should participate in selecting or selecting good leaders to develop the country. Finally, regarding providing and receiving political information, 40.0 percent of the sample group suggested that people should be given more precise and accurate information. This may be because political participation is not only a right of the people but also an essential mechanism in developing democracy and social justice. Therefore, promoting and supporting participation is necessary to create a strong and sustainable society, consistent with Siripan (2020) research on people's participation in local development.

9. Recommendation

1. Suggestions for applying the research results

1.1 The study also found that the people of Ban Khok Lamduan, Nong Lek Subdistrict, Sikhoraphum District, Surin Province, had the highest political participation in exercising their right to vote. The level of providing political information and news was at a high level. The level of interest in politics was at a moderate level. Therefore, the government should encourage the people to participate in politics by expressing their interest in politics even more to increase their interest in politics.

1.2 The study found that the people of Ban Khok Lamduan, Nong Lek Subdistrict, Sikhoraphum District, Surin Province, were quite interested in participating in politics in terms of expressing interest in politics, exercising their right to vote, and finally, providing information and receiving political information. Therefore, the government should take care of and support and encourage the people to study and become more aware of the country's politics to learn and develop the country. Public sector administration should be transparent, efficient, and effective in its work.

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These practices will help strengthen the democratic system and develop the people's quality of life sustainably.

1.3 The people's participation in political decision-making, proposing various policies that are consistent with the needs of the people in the local area, and applying the principles of Dhamma About politics and governance to apply to the establishment of politicians' party policies, such as holding public meetings or using online platforms for expressing opinions.

1.4 The public should have an agency to monitor and inspect politicians' operations. Information about operations and inspection results should be disclosed for easy public access to build confidence so that inspections are impartial and transparent. 1.5 Politicians should have activities or projects for people in the community to learn about political movements, organize activities to listen to opinions and suggestions from the public, implement projects that respond to public needs, such as building roads, schools or public places, organize courses or training on the rights and duties of the public to increase knowledge and participation, organize activities to promote elections or participation in other political activities. These activities help strengthen relationships between politicians and the public and promote political participation in society.

2. Suggestions for future research

2.1 Village data should be studied to facilitate fieldwork. There should be coordination between community leaders and research teams regarding documents and information for the public in the area to be ready for fieldwork to collect images and data for research.

2.2 There should be coordination between community leaders and research teams regarding documents and information of the public in the area and to be ready for fieldwork to collect images and data for research.

2.3 There should be an organization of attire, travel during fieldwork and routes for surveying data. Set important positions for fieldwork

2.4 The questionnaire should be organized so that it is easy for people who do not understand the questions to understand to facilitate fieldwork so that people can understand the questions and answer them.

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