

Guidelines for Developing Political Participation of People in Ban Nong Khean, Nong Phai Lom Subdistrict, Samrongthap District, Sarin Province

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Abstract

Introduction: This research aims to study the political participation of the people in Ban Nong Khaen, Nong Phai Lom Subdistrict, Samrong Thap District, Surin Province, to compare their participation levels, and to propose development guidelines for political participation of the people in Ban Nong Khaen.

Methodology: The study follows a quantitative research approach, with a sample group of 262 residents aged 18 and above selected through multi-stage sampling. Data were collected using a questionnaire with a reliability coefficient of 0.921. Statistical analysis involved frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, t-test, and one-way ANOVA. If significant differences were found, Fisher's Least Significant Difference test was applied, with a significance level set at 0.05.

Results: 1. The results indicate that most respondents were female (58.4%), most were aged 18–30 years (22.9%), had an education level of primary school (Grades 4–6) (58.4%), and worked primarily as farmers (56.9%). Most had an average monthly income of less than 5,000 baht (3.52%). Overall, the people's political participation in Ban Nong Khaen was at a high level. Involvement in community activities scored the highest, followed by political and governance activities, while interest in political participation was at a moderate level. 2. When comparing political participation based on demographic factors, the study found no significant difference in participation between genders, leading to the rejection of the hypothesis. However, age, education level, occupation, and monthly income were all significantly associated with different levels of political participation, confirming the hypothesis at a 0.05 significance level. 3. Regarding guidelines for improving political participation, the study found that 40% of respondents suggested the government should provide more opportunities for citizens to express their opinions. Regarding community activities, 40% recommended encouraging social interactions through activities that promote teamwork. Additionally, 40% suggested organizing civic education programs to help people understand their rights, responsibilities, and political processes, ensuring more effective participation in the political system.

1. Introduction

The involvement of the populace in politics is a crucial factor that will contribute to establishing a democratic regime in Thailand. Creating a democratic political culture requires honouring individual rights, encompassing all individuals' political and legal equality. This also entails being

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receptive to the public's views and demonstrating tolerance towards the opinions voiced by individuals. This democratic political culture will act as the essence that upholds democracy, guaranteeing it continues as a persistent and lasting democratic system. (Dhiravekin, 2020)

From the review of literature related to political participation, it was found that the political participation of most people has been studied in 4 main aspects. From the review of literature related to political participation, it was found that the political participation of the majority of the people has been studied in 3 main aspects: 1) election campaigning, 2) exercising the right to vote, 3) election monitoring (Vachirayano et al., 2021). It also found a study on the people's political participation in general elections of citizens in the Municipality Kantrom Sub-District, Khun Han District, Sisaket Province. There were three areas of study in total: 1) election proceedings, 2) election campaign participation, and 3) political decision-making (Suphong et al., 2020). Therefore, the research team synthesized the study into five issues: 1) political opinion expression, 2) awareness and access to political information, 3) political participation in elections, 4) political interest, and 5) exercising the right to vote.

Moreover, the study of guidelines for the development of political participation of the people found in many researchers. An example of the area of Thepalai Subdistrict Municipality Kong District Nakhon Ratchasima Province revealed the community must raise awareness among the public and assist in disseminating the information, awareness and comprehension of respect for rights, liberties, and regulations while acknowledging one's freedom (Nomkasem & Chokworakul (2023)). The suggestions for incorporating Buddhist principles to enhance political participation awareness in Muang District, Rayong Province, indicated that individuals should be informed about their rights and freedoms to foster political engagement (Sucitto et al., 2023). Moreover, the emphasis on women's political participation development indicated that women ought to engage in self-improvement and enhance their political knowledge to help them take on political roles and engage actively. Women who excel in their performance and possess political experience ought to assist in sharing knowledge with other women, while governmental bodies or local authorities should disseminate information about political updates, gatherings, and electoral campaigns to guarantee accurate comprehension and preparedness for engaging in political activities, thus fostering increased political participation (Duangponporm & Boonmee, 2019).

Therefore, from the background and importance mentioned above, the research team is interested in studying the guidelines of political participation development of the people of Ban Nong Khan, Nong Phai Lom Subdistrict, Samrong Thap District, Surin Province to study the level of political participation of the people, to compare the opinions of the people in political participation, and to present guidelines for developing the political participation of the people of Ban Nong Khan, Nong Phai Lom Subdistrict, Samrong Thap District, Surin Province. The results of this research study will be used to enhance the people's political participation.

2. Research Objectives

1. To study the level of political participation of the people of Ban Nong Khan, Nong Phai Lom Subdistrict, Samrong Thap District, Surin Province.
2. To compare the political participation of the people of Ban Nong Khan, Nong Phai Lom Subdistrict, Samrong Thap District, Surin Province.
3. To present guidelines for developing political participation of the people of Ban Nong Khan, Nong Phai Lom Subdistrict, Samrong Thap District, Surin Province.

3. Conceptual Framework

Based on the literature review, theories, concepts, and relevant research, the researchers formulated the conceptual framework for the study as outlined below:

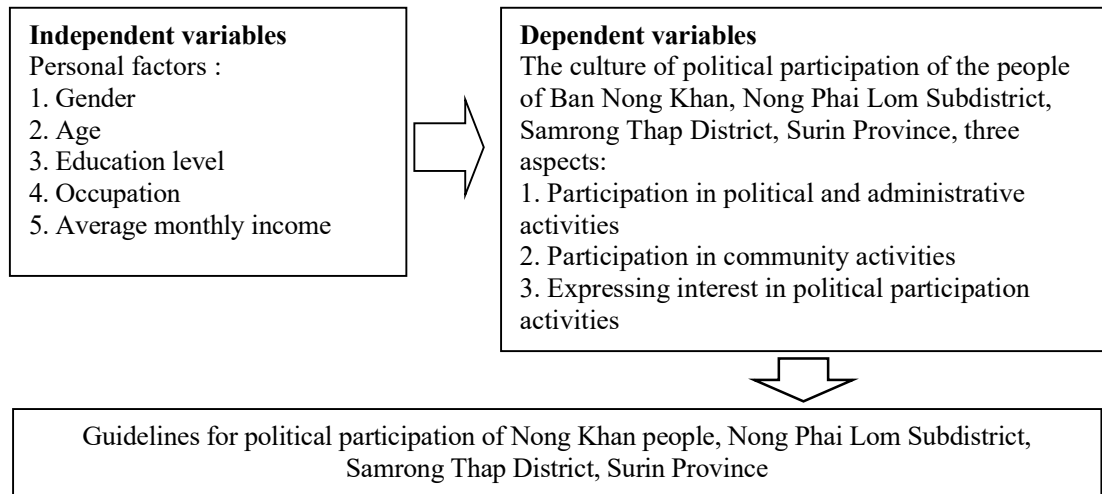


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

4. Literature Review

Nandabuddhi (2015) defined political participation as providing opportunities for individuals from all sectors to engage collaboratively in decision-making, carry out activities, and conduct monitoring and evaluation freely and equally. The outcomes are utilized to enhance, revise, and develop work, leveraging each person's creativity and expertise to address community issues and foster greater transparency and efficiency within the group. This involves active participation in expressing opinions for the public good and contributing to decision-making, planning, and collective monitoring through community organizations, among other activities. It also highlights examining the nature of administration stemming from policy implementation and the practical involvement of government officials alongside the community.

Wannaying et al. (2016) indicated that political participation encompasses a range of voluntary actions where individuals engage directly and indirectly in choosing the nation's leader, shaping public policy, casting votes, keeping up with news, debating and sharing viewpoints, participating in gatherings, contributing funds, and communicating with representatives in the House. The traits of enthusiasm for political engagement can be viewed through actions like applying to join a political party, election campaigning, seeking roles as a political party official or government official, while excluding involuntary activities.

Sengking (2017) defined political participation as the actions taken by individuals that affect politics, influencing policy-making, government choices, and the selection of national leaders, whether directly or indirectly.

Yodkeeree (2021) expressed that political participation involves the involvement of individuals in actions within the processes or stages of society. In the political process, engaging in political participation involves the exercise of power, which manifests itself through actions in different public activities that are distinctly observable in the public policy process as citizens of the state. Political engagement has two defining traits: (1) it should be voluntary and (2) it should seek to affect the choices of those in authority. Moreover, political engagement activities must be allowed by the political framework and legislation, or could entail unlawful methods

5. Research Methodology

1. Research design

Quantitative Research is a method of searching for knowledge and truth by focusing on numerical data with a research design that controls the variables studied and prepares quality data collection tools with accuracy that can be measured by using statistical methods to analyze and process the conclusions obtained from the Research to have the least error.

This research consists of a questionnaire in the form of a 5-level rating scale, which was created according to the objectives and conceptual frameworks. The questionnaire created by the research team to study the political involvement of the people of Ban Nong Khan, Tambon Nong Phai Lom, Amphoe Samrong Thap, Surin Province, is divided into three sections, consisting of Section 1 General information of the respondents, five items, consisting of gender, age, education level, occupation, income. Section 2 Level of political participation of the people of Ban Nong Khan, Village No. 8, Tambon Nong Phai Lom, Amphoe Samrong Thap, Surin Province, a 5-level rating scale questionnaire, 10 items. Section 3 Suggestions Political participation of the people of Ban Nong Khan, Village No. 8, Tambon Nong Phai Lom, Amphoe Samrong Thap, Surin Province, three items.

2. Population and sample.

2.1 Population: People living in Ban Nong Khan, Village No. 8, Nong Phai Lom Subdistrict, Samrong Thap District, Surin Province, totalling 939 people. This research study only studied people aged 18 years and over, totalling 764 people in 7 households.

2.2 Sample: People aged 18 years and over, totalling 764 people from a total population of 939 people, obtained by calculating according to Yamane's formula (Yamane, 1967) and multi-stage sampling to get a sample size that is proportional to the proportion, using a 95% confidence level at a significance level of 0.05.

2.3 Sampling: The researchers used a multi-stage sampling method by dividing the population in Ban Nong Khan, Village No. 8, Nong Phai Lom Subdistrict, Samrong Thap District, Surin Province. The population aged 18 years and over, totalling 764 people, were divided into seven groups: Group 1 with 105 people, Group 2 with 99 people, Group 3 with 115 people, Group 4 with 91 people, Group 5 with 125 people, Group 6 with 110 people, and Group 7 with 119 people, about the population proportion, using age range as the criterion for random sampling.

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 ask permission from Ban Nong Khan, Village No. 8, Nong Phai Lom Subdistrict, Samrong Thap District, Surin Province, to request permission to answer the questionnaire from the sample group.

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 for using 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 collection

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

4.1 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 Nong Kan, Village No. 1, Nong Phai Lom Subdistrict, Samrong Thap District, Surin Province, to ask for permission to answer the questionnaire from the sample group of people in Nong Kan Village, Village No. 1, Nong Phai Lom Subdistrict, Samrong Thap District, Surin Province.

4.2 Prepare the questionnaires in sufficient quantities for the sample group to be collected. Then, submit questionnaires and letters 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.

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

4.4 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 research team begins analyzing the data according to the research methodology chosen for this time.

5. Data analysis and statistics used for data analysis

5.1 Data analysis

In analyzing the research data, the results collected from the questionnaires were recorded on 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:

- 1) Return the questionnaires to check their completeness.
- 2) Enter the recorded data 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.
- 3) Present the results of the data analysis in a table, showing the results with descriptive methods and interpretation according to the statistical values of each data table.

5.2 Statistics used in data analysis

The researcher analyzed the data using a ready-made statistical program for social science research to present the data and use the statistical values to analyze the data.

6. Results

1. Results of the study of general data on the status of the sample group of people who responded to the questionnaire were primarily female, 153 people, or 58.4 percent. They were between 18 and 30, 60 people, or 22.9 percent. Their education level was primary school, 153 people, or 58.4 percent. Their occupation was farming, 149 people, or 56.9 percent. Their average monthly income was less than 5,000 baht, 64 people, or 3.52 percent.

Table 1. Mean and standard deviation of public opinion on political participation of people in Ban Nong Khan, Nong Phai Lom Subdistrict, Samrong Thap District, Surin Province.

Political Participation	\bar{x}	S.D.	Results	No.
In terms of participation in political activities and governance	3.72	0.662	High	2
In terms of participation in community activities	3.79	0.720	High	1
In terms of expressing interest in political participation activities	3.43	0.808	Moderately	3
Overview	3.64	0.647	High	

From Table 1., it was found that the public's opinion on the level of public opinion of Nong Kan Village, Nong Phai Lom Subdistrict, Samrong Thap District, Surin Province, overall, had an average value at a high level ($\bar{x} = 3.64$, S.D. = 0.647). When considering each aspect, it was found that the level of public opinion of Nong Kan Village, Nong Phai Lom Subdistrict, Samrong Thap District, Surin Province, in terms of participation in community activities, was the highest level, with an average value at a high level ($\bar{x} = 3.79$, S.D. = 0.720). The second highest level was participation in political and administrative activities, with an average value of a high level ($\bar{x} = 3.72$, S.D. = 0.662), respectively. Finally, expressing interest in political participation activities, with an average value at a moderate level ($\bar{x} = 3.43$, S.D. = 0.808).

2. Summary of the overall results of the comparison of public opinion levels on political participation of Nong Kan Village, Nong Phai Lom Subdistrict, Samrong Thap District, Surin Province According to the potential for political participation in 3 dimensions

Table 2. Summarizes the overall results of the comparison of the level of public opinion on the political participation of people in Ban Nong Khan, Nong Phai Lom Subdistrict, Samrong Thap District, Surin Province according to the potential for involvement in 3 dimensions, classified by gender, age, education level, occupation, and average monthly income.

Hypothesis	Independent variable	Test Value	Sig.	Result	
				Accept	Reject
1	Gender	t - test	0.146	-	√
2	Age	F - test	0.033	√	
3	Education	F - test	0.000	√	
4	Occupation	F - test	0.033	√	
5	Average Monthly Income	F - test	0.011	√	

* means statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

From Table 2., it can be concluded that:

1. The sample population with different genders has a level of political participation of the people of Nong Khan Village, Nong Phai Lom Subdistrict, Samrong Thap District, Surin Province; overall, it is not different. Therefore, the hypothesis is rejected.

2. The sample population with different ages has a level of political participation in Nong Khan Village, Nong Phai Lom Subdistrict, Samrong Thap District, overall is different. Therefore, the hypothesis is accepted with statistical significance at the 0.05 level.

3. The sample population with different education levels has a level of political participation of the people of Nong Khan Village, Nong Phai Lom Subdistrict, Samrong Thap District, overall is different. Therefore, the hypothesis is accepted with statistical significance at the 0.05 level.

4. The sample population with different occupations has a level of political participation of the people of Nong Khan Village, Nong Phai Lom Subdistrict, Samrong Thap District, overall is different. Therefore, the hypothesis is accepted with statistical significance at the 0.05 level.

5. The sample population with different average monthly incomes has a level of political participation of the people of Nong Khan Village, Nong Phai Lom Subdistrict, Samrong Thap District, overall is different. Therefore, the hypothesis is accepted with statistical significance at the 0.05 level.

3. The analysis of the recommendations for guidelines for the participation development of the people of Nong Khan village, Nong Phai Lom sub-district, Samrong Thap district, Surin province found that:

1. Guidelines for developing political participation of the people of Nong Khan village, Nong Phai Lom sub-district, Samrong Thap district, Surin province in terms of the involvement in political and administrative activities. When considering each item, it was found that the recommendation for participation in political and administrative activities, the highest-ranking item, was that the government should provide opportunities for the people to express their opinions, at 40.0 percent. The second-ranking item was that the people should be supported to express their views freely on political issues, at 40.0 percent. Finally, the people should receive sufficient education about the political system, laws, and civil rights, at 20.0 percent.

2. Guidelines for promoting political participation of the people of Nong Khan village, Nong Phai Lom sub-district, Samrong Thap district, Surin province in terms of participation in community activities. When considering each item, it was found that the recommendation for participation in community activities, the highest-ranking item was that activities should be organized that allow everyone in the community to participate, regardless of age or experience, to promote participation from various groups, at 40.0 percent. The second-ranking item was that participants should be supported to have the opportunity to build relationships with others. By organizing activities that promote teamwork, 40.0 percent, respectively. Finally, activities that can increase knowledge and skills for community members should be organized, 20.0 percent.

3. Guidelines for promoting people's political participation in Ban Nong Khan, Nong Phai Lom Subdistrict, Samrong Thap District, Surin Province, in terms of showing interest in political participation activities. When considering each item, it was found that the suggestion for showing

interest in political participation activities, the item with the highest level was that educational activities should be organized on the rights and duties of citizens, including the political process, so that people understand the situation and participate in politics, 40.0 percent. Next, there should be an online space or channel that allows people to exchange opinions and have more freedom of thought and expression, 40.0 percent, respectively. Finally, there should be an opportunity for people to participate in decision-making at the community level, 20.0 percent.

7. Conclusion

The conclusions of the research were as follows:

1. The level of political participation of Nong Khan Village, Nong Phai Lom Subdistrict, Samrong Thap District, Surin Province, overall, has an average value at a high level.

2. The comparison of the level of political participation of the people of Nong Khan Village, Nong Phai Lom Subdistrict, Samrong Thap District, Surin Province, classified by personal factors, found that:

2.1 The sample population with different genders had a level of political participation of the people of Nong Khan Village, Nong Phai Lom Subdistrict, Samrong Thap District, Surin Province in all three dimensions, overall, no difference. Therefore, the hypothesis was rejected.

2.2 The sample population of different ages had different levels of political participation of people in Ban Nong Khan, Tambon Nong Phai Lom, Samrong Thap District, Surin Province. Overall, the hypothesis was accepted with a statistical significance of 0.05.

2.3 The sample population with different education levels had different levels of political participation of people in Ban Nong Khan, Nong Phai Lom Subdistrict, Samrong Thap District, Surin Province. The hypothesis was therefore accepted with a statistically significant difference of 0.05.

2.4 The sample population with different occupations had different levels of political participation of the people of Nong Khan Village, Nong Phai Lom Subdistrict, Samrong Thap District, Surin Province. Overall, the hypothesis was accepted.

2.5 The sample population with different average monthly incomes has different levels of political participation of the people of Ban Nong Khan, Nong Phai Lom Subdistrict, Samrong Thap District, Surin Province. Therefore, the hypothesis is accepted with statistical significance at the 0.05 level.

3. The guidelines for developing political participation of the people of Ban Nong Khan, Nong Phai Lom Subdistrict, Samrong Thap District, Surin Province, recommend enhancing political engagement. It has been determined that the government should create additional chances for citizens to voice their views. Concerning community events, fostering social interactions via activities that enhance cooperation is advised. Moreover, proposed establishing civic education initiatives to assist individuals in comprehending their rights, duties, and political mechanisms, promoting more efficient engagement in the political framework

8. Discussion

From the study of the level of political participation of the people of Nong Khan Village, Nong Phai Lom Subdistrict, Samrong Thap District, Surin Province, the study can be discussed as follows:

The level of political participation of Nong Khan Village, Nong Phai Lom Subdistrict, Samrong Thap District, Surin Province, overall, has an average value at a high level. This may be because the people are interested in politics, participate in political activities, 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 public participation in local politics in Noong Maideang Municipality, Amphoe Mueang, Chon Buri Province, overall and in all aspects, is 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 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

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Province is at a high level. This is consistent with the results of the study by Wannaying et al. (2016) on the political participation of the people in Bang Khonthi District, Samut Songkhram Province, which found that the political participation of the people in Bang Khonthi District, Samut Songkhram Province, classified by gender, was not different in political participation.

In comparing political participation based on demographic factors, the study found no significant difference in participation between genders, leading to the rejection of the hypothesis. However, age, education level, occupation, and monthly income were all significantly associated with different levels of political participation, confirming the hypothesis at a 0.05 significance level.

The reason for the gender factor: This may be because Thailand currently allows freedom of political participation to all genders. Whether male or female, they have the right to participate in politics. Political participation in the community is open to all genders to participate equally. Therefore, the political participation of each gender is not different. Inconsistent with Iamchai et al. (2023) found that gender affects local political participation in conducting elections, local political participation in electoral campaigns, and local political participation in electoral decisions.

The reason for the age factor: This may be due to differences in life experiences and access to political information between different age groups. For example, younger generations may have higher education and more access to social media, resulting in greater awareness and participation. Meanwhile, older people may have beliefs or experiences that affect participation differently. In addition, interests and methods of political participation may change according to age. Therefore, political participation in each age group is different. This is consistent with the study results of Wannaying et al. (2016) on the political participation of the people in Bang Khonthi District, Samut Songkhram Province, which found that the political participation of the people in Bang Khonthi District, Samut Songkhram Province, classified by different ages. There is a statistically significant difference in political participation of 0.05.

The reason for the education factor: This may be because the level of education affects the understanding and perception of politics. People with higher education tend to be more aware of political rights and duties. In addition, education may increase the opportunity to access information and resources related to political participation, such as joining activities or organizations. In addition, the ability to analyze and criticize political situations may develop according to the level of education. As a result, the participation of this group is more intense and diverse, resulting in a different political participation culture among people who graduated from different levels of education, which is consistent with the study results of Iamchai et al. (2023) found that education affects the local political participation in conducting elections and local political participation in electoral campaigns.

The reason for the occupation factor: This may be because occupation affects interest and access to political information. People working in public service sectors or non-profit organizations may have more opportunities to participate in political activities. In comparison, those working in agriculture or occupations that require a lot of time may have fewer opportunities. This may affect the level of interest and political participation. People with stable occupations may have more time or resources to participate. Therefore, political participation in each occupation is different, which is consistent with the study results of Kwaounla & Jaroonroj Na Ayuthaya (2020), who found that different education has different political participation.

The reason for the average monthly income factor: This may be because most high-income people work for 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 classified by average monthly income has different political participation, which is consistent with the study results of Wannaying et al. (2016) on political participation of people in Bang Khonthi District, Samut Songkhram Province, which found that political participation of people in Bang Khonthi District, Samut Songkhram Province By classifying according to different average monthly income, there was a statistically significant difference in political participation at the 0.05 level.

Guidelines for developing political participation of people in Nong Khan Village, Nong Phai Lom Subdistrict, Samrong Thap District, Surin Province, separated by each aspect, found that in terms of participation in political and administrative activities, 40.0 percent of the sample group suggested that the government should provide opportunities for people to express their opinions. Regarding

participation in community activities, 40.0 percent of the sample group indicated that participants should be supported in building relationships with others by organizing activities that promote teamwork. Finally, in terms of expressing interest in political participation activities, 40.0 percent should organize educational activities on the rights and duties of citizens, including the political process, so that people understand and know how to participate in the political system effectively. This may be because awareness and understanding of the rights and duties of citizens in the community are still limited. Organizing activities that promote participation can help increase interest and encourage people to feel that they are an essential part of the political system. Creating opportunities to express opinions and collaborate will help strengthen community relationships and increase political participation. In addition, studying the political process will enable people to participate effectively and know their rights more, which is consistent with the research of Sengking (2017) who studied the level of local political participation of people in Noong Maideang Subdistrict Municipality, Mueang District, Chonburi Province and to compare local political participation of people in Noong Maideang Subdistrict Municipality, Mueang District, Chonburi Province. It was found that the local political participation of people in Noong Maideang Subdistrict Municipality, Mueang District, Chonburi Province, overall and in all aspects, was high. When classified by aspect, it was found that participation in local political change had the highest average value, followed by participation in political struggles and political interests, respectively. As for the results of the comparison of local political participation of people in Noong Maideang Subdistrict Municipality, Mueang District, Chonburi Province, classified by gender, age, education level, occupation and income, it was found that people in Noong Maideang Subdistrict Municipality with different genders, ages, education levels, occupations and incomes had no other participation in local politics at a statistical significance level of 0.05.

9. Recommendation

1. Suggestions for applying the research results

1.1 The study also found that the people of Nong Khan Village, Nong Phai Lom Subdistrict, Samrong Thap District, Surin Province, had the highest level of political participation in community activities. Participation in political and governance activities was moderate. The expression of interest in political participation activities was at a moderate level. Therefore, the government should support the people in expressing their opinions on political issues freely and organizing educational activities on the rights and duties of citizens, including the political process, so that the people understand and know how to participate in the political system effectively.

1.2 The study found that the people of Nong Khan Village, Nong Phai Lom Subdistrict, Samrong Thap District, Surin Province, were quite interested in participating in political participation activities in terms of community participation and participation in political and governance activities. Finally, the expression of interest in political participation activities. Therefore, the government should organize training activities to provide knowledge to the people so that they receive sufficient education about the political system, laws, and civil rights. It should also provide an online space or channel for people to exchange opinions and suggestions about policies and problems affecting the community.

1.3 The people should participate in presenting policies that are consistent with the needs of the community. The public needs to promote participation in political activities. It should organize a forum or activity that allows the public to express their opinions and participate in decision-making in various matters in the community, such as community meetings or seminars.

1.4 The government should promote the stimulation of various groups' participation and support participation from diverse groups of people, such as youth, women, and ethnic groups, to create comprehensive and diverse participation.

1.5 Politicians should have activities or projects for people in the community to learn about political movements or increase their knowledge of political rights of the people, which will create good relationships between politicians and the people and create cooperation with external organizations, linking with government agencies or non-profit organizations to support projects related to public participation in politics and community development.

1.6 The government should evaluate and monitor the results and organize continuous evaluation of participation in political activities to know the efficiency and improve the implementation guidelines in the future. Implementing these suggestions will help develop political involvement in the community to be stronger and more sustainable.

2. Suggestions for future research

2.1 There should be coordination between community leaders and research teams regarding the complete documents and information about people in the area so that they are ready for fieldwork.

2.2 Village information should be studied to facilitate fieldwork.

2.3 The survey route should be organized. 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 facilitate fieldwork so that people can understand the questions.

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