PARTICIPATION IN CIVIC POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF NA-O SUB-DISTRICT, MUANG DISTRICT, LOEI PROVINCE, THAILNAD

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ABSTRACT

The objectives of the research article were (1) to study the level of participation in citizen political activities in Na-O Subdistrict Municipality, Muang district, Loei province, (2) to compare the level of participation in civil political activities, and (3) to propose guidelines for the development of participation in civil political activities. The sample group used in the research consisted of 370 people and 10 key informants. The data collection tools were questionnaires and interview forms. The obtained data were analyzed by using the social science software packages and contextual content analysis. The research results were as follows: 1) Most of the respondents were male, (200) representing 54.1%, aged 46-55 years (95), 25.7%, had secondary education/vocational education (191) accounted for 51.6%, were farmers (150), accounted for 40.5 %, and were members of Civil Defense Volunteer and Village Security (90), 24.3%. 2) The level of participation in civil political activities in Na O Subdistrict Municipality, Muang district, Loei province was found to be overall at the highest level (X̅ = 4.60). Separately considered, the aspects of political campaign, showing interest in political activities and the use of electoral rights were rated at the highest level. As for the aspect of integration according to Buddhist principles and the perception of political news were rated at a high level. 3) The comparison results revealed that people with differences in gender, age, education, occupation and group members in the community participated in political activities differently with the statistical significance level of 0.05. 4) The guidelines for the development of participation are that youth should be encouraged to have knowledge, to understand their rights and duties to cultivate democracy. The communication through various channels should be promoted. The public participation should be encouraged and people should be encouraged to live according to Buddhist principles.

Keywords: Participation, Political Activities, Citizen, Na O Subdistrict Municipality

I. INTRODUCTION

The civil political participation was the political situation the people occupied their own rights and liberties to participate in the process of decentralization policy, upon which the people were able to set their living life without violation of others’ rights under the country’s legislation. At the initial stage, the people had to participate into any policy activity, directly or indirectly effective to them, and they were able to operate various political activities by themselves. People were currently found to play more political roles. The process of civil politics was initially derived from the political reform movement since the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2550 (2007), and some significant issues written in the country’s constitution consisted of decentralization and civil political participation. Based on the principle of participatory democracy, people were granted more opportunities to check and balance the government’s exercise of power, executive authority, and legislation, and to participate in policy-making at all levels: national and local. It was regarded as the process of civil political movement within local administrative organizations. In addition, the 20th Constitution of Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2560 was also focused on the political participation, specified in Chapter V on Duties of the State, Part X on Public Participation Policy, Section 87 that the state should act in compliance with the following public participation policies: (1) to promote public participation in the determination of public policies and economic and social development planning both at national and local levels; (2) to encourage and support public participation in the decision-making process with
respect to policies, economic and social development and the provision of public services, etc.) Wisan Srimahavaro, 2013.

It was not definitely sure to confirm when the starting point of the civil politics in Thailand, successive to the present, was since the people’s struggle against the state’s power exercise had given rise to for a long time. The civil politics was a new idea focusing to restrict the state authorities and the civil political participation. At all events, the popular uprising of October 14, 1973 or ‘October 14 Event’ was regarded as a significant initial point for the civil politics during B.E. 2516-2519. At that time, there was the uprising of student and people organizations such as the Student Center of Thailand (TSD), the Center for Protection of Teachers’ Rights (CPTR), Thai Farmers Federation (TFF), the Coordination Center for National Committee, etc., with the same objective to play their role on restriction of the government’s autocratic authorities. What occurred at that time often was a protest rally for any situation along with negotiations between protestors and the government’s representatives) Pairat Chimhadd, 2020.

The disagreement between the government and the society led to the military government’s coup d’etat on October 6, 1976 at the end. Then, the civil war between the government run by the National Army of Thailand and Thai flock led by the Communist Party of Thailand. The arisen conflict between two contradictory sides became an arbitrary factor for Thailand’s political situations several years later. At that time, the side with the government-centered idea, supported by right-wingers and left-wingers, occupied the predominating power whereas the side with the idea to balance the government’s power with the civil society or peaceful political movement grew up very slowly. Until the period between B.E. 2522-2523, there was a turning point at the international level in coincidence with and the government’s clever policy leading to the massacre, the collapse of the Communist Party of Thailand. After that, the country’s political atmosphere was altered. Initially, all political movements involved with grassroots were usually seen backed by or related to the Communists and they were at risk to be vanquished by the government. In the case of Thailand, the concepts of civil society and civil politics had its opportunity of growth after the end of civil war. The movement of civil society, which looked very new for the country, could be obviously seen from operational processes of an organization, so-called a non-government organization (NGO) Sarunyu Mansup, 2550. Then, the rapid growth of political movement in charge of the civil sector replaced the disintegrating armed revolutionary movement, especially after the legal effectiveness of the Constitution of Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2540, under which Thai people were distinctly granted rights for political establishment, association and participation. The difference between the civil politics and the revolutionary movement was that the civil political movement was disruptively operated into small groups, and the country’s most important political changes were often determined by the people) Prinya Thaewanarumitkul, 2012.

In general, Na O Sub-district Municipality, Mueang Loei district, Loei province was a local administrative organization, functioning to look after local people and improve locality appropriate for residence in order to respond the people’s needs and requirements, to grant them the highest benefit, to make them with good quality of life, and stability and safety in their life and assets. The most significant factor for success was coordination of all sectors. For example, it was the coordination of internal municipal units, other involved state agencies, and the private sector, especially cooperation of people within the municipal area, who participate in thinking, planning, operating, checking and preventing corruption. This was the operational power of all the sectors that led to the revolution of a good administrative system. The administration of all the municipalities was surely troublesome. So, administrative weaknesses within all the municipalities were as follows: (1) the municipal internal personnel usually lacked regular development of their performance on skills, knowledge and specific expertise; (2) the organizational database was without completion and efficiency development; (3) the disagreement on knowledge and comprehension between people and municipal personnel generated some problems of operational interconnections; (4) the absence of participation between some people and some communities within the municipal area affected problem-solving development; (5) there was an insufficient budget to develop all aspects, and the development was unable to expand all over when a certain aspect was seriously stressed) Na O Subdistrict Municipality, 2561-2564. In addition, administrative obstacles were as follows: (1) the country’s law or, bureaucratic rules, procedures, regulations and articles on operations were in complexity, leading to the delay to solve some problems or to deal with several issues as soon as possible; (2) The conditions of the society was currently changed, or it looked like every man for himself, and as a result, people did not recognize the participation; and (3) the allocated budget for the locality was insufficient for local development and it was not really allocated for the locality.

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It was very important to implement the participation in civil political activities because the people’s participation reflected the locality’s acceptance of democracy. The participation of people at the local level could drive the municipality’s administration to respond the people’s requirements and promote the community’s performance on self-dependence since people themselves knew problem conditions and their own requirements. As well, the researcher conducted the research, titled “Participation in Civil Political Activities in Na O Sub-district Municipality, Mueang Loei District, Loei Province,” with the purpose to utilize the research results in order to organize the administrative policies and to further develop the participation in civil political activities.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Theoretical Concepts of Political Participation: definitions of political participation, thus says “Politics is everyone’s issue, and no one can deny the impact of politics on people's livelihoods.” This statement has resonated with many scholars’ to now pay attention to political participation, they have also studied so much that they were able to reflect different ideas according to their own social, political and cultural contexts. In particular, the meaning of political participation, several scholars had given so much ideas on this issue (JMCohen, & NT Uphoff, 1980; Nie, NH and Verba, S. 1975; James L. Creighton,1991; Burkhart, James A. 1972; Huntington and Dominguez,1975; Milbrath, LW and Goel, ML,1977; Parry, Geraint, Moyser George, & Day, Neil.,1982; Pateman, Carole. 1970; Verba, S. and Nie, NH,1975; Sherrill, KS and David J. Vogler,1968). They explained the meaning of political participation as an activity in which people play an important role that affects the government or political leaders at both local and national levels, such as voting, political discussion of political issues, campaigning, formation and membership of various political groups, personal contact with political officials. Unconventional forms divided into sub-forms: filing of claims, campaigns, confrontations, violations of social law, political violence, wars and revolutionary coup. There are two types of political participation, such as; namely direct political participation, e.g. taking part in the expression of political activities, elections, political campaigns, running for election, political party membership, participation in protests, etc., and another type is indirect political participation, such as following political news. showing interest in political activities, discussing political issues, and fastening existing political etc.

As for the concept of citizen politics: Generally, citizen politics has various meanings according to different goals: 1) Public sphere, aims to create spaces, platforms, and non-central mechanisms of the parliament to debate to create issues, expand rights and powers that are beneficial to society 2) Civil society politics or citizen politics that emphasize on strong individual participation of various organizations in the society to debate and put agreements on various issues or push some issues into government policies 3) New Social Movement aims to create awareness on issues of interests of humanity, such as the global environment, and opposition to globalization, etc., whether it is people's politics or a new social movement, citizen politics in any form. The civil society movement, or civil society movement, has an important element that is active citizen. Aiming to protect the rights and focus on common good, which is an important force in describing the citizens’ and such citizen politics are related. That is, citizens who belong to organizations or citizens in the political sector are citizens who are not in the dimension of individualism. On the contrary, the focus is on social integration, which is an important concept of civicism in communitarian. That is, the important one amidst the academic scholar, which includes 1. Referendum 2. Public hearing 3. Public dialogue 4. Ignition of the Law by the people 5. Other forms such as; strike, protests, etc. (The Secretariat of The House of Representatives. 2011; Phut rakhul,P., Wattana, S., Wongchaum, S., & Khongsatid, M., 2020; Verba et al., 1995; Habermas, 1996;}

Buddhist Principles Pleated to Participation in political Activities: Buddhist principles promote democratic governance. Buddhist principle teaches people to be equal, free and not forced to believe, teach people to be more rational, teach the society to be united and teach the people to behave well and have morals doctrine. It is fair to promotes unity and alertness among group, which is regarded as a principle of democracy. The Six Principles of Saranya Dharma 1) Whatever you do, do it for each other with kindness 2) Whatever you say, speak to each other with kindness 3) Whatever you think, think of each other with kindness 4) share with each other. 5) Stay and be of

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conducted 6) There is equality by ditthi, especially in a democratic society. If the people do not adhere to the principles of democracy together, it will end. Therefore, all members must have a common ideology and principles. However, the Buddhist Dharma, has seven important issues as follows (1) continuous meeting; 2) Starting and ending of meeting together 3) arbitrary denial or abolition of the ordinance; 4) obedience to leaders and knowledgeable elders; 5) dignity and respect for women's rights; 6) cultural and traditional preservation 7) Protection, protect the people in righteouss. The Holy Phra Brahmagunabhorn (P. A. Payutto). 1996; Kaewketpong, P., 2020; Vathakaew.P., & Kaewketpong.P., 2020; Dokchan. P., Thongton, R., & Promgun, S., 2020).

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research, titled “Participation in Civil Political Activities in Na O Sub-district Municipality, Mueang Loei District, Loei Province,” was conducted through the mixed method research (MMR), based on both quantitative and qualitative data. It was performed as follows:

A. Quantitative Research

1. Population: the population of the research was a total of 4,933 people with higher than 18 years of age dwelling in the area of Na O Sub-district Municipality, Mueang Loei district, Loei province, according to citizenship database. )Na O Sub-district Municipality, 2564( 2. Samples: the samples of the research were divided into two groups: (1) the research respondents were 4,933 people with over 18 years of age dwelling in the area of Na O Sub-district Municipality, Mueang Loei district, Loei province; the 370 samples were selected through Taro Yamane’s sampling calculating formula (Taro Yamane, 1993 cited in Thanin Silpjaru, 2552( at the error value of 0.05. In addition, the stratified sampling approach was engaged in calculating the ratio between the population and the samples in each village. (2) Key informants consisted of ten community leaders, local leaders, representatives from the public sector, and related experts, selected through the purposive random sampling.

3. Instrument: the research instrument was the open-ended and close-ended questionnaire, comprised three phrases:

Part 1: It was the 4-item checklist on the respondent’s general information: gender, age, education, occupation and membership.

Part 2: It was the five-choice rating scale questionnaire on participation of civil political activities in the area of Na O Sub-district Municipality, Mueang Loei district, Loei province, comprised of five aspects: (1) Voting Right, (2) Awareness of Political News, (3) Political Campaign, (4) Attention to Political Activities, and (5) Buddhism-based Integration. It had fifty questions based upon Likert’s standard criteria: highest, high, moderate, low and lowest (Likert, 1987, cited in Suwaree Siriphokapirom, 2546(.

Part 3: It was the open-ended questionnaire on other recommendations for participation of civil political activities in the area of Na O Sub-district, Mueang Loei district, Loei province.

4. Data Collection by Questionnaires: the data were collected with the given questionnaires in the following steps: (4.1) The letter asking for permission, issued by Graduate Center, Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University, Khon Kaen Campus, was sent to Mayor of Na O Subdistrict Municipality, Mueang District, Loei Province, to ask for permission to allow the researcher and the research staff to distribute the questionnaires and collect them back from the respondents as the research samples. (4.2) Totally, 370 questionnaires were separately distributed by the researcher and the staff. (4.3) All the completely-answered questionnaires were collected back. (4.4) All the collected questionnaires were brought to check the completion and the data were taken for further analysis.

5. Data Analysis: The data were statistically analyzed through Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), and the data analysis was engaged in the following processes:

Descriptive Statistics: 1. The personal information of research respondents was described through the descriptive statistics of frequency and percentage and analyzed in the tabular formation in line with description. 2. The data on
civil political activity participation in the area of Na O Subdistrict Municipality, Mueang district, Loei province, were statistically explained through the descriptive statistics of mean and standard deviation and analyzed in the tabular formation in line with description.

**Inferential Statistics:** 1. The t-test method was utilized to compare two separate variables. 2. The one-way analysis of variance (one-way ANOVA) was utilized in the case that there were more than two independent variables. In case the differences of paired variables were found, the least significant difference (LSD) was utilized. (Chusri Wongrattana, 1998).

**Qualitative Research**

**Key Informants:** Within the process of research conduction, ten key informants: community leaders, local leaders, representatives from the public sector, and research experts, selected by the purposive random sampling, were interviewed.

**Data Collection:** The qualitative data from interview were collected in the following steps: 1. The letter asking for permission, issued from Graduate Center, Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University, Khon Kaen Campus, was sent to Mayor of Na O Subdistrict Municipality, Mueang District, Loei Province, to ask for permission to allow the researcher and the research staff to collect data from ten key informants through the in-depth interview. 2. The appointment date for the interview was made. 3. The interview was purposively conducted to the key informants on specific issues. 4. The qualitative data from the interview was brought for content analysis.

**Interviewed Data Analysis:** The analysis of data received from the interview was conducted through the contextual content analysis, and processed together with documents and involved researches for the research overview.

**Research Findings**

1. **Personal Information of Respondents** The majority of research samples were 200 men (accounting for 54.1%), 95 persons with the age between 46-55 years (25.7%), 191 persons with Secondary School/ Vocational Certificate (51.6%), 150 farmers or agriculturists (40.5%), and 90 members of Civil Defense Volunteers (CDV) / Village Security Team (VST) (24.3%).

2. **The Level of Civil Political Activity Participation in Na O Subdistrict Municipality, Mueang District, Loei Province.** The civil political activity participation in Na O Subdistrict Municipality, Mueang District, Loei Province was found to be overall at the highest level ($\bar{X} = 4.60$). Separately considered in the descending order, cooperation of political campaign ($\bar{X} = 4.76$), interest in political activities ($\bar{X} = 4.73$), and election right voting ($\bar{X} = 4.52$) were found to be at the highest level; Buddhism-based integration ($\bar{X} = 4.48$) and political news awareness ($\bar{X} = 4.46$) were found to be at a high level.

3. **The comparison of civil political activity participation in Na O Subdistrict Municipality, Mueang District, Loei Province.** The opinions of people with different gender, age, educational level, and membership in the social group on civil political activity participation in Na O Subdistrict Municipality, Mueang District, Loei Province, were found to be overall different at a statistically significant level of 0.05, and it was met with the given hypothesis.

4. **The results of questionnaire analysis on civil political activity participation in Na O Subdistrict Municipality, Mueang District, Loei Province.** The guidelines for development of civil political activity participation were found that the youth should be promoted to recognize their rights and nurtured with democracy; the development of civil political participation should be communicated through various channels; the civil political participation should be promoted; and people should be educated to live the life upon the Buddhist teachings.
The discussion of the research results was described the civil political activity participation in Na O Subdistrict Municipality, Mueang District, Loei Province. The important interesting issues were, however, discussed here.

The Level of Civil Political Activity Participation in Na O Subdistrict Municipality, Mueang District, Loei Province. The civil political activity participation in Na O Subdistrict Municipality, Mueang District, Loei province, was found to be overall at the highest level. It was described that people in Na O Subdistrict Municipality recognized good citizenship, was competent, lived in the society and surroundings suitable for happiness, coordinated the power of people, local communities and organizational networks, enhanced efficiency of all the parties, and created the social system suitable for happiness. It was in lined with the research of Suphap Chandaeng,(2009), titled “Political Participation of Women in Nong Samrong Town Municipality, Mueang District, Udon Thani.” The research results revealed that political participation of women in Nong Samrong Town Municipality, Mueang District, Udon Thani, was found to be at a high level; each aspect, separately considered, was found to be at the highest level. Each aspect of the research results was able to be considered as follows:

1) Election Right Voting: The research results discovered that civil political activity participation in the area of Na O Subdistrict Municipality, Mueang District, Loei Province, was found to be overall at the highest level. It might be explained that people in Na O Subdistrict Municipality, Mueang District, Loei Province, were interested in checking and monitoring their voter list by themselves, they held casting a ballot was their political duty for all the voting levels, and they went for voting whenever there was an election. It was found in accordance with the research of Prasong Saowsem (2008), titled “Civil Political Participation in Lak Mueang Subdistrict Municipality, Mueang District, Ratchaburi.” The research findings revealed that political participation of people dwelling in the area of Lak Mueang Subdistrict Municipality was found to be at the highest level. It was found met with the research of Anchulee Wongboonngam and Darane Thanysirisi (2012), titled “Political Information Exposure, Knowledge and Political Participation of Rajamangala University of Technology’s Students in Bangkok.” It was found that, in terms of the students, political conversation with friends, and following political issues via the television were at a high level; knowledge of civil rights was at the highest level; political participation was at a moderate level, however, their political participation in voting at the local election was found to be at the highest level.

2) Political News Awareness: The research results disclosed that civil political activity participation, especially political news awareness, in the area of Na O Subdistrict Municipality, Mueang District, Loei Province, was found to be overall at the highest level. It might be described that people civil political activity participation in the area of Na O Subdistrict Municipality paid their attention to hearing the election campaign of political parties, discussed and exchanged political opinions with each other, interested in hearing political issues from various media, especially the radio, even when they worked in the field or farm. It was found in accordance with the research of Lertanan Yawichaikaew (2004), titled “Study of Civil Political Participation in Vieng Chiang Saen Subdistrict Municipality, Chiang Rai.” It was found that the level of civil political participation was considered from voting the election, following the political situation, participation in the political activity, expression of the political opinion, and education of civil political participation.

3) Political Campaign Participation: The research findings discovered that political campaign participation of people in the area of Na O Subdistrict Municipality was found to be overall at the highest level. It might be explained that people in the area of Na O Subdistrict Municipality participated in assistance to make a campaign for candidates at all election levels, they persuaded their family members and neighbors to cast a ballot in both national-level and local-level elections, they willingly assisted MP candidates on political campaign, they sincerely suggested and educated others political information. It was found in line with the research of Pongkavi Khonwai (2013), titled “Civil Political Participation in Mukdahan.” The research results discovered that the level of civil political participation in Mukdahan was found to be overall at a moderate level. Separately considered in the descending order, election voting was found to be at the highest level; followed by paying attention to political activities, initiating political discussion, persuading others to vote for the recommended candidate, showing labels or symbols for sponsorship, connecting politicians or political leaders, giving political donation and coordinating to raise funds, participating in the political meeting, and becoming an important member of a political party. In addition, cooperating the political campaign and participating in a meeting with the political party’s core leaders were found to be at a moderate level; two aspects with the least level of mean scores were self-nomination as the political candidate and holding the political position.
4) Paying Attention to Political Activities: The research results disclosed that paying attention to political activities was found to be overall at the highest level. It might be described that people in the area of Na O Subdistrict Municipality discussed and exchanged their opinions of political issues with others in the community, took or criticized political issues, heard or watched, in their families or among friends, aware of the Prime Minister’s administration from documents, the public address (PA) system, and local newspapers. It was met with the research of Pawina Udomkan (2010), titled “Civil Political Participation: Case Study of Bang Sai Yai Subdistrict, Mueang District, Mukdahan.” The research findings discovered that the level of civil political participation in Ban Sai Yai Subdistrict Municipality, Mueang District, Mukdahan was found to be at a high level. Separately considered, (1) participation in political campaign was found to be at a moderate level, (2) election voting was found to be at a high level, (3) interest in political activities was found to be at a high level, and (4) playing a role on political movement was found to be at a high level.

5) Buddhism-based integration: The research results revealed that the Buddhism-based integration was found to be overall at a high level. It might explained that people in the area of Na O Subdistrict Municipality were Buddhist with a village temple and the majority of them were virtuous with gracious culture and tradition, moderate and content only with what was their own, economical and austere, lived their life upon the Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy, preserved or protected their possessions, associated good friends, and avoided all vices. It was found in line with the research of Natthapon Tharawong (2015), titled “Study of Implementation Guidance of the Principle of Ditthadhammikatha for Efficient Performance of Government Employees in Mueang District, Ubon Ratchathani.” The research findings were found that Ditthadhammikatha-payojana was referred to virtues conducive to benefits in the present, or virtues leading to temporal welfare. It was the fundamental concept on management of human stable life full of beneficial happiness here and now, and comprised four categories: (1)Utthanasampada (achievement of diligence), (2) Arakkhasampada (achievement of protection), (3) Kalyanamittata (association with good people), and (4) Samajivita (balanced livelihood).

New Knowledge Base

As a result of the research, titled “Civil Political Activity Participation in Na O Subdistrict Municipality, Mueang District, Loei Province,” the findings from the research were brought to synthesize as a new knowledge base, called PAPNA-O MODEL, as shown below:

![Figure 1: Model of Civil Political Activity Participation in Na O Subdistrict Municipality, Mueang District, Loei Province (PAPNA-O MODEL)](image-url)

Source: Synthesized by Phramaha Somsak Satisampanno

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V. CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATIONS

The research, titled “Civil Political Activity Participation in Na O Subdistrict Municipality, Mueang District, Loei Province,” offered policy recommendations to involved agencies as follows:

Policy Recommendations
1. The municipality should encourage the communities to manage themselves upon self-management, to increase their right exercise, and to express their ownership and responsibility as the community’s citizens. 2. The municipality should educate and develop civil politics, which was referred to produce a democratic community by upgrading the people to its citizens. 3. State agencies should promote and drive sustainable political participation of the civil society.

Operational Recommendations
1. Respect to democratic regulations: The form of people-based government should be implemented, so democracy was the formation of government by people for people. 2. Confidence and belief on democracy: The democratic government should be based upon an objective to administrate for the people’s welfare and happiness, and to specify a certain term of office positions. For instance, the four-year term for any executive position was a guarantee that the highest ruler would master the country for the sake of people, if not; the majority of people would have an opportunity to change the ruler through an election. 3. Adherence to personal importance and dignity: The general election should be transparently organized in order to offer any person an opportunity to nominate themselves for election application, and grant the people an opportunity to vote for whoever they wanted to be their representative. 4. Civil Political Participation: For the people, awareness of political participation, including their right to vote, was not enough but the guarantee for exercising an election right was also very important. The people’s voting rights should be guaranteed that they liberally voted for their really-needed candidates through the secret ballot. 5. Interest in political participation: The democracy was based on not only the majority principle, but also a guarantee for the minority. It meant the fundamental right of the minority was also respected by the majority. If it was violated or overcome by the majority, the majority were blamed to defeat the minority with ‘the mob rule.’ Nevertheless, the minority’s idea or opinion had to be heard because the democratic system offered everyone an equal opportunity to demonstrate their ideas or opinions.

Recommendations for Further Study
The research, titled “Civil Political Activity Participation in Na O Subdistrict Municipality, Mueang District, Loei Province,” offered recommendations for further study as follows: 1. The study of Buddhism-integrated democratic government of local administrative organizations’ leaders should be conducted. 2. The model of political institution development for democratic participation development in local administrative organizations should be studied. 3. The model of participatory leader prototype development for local leaders in local administrative organizations should be studied.

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