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CHAPTER 5
REVIEW, FINDING AND SUGGESTION AND DISCUSSION

The present chapter deals with the retrospect and prospect. This is specially done with a view to providing general idea about the present study. The chapter is divided into three major parts such as:-

5.1 Review
5.2 Finding
5.3 Suggestion and Discussion

5.1 REVIEW

In the present, it has been accepted that politics do not only deals with a specific group of person but it concern every member of the society, because no one can exist in the society without getting involved in politics.

Thailand is ruled by democratic system which is based on a principle that it is the administration of the people, by the people and for the people. People have equal rights, have freedom and liberty within the scope of the law. But the fact which appears throughout the period is an effort to develop political system of Thailand towards democratic system is not so successful as it should be.

In the present study, the investigator would like to make a study on the political socialization which comprised of the political interest, political efficacy, political trust including political attitude of Thai youths.

5.1.1 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study were the following:

1. To study the level of knowledge about politics of Thai youths.
2. To study the affect of sex, age, socio-economic status and academic performance of knowledge about politics of Thai youths.
3. To study the level of political socialization of Thai youths
4. To study the effect of sex, age, socio-economic status and academic performance of political socialization of Thai youths.
5. To study the level of political attitude of Thai youths.
6. To study the affect of sex, age, socio-economic status and academic performance of political attitude of Thai youths.
7. To study the relationship between political socialization and political attitude of Thai youths.

5.1.2 SAMPLE OF THE STUDY
The investigator follow mainly the process of simple random sampling. There are 600 Thai youths from the secondary schools and college or University in Educational Region No.1 to be the sample of the study.

5.1.3 TOOLS OF THE STUDY
There are 4 types of tools for this study:
1. Respondents' Personal Information
2. The Questionnaire to Measure the Knowledge About Politics
3. The Questionnaire to Measure the Political Socialization
4. The Questionnaire to Measure the Political Attitude

5.1.4 THE STATISTICS USED
1. Percentage
2. Mean
3. Standard Deviation
4. t-test
5. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)
6. Correlation (r)
5.2 FINDING

The finding of the study is dividing into three parts:

Part 1 The analysis of the level of knowledge about politics, political socialization and political attitude of Thai youths.

Part 2 The analysis of the factors affecting of knowledge about politics, political socialization and political attitude of Thai youths.

Part 3 The analysis of relationship between political socialization and political attitude of Thai youths.

The findings of the study are shown as below:

1. The knowledge about politics of Thai youths is at low level. The political socialization which comprised of political interest, political efficacy and political trust are in the medium level. The level of political attitude of Thai youths also appears at medium level.

2. Age, socio-economic status of guardians of Thai youths i.e. occupation, monthly income, education and academic performance are the factors affecting to knowledge about politics whereas sex does not have affect on the knowledge about politics of Thai youths.

3. Sex, age, Socio-economic status i.e. occupation, monthly income, education and academic performance are the factors affecting to political socialization including political interest, political efficacy political trust of Thai youths.

4. Sex, age, Socio-economic status i.e. occupation, monthly income, education and academic performance are the factors affecting to political attitude of Thai youths.

5. There are the positive relationship between political socialization and political attitude of Thai youths and the relationship is highly significant.
5.3 SUGGESTION AND DISCUSSION

The result of analysis which concerns the knowledge about politics of Thai youths were found that Thai youths in all educational Region, both boys and girls have low level of knowledge about politics and political socialization at middle level. The result of analysis indicates the linkage between knowledge about politics and political socialization that is to say, that Thai youths have low knowledge about politics is due to lack of interest in politics, and the fact that interest in politics is low is the result of lack of knowledge and understanding in politics. This is due to the fact that Thai youths have limited knowledge of politics, as they feel that politics is complicated, difficult to understand and keeps changing rapidly. In addition, general people in Thai society normally find that politics is a far-reaching matter. They feel very little that they have connection with politics, therefore, politics seems to remain aloof from the lives of average people, and for the Thai youths, it is unable to link the relationship between oneself and politics in a clear way.

In this study, consideration was made as to variable on the background of Thai youngs who are sample group and was found that background variables, i.e., sex, age, socio-economic status of guardians and academic performance have influence towards level of political interest. The result of study was found that variables have influence towards political interest wherein the thing which can be seen clearly is age. It was found that Thai youths between 14 - 16 years old have higher interest in politics than 17 - 19 years old and 20 - 21 years old, in spite of the fact that Thai youths belonging to 17 - 19 years old have knowledge about politics higher than 14 - 16 years old and it can be observed that Thai youths belonging to 20-22 years old have
low level of knowledge about politics and they have low interest in politics too. Socio-economic status of family also has encouragement in increasing political interest highly or lowly to Thai youths. That is parents who are hired labours and agriculturists, have low income and have primary education will give an impact in making Thai youths under their care have low knowledge, understanding and have low interest in politics too. Therefore, in promotion administration in democratic system, it is necessary to raise the level of knowledge, understanding and political interest of Thai youths to a higher one.

Institutions that has high role in creating political socialization to Thai youths are family and school. Basically if these institutions have politization characteristics, they will be able to create political socialization to members of such institutions to turn to taking interest in politics in the level which is proportionate.

If consideration is to be made as to what characteristics of politics does a family have? One will be able to see whether such family read newspapers regularly? What type of column in the newspaper they read? Whether or not they like to watch television about news or economic and political problem. Whether or not the family talks about political problem. And the important point is how much do the Thai youths have chance to listen and participate in such conversation. How much level are the children supported by the family or have seen sample from various people in the family in following up political movement and various problems surrounding them and how much the children are supported to think or express their opinion?

In general Thai family has little political characteristics or has little concern about political system. In opening/tuning to various mass medias, they are not interested in political contents, as they think that politics is far from them and has no relationship with
the family's daily life. Conversation in the family normally avoid political aspect, by thinking that it has no concern with themselves, it is serious and has no fun and moreover there will be conflict in opinion which they think it is not a good thing and as regards Thai youths in the family, adults normally do not support them to take interested in politics as they regard that this is adults' matter, and this may make children stubborn and they will not take interested in study. This makes families in Thai society create very little political interest in Thai youths.

By giving training the children to obey and respect adults, that become more descendant upon adults and also they loose self-confidence.

Therefore, adults in the family, i.e. parents, guardians should give opportunity to children to express opinion. Parents should give them opportunity to participate in decision-making where it concerns them. Let Thai youths participate in conversing political and social problem. These things are very important in developing efficiency in politics.

As regards school or educational places of Thai institutions, there is not much different than the role of family. In creating political interest to Thai youths, the schools still have one definite aim. that is, give technological knowledge, Although the curriculum of school will have political, socio-economic subject, but it did not aim at creating knowledge and understanding towards social, political and administration in an earnest way, specifically, where it concerns political participation. The thing which they teach in school is emphasizing the students to perform according to law and instructions of administrator who rules the kingdom, be a good person by being under criteria of society and the state, the students should to realize about their duty, to join military service, paying tax, being
peaceful and does not cause a mob, etc. Therefore, studying and teaching in school normally has a role in value which the society already has and creating thought that various things, i.e. administrative structure which is in existence and performance of the government is already good.

As regards teachers who are very important in creating knowledges in various aspects to Thai youths directly and indirectly, they understand about politics, administration and various aspects of society in a limited scope. They have cultural politics which is not supportive to democratic system. In addition teachers are still under old social pattern, such as, they do not want to listen to Thai youths' opinion, they obey more elderly persons, avoid conflict, which enable their students to listen to them and do not argue and the students dare not conclude reasons by themselves, Although Ministry of Education will mention about the aim in creating democracy and develop democracy in Thai youths, supporting the Thai youths to take interest and be alert in social problem, emphasizing on training the children to be pious and practise according to democratic principle. But in reality, Thai youths have not been supported to be interested or alert towards various social and specifically political problem. Those Thai youths who show interest to these problems and are daring enough to express his own opinion will be regarded as stubborn children, difficult to rule, likely to cause chaos and are not interested to learn, etc. Politics seems to be prohibited absolutely for Thai youths. Therefore, it is not speculair that Thai youths who are at junior high school level to undergraduate level for information and movement in politics are ranked as low level of knowledge about politics and have political interest at medium level.
As regards the aspect of feeling in political efficacy, it was found that Thai youths in Educational Regions, majority will have political efficacy at medium level. From the result of analysis relevant to political efficiency, it was found that children around 8-9 Years old will begin to feel having political efficacy, and they will keep on developing. It was also found that development of feeling in having political efficiency at this beginning stage will be different when they become adult.

As regards giving knowledge about politics by various organizations, i.e., family or school, there is direct role in creating political efficiency to Thai youths and there is a role in creating feeling that there is capability in managing with general environment and has confidence in capability and self-efficiency.

In the aspect of political experience, Thai youths should have direct political experience which will increase their political efficacy. Politicians take interest in suggestion and requirement. Political system opens a way for the participation in politics earnestly, etc. These things may assist in developing a feeling that he has higher and higher political capability. But in Thai political system, political experience which people get do not support to development. Senators selected are unable to have role to control political process, or else politicians are not representing suggestion and requirement of the people who vote in the election. Way for political participation is limited, etc. But for Thai youths who have no political experience will have no knowledge about principle of political/administrative system. People who are members of political system should be capable of having a role to control and create an impact to various decisions in the political system. But it is still an expectation relevant to relationship between members of political
system and political power which is in the unclear suggestion frame.

As for result of analysis relevant to political trust, it can be said that an average Thai youths have medium level of political trust. The more they become older political trust is decreasing. It was also found that political trust has a trend to reduce rapidly in younger age and will continue to reduce in adulthood, but with slower rate.

In the period of change from childhood to youthful age, there is a quick change in political trust. As regards the case of Thai political system, people will have negative attitude towards political institution and politicians. Also the basic characteristics in Thai culture is individualism, they do not like to group together, they have no trust in others, this culture background effects in the feeling of political trust.

In addition, this analysis still considers about attitude of Thai youths which they have towards politics, that is, efficiency in performing duties by the government in the aspect of creating justice, trust and support towards political system. From the analysis, it was found that there is a trend of change in the attitudes of Thai youths who are different in age. When Thai youths are developing about acknowledging political system and various matters in political system, they will find more faults in the government and will have rather bad attitude towards politics.

In another of analysis was found that average Thai youths have medium level of political interest, medium feeling in political efficacy, medium political trust and medium level of political attitude. This shows that Thai youths have little political participation behaviour and it is likely to have a lower trend. When Thai youths have grown into adulthood who have seen untrustworthiness of politicians, will opposed against political power which is not
supportive to stability of political system. When these Thai youths do not have high interest in politics, or political participation, they will be persuade in mobilizing power and cause problem towards political system for the benefit of certain group.

But, however, when Thai youths have grown into full adulthood, they will have political experience which is not supportive to developing of political efficacy feeling such as it is now in existence in Thai political system, there is a trend that political efficacy will decrease in the same way as in the decrease of political trust. Therefore, the possible thing for people in Thai political system is that they are people who have no eagerness in politics, this condition does not help political system to develop to democratic system, without efficient political participation.

When considering about political socialization by the Thai youths in the aspect of political interest, political efficacy feeling and political trust, the analyst is of opinion that various organizations in the society like, i.e. family, school, mass media, etc. Hence Thai youths to participate in politics. They should have role for creating important political trend, i.e. political interest, feeling of political efficacy, political trust, more than this, family, schools and mass media institutions. Apart from not helping to create political trend which is basic of political participation and support to political system. They, in turn, have opposite role, that is, preventing/obstructing not to let Thai youths become interested in politics. It creates negative attitude towards political system and political participation which enables inconfidence in political capability of himself as will as enabling untrustworthiness towards political system and political process.
Family is the most basic society which will have a role in relaying political trend and political attitudes and is an organization to give political learning which is very important to Thai youths. Family is important factor which enables political attitude in a good way to family. We should give interest and see the importance of politics which has an impact to individual’s life. Encourage the people to follow up with various political movements. Understand about political process and various things when occurs in political world, but not trying to obstruct Thai youths in the family to become interested in these things, such as, there should be conversation about important news of the country in order to create correct knowledge and understanding as well as extending scope of knowledge about politics to members in the family, Open information set to listen to mass medias relevant with social and political problem. This things will help to make Thai youths as well as family members to become interested in politics and become eager in politics and are capable of participating in politics in the most efficient way.

Apart from the family, schools and educational institutions should act as organization for giving direct and indirect political knowledge. Various components of the schools, either it be teachers, curriculum as well as activities outside the curriculum, have an impact towards political socialization. Teachers are able to create political knowledge to students directly and indirectly, both by text to students and by teaching and administering children in school. teachers should encourage the children to be interested and see the importance of political system which has relationship with every body one way or the other, especially, the teacher who teaches social science which is the subject which relates with preparing population to participate in democratic society. The teacher should try to create
a good attitude towards political system and political process. Although such political system and political process will have some bad point, we should support in order to have a hope and requirement to change to the thing which they think is right, according to criteria of democratic system. Teachers should try to find knowledge and understand various political and social aspects in the right way and should prepare condition of learning and teaching by bringing current event which is socio-economic and political problem to use as lesson, so that students have the chance to practise skill in analyzing various events which are happening in a reasonable way, which will make the students have political knowledge and are interested in politics.

As regards relationship between teachers and students, teachers should promote and support the students to learn to reason, capable of thinking send analyzing various things which they come across and are daring enough to express opinion. In this event, teachers should listen to students' opinions towards various problems both while studying or outside the class. Teachers should not have negative attitude to students who are daring enough to think and express opinion and are interested towards social problem and politics surrounding them, by thinking that they are stubborn children and do not respect the teachers, are not interested in studying. Teachers should support the students to think, train them how to analyze and make criticism reasonably more than letting the students listen alone.

Activities in addition to curriculum and activities outside the curriculum have its own importance. Category of activities are like student director, student assembly which has characteristics of training to administer themselves which is important base of democratic system. Teachers and administrative section of the school
should support this category of activities more than obstructing or controlling as it is to-day. Relationship between teachers or administrative section of the school and students in these activities should be the pattern of giving discussion and advice by letting the students capable of decision-making themselves in a wide scope.

As regards curriculum, specifically the subject which concerns social, political or administrative, they should give importance to actual political process and people's role in democratic system, in participation way more than emphasizing on structure or legal institution only.

When considering about role of mass media, mass media should have important role in giving knowledge about politics to Thai youths more than the present time, Thai youths have media exposure highly, specifically radio and television. But majority of mass media have roles in giving entertainment more than political text.

Newspapers are mass media which are capable of giving details concerning various texts which they want to communicate in a most thoroughly way through alphabets and pictures. There should be an increase in column which concerns politics and administration, economic and social problem including criticism and various thought more increasingly. Radio is a media that people of every socio-economic level can own or can open most conveniently, but in turn has very little role in communicating in politics. Item for Thai Kingdom, reading news from newspapers of certain radio stations, it may be mentioned that, there is practically no item at all that reads text on politics and administration. As for television which are capable of submitting text both by visuals and sound have the same characteristics. Moreover, column or item which concerns political/administrative news which are rare in the various mass medias are not
so particular to make them interesting, with quality and trustworthiness. Therefore, various mass medias which belong to both government and private sector should give importance to duty in creating political learning both in publicizing knowledge, understanding and political news and create political trend in supporting participation in democratic system, i.e. submitting interesting political contents, submitting test which creates positive attitude towards political system and has hope to participate in changing/correcting the bad points in order to obtain a better point, as well as opening ways for the people to be able to express opinion in order to support political interest and political efficacy. In addition, text as well as reasonable analysis ought to be submitted, which are correct according to actual fact, as well as using the more interesting pattern.

The functioning the user of political power and various activities of administrative and political process in practical way which people have seen has an important part in creating knowledge about politics to members in political system, specifically, in creating positive or negative attitude towards political power as well as political trust by majority is dependent upon the deed of user of political power, that is to say, if the government of user of political power is capable of performing basic duties in an efficient way continuously, will help in creating a good feeling towards political system. The people will trust and will be capable of being political system which is justified finally. Politicians in political system respect various criterias and regulations of political system, has open hearted and are truthful to people in their deeds, get rid of faultiness in an earnest way. Both the politicians people in the government and government officials behave as good example to other
member in political system, which will make general people have faith
in the process and political personnels, as well as having eagerness
to participate in politics more increasingly.

However, in giving political socialization in politics by
various organizations, ought to have aim which corresponds with one
another in the characteristics which creates political trend and
political attitude which supports toward development in politic and
stability of political system and it is the thing to begin since
childhood. Wherein, the result of analysis was found that there
ought to be remedy of process for political socialization by various
organizations in many aspects as mentioned above in order to let
Thai youths who will grow up to be members of political system in the
future capable of developing political trends which is the base of
democratic system (through participation) which is important target of
development of democratic system in full.