CHAPTER 2
THEORETICAL ORIENTATION AND REVIEW OF THE PAST STUDY

2.1 Political Socialization

Political Socialization is the thing which has been studied long time ago. In the early age of political philosophy, the learning about politics will mean to prepare a person to be citizen in the pattern desired by such state. Plato in his book, "The Republic" has mentioned about giving education to the children as a way and means to create value in order to be a proper citizen. Plato has prepared a training project in a complex way in order that citizen of the various countries will have value and predisposition which corresponds with the role which such citizen will have in participating in the government, as well as the orderliness of political institution. Aristotle has also commented about political education in the capacity of a process in creating political values and an important political disposition. The study about political learning has important foundation from other branches of technology, i.e. anthropology socio-psychology and sociology etc. These branches of technology normally use the word 'socialization' which has a broad meaning that it is a process which the children who are born with potentiality will have different behaviours, will accept a specific standard criteria of his society.

There are people who give multiple definitions on political socialization, i.e.

David Easton and Jack Dennis explained that political socialization means political orientations which are acquaintances, attitude or standard criteria and value from one generation to another.
generation which if there is no political study from one generation to the new generation, new members of political system. Therefore, learning about politics will assist in making such political system to exist. Learning about politics will comprise of development process in various aspects which makes a person have politically orientated and behavioural pattern of his own. (1)

According to Gabriel A. Almond and G. Bingham Powell: political learning is a process which brings political culture to the people. It is a forming process of political culture. Learning in politics may help to maintain political culture by passing from one generation to the new generation or it might transform political culture according to political experiences which are different according to period of time and in certain cases there is a rapid and sudden change in politics and social factors, i.e. there is a revolution. Learning about politics may be a process in creating political culture which was never in existence before. In analyzing political system in the pattern of structural functional approach, Almond has arranged political learning as a function of political system by being an input function or system maintenance function. Almond made an assumption that in every political system there should be cultural heritage and structural heritage of political system throughout the time and it can be done by political learning. (2)

Further, Rush and Athoff who mentioned that political socialization means a process which an individual knows that he is in a political system which enables perception or reaction towards political incidence. This process originates from socio-economic environment and culture of the society which that person is a member
and it also originates from interaction of personality and experience of such individual also. (3)

Lucian W. Pye considers that political socialization is the matter which relates with transfer of standard criteria and political behaviour which is accepted and is being implemented in such political system from one generation to another generation.(4)

Thinapan Nakata explained that socialization in general is to develop behaviour of a person who takes action towards another person and it is also a process in transferring political culture. But political socialization can be both learning directly about politics and not learning directly about politics but it sends an impact to attitude and political behaviour as well as learning about political attitude and having political personality.(5)

In this research, consideration will be made on political socialization in the meaning which is a process which a person obtain various political orientations that is knowledge or cognition, beliefs, attitudes and feeling as well as values which is relevant to political system, political process, political power as well as different roles in political system. This political socialization may be a way to maintain and transmit or transform or create those political orientations.

The factor in political socialization

Political Socialization will originate by passing through institutions and different factors. Certain factors have precise roles
in order to create political socialization, i.e. teaching about duties of citizen in school, but certain principles have a role in teaching political socialization indirectly, such as peer group, vocational training group.

The important factors in political socialization are:

1. **Family**: Family is the first structure which deputizes in giving political socialization which a person shall meet in life. Family is the factor in political socialization which has high influence and is continuous in long-term period both directly and indirectly. The important influence of the family is that it creates attitude towards the influence, that is there will be a collective decision in a family which is authoritative in a child's outlook because if the child does not follow the instruction or if he disobeys, he will be punished. Therefore, the experience of the child in relevance to participation in decision-making in the family will send an impact to political competence. It creates skill in political interaction and leads future participation in politics. If the child is trained to have behaviour in obeying, it will make him have subjective behaviour in the future. Certain technologists are of the opinion that if a family discusses about political problem, there will be a pattern in developing the child to have political competence and political obligation.

In addition, the family still has a role in forming future political attitude by beginning from creating identification for his own or for other persons to get along with various groups of nationalities, group of languages, group of religions, different classes of people, economic status, etc. It also creates acceptances
to various value as well as specifying guideline for occupation and for economy.

2. **Educational institution**: Generally, highly educated people will realize about relevancy and impact from the government with himself. He will be interested in politics and has the knowledge in political process as well as participating in political activities in a broader scope than lower educated people. Educational institutions will enable children and youngsters to learn about political world as well as one's own political role. Children will have the chance of learning about political institutes and their relationships in political system in a more distinctive way than learning by his own commonsense only.

3. **Peer group**: It means group of children’s friend; small working group. Members of these groups will have relationships equal way. They will accept ideas and suggestion from friends. This may be due to respecting or may want to act exactly like friends. This peer group will have a role in learning about politics by encouraging or putting pressure on members so that they have the same attitude and behaviour that the group accepts.

4. **Occupational group**: This can be both official and unofficial groups which are related in occupation, such as, labour union, vocational associations, etc. These groups will be indicator (factor) in relaying news and beliefs, When a person joins a certain group, he will accept the standard criteria of such group and he will evaluate things in the way which will be beneficial to his group.
5. Mass media: In modern society, there is rapid distribution of political information and other news, due to advancement of communicative technology. In transmitting news, apart from the fact that mass media will have the role in distributing news, it also has the role in transmitting value, important beliefs in the society both directly and indirectly as well as having the capability in creating emotional feelings towards the pattern of belief in politics also.

In getting entangled directly with political system both by contacting through political party, interest group and by contacting with senior politicians who use political power at different levels, political parties and interest group will be the direction to the people to learn about politics and to have interest in politics as well as having an effort to transmit the attitude and concept of the parties to the general people both directly and indirectly. And the most important of all is the role in participant orientations.

There are 2 characteristics in political socialization, that is, political socialization which originates from direct learning or indoctrination. It is political socialization which originates from intentional learning with time period, curriculum, teaching method as well as having a precise plan for teaching. As for another characteristics of political socialization, it is an indirect learning which is unintentional learning, i.e. obtain knowledge from friends, converse with family members wherein there is no precise planning for curriculum as well as having unofficial characteristics.

Direct and indirect political socialization have different influences and indirect learning should have more influence in political socialization because it can be done by many factors.
Content of political socialization.

From the meaning of the above political socialization, it can be said that it is the process which is relevant to transmitting, creating and transforming political orientation of a person. Political orientations may be classified into 3 categories:

1. Basic Identification and Emotionalities: It is an obligation with the nation and political community in the characteristics of royalty and obeyance towards political power which later on will develop into attachment and important political symbol. But the trend in this characteristics is still unclear and is due to emotional feelings than the trend. Which originates from knowledge, understanding and rational.

At this stage, the child will learn how to classify people into different groups according to language, nationality, social class and he will be able to specify which group he belongs to, as well as being able to specify his own behaviour to suit such group.

2. Orientations: This will be the class that has more understanding as to what nation means. What does political community mean and he will know what he should expect from political system. A person will be able to develop capability in identifying and feel attached at the beginning stage, by acknowledging information and by creating knowledge relevant to political system increasingly. A person will be able to learn and try to understand as to what structures of political system are like and in which part he can have a role. Attachment with political party or various groups will be a belief in concept or policy more than attachment with political party or various
groups. It will be a belief in a person. It will have more knowledge relevant to political participation.

3. **Attitudes**: Attitude and specifically precise idea towards political personality, political activities as well as political policies which will develop and change because each person will have to meet with new political incidences throughout the time.

Fred I. Greenstein has classified the contents of political socialization into 3 parts by beginning from accepting the role of subjective which are normally coupled with looking at political power in idealistic pattern. Next it will be developed into citizen role as well as being political socialization in a specific characteristics towards various matters, finally. (6)

Study by Almond and Powell was regarded that political socialization is a process which bring political culture to the people. Both have explained the meaning of "political culture" that it means a plan, an attitude and feeling of a person towards politics, that it is the thing that specifies political behaviour of a person. Political culture covers political knowledge, feeling about political institutions as well as satisfaction in the institute or such political system.

Therefore, "political self" of each person is the feeling of nationalism, loving the nation or royalty to race, attachment with political party or political group, attitude and evaluative feeling towards political aspects including political personalities, knowledge about structure and political process as well as realizing about rights and responsibilities and his own status in political system. It
can be summarized that "political socialization" is to create specific characteristics in politics of each person.

**Political Socialization in Childhood.**

As has already been mentioned above, political socialization is to develop political self of a person politically and it is the origin of attitude, value and political behaviour. The process in political socialization is a process which is continuous throughout life time and one is unable to conclude as to when political socialization of a person will end, at which spot.

Since the process in learning, including political socialization is the process which forms up ever since the beginning of life, therefore, sociologists and psychologists have given importance in studying about the development of personality and attitude. Various values by beginning from raising up babies including the acceptance of experiences at the beginning of life. Political scientists, who are interested in studying about political socialization, has also given the importance in learning about politics since childhood. Plato the Greek political philosopher has mentioned about giving training to children that it is an important part where the children will grow up properly in his own community and has suggested that from small childhood to being a youth, is the most suitable period when a person will create any special personality.

Renchon, S.A. commented that "political socialization has foundation from childhood. Learning before becoming adulthood is important because the thing which the child learns and develops since
the early age, will give result towards political attitude as well as political behaviour which will follow in adulthood".(7)

Childhood will be the beginning spot in developing knowledge, belief and attitude/value relevant to politics or political orientation. It is the development in creating political self of each person. It can be said that the development of political orientation has a cumulative characteristics. Political orientation which the child has received or which develops at the beginning stage of life will have influence to acceptance or the development of other political orientations, may be mentioned that how much can a person accept or create attitude or belief and accept news. This will depend on political socialization before this period.

Robert Hess and Judith Thorne has classified the steps of political socialization of a child as follows :-(8)

1. Identification of political objects is the first step to learn as to what political institutions or political organizations are.

2. Conceptualization is the step which the child begins to have more experience. The child will begin to learn and understand about political organizations in a more precise way.

3. Subjective involvement: In this step, the child will learn and understand distinctively until he feels either positive or negative towards various political objects, i.e. learning that this politician is better than the other one.

4. Overt activity: It is the step when such youngster (or child) feels he wants to have activity relevant directly with politics, i.e. criticising or making comments or the government's
action, supporting those who apply for election, participating in a demonstration, etc.

David Easton and Jack Dennis made a study about political socialization of a child/youngster in the aspect of a feeling and attitude which such youngster has toward political power and have suggested steps of development as follows:

1. **Politicization**: The child will be able to learn that there is a power which is beyond their own family and is also beyond the power of the teachers in school. When the child becomes about 7-8 years old, he will begin to realize about certain power from outside which is controlling him and his family and he has to obey and respect towards that power. But such feeling at this step is not so precise and clear.

2. **Personalization**: The child will begin to learn about political power, for the first time, in the form of a person who uses such political power, i.e. a President, a police and does not understand about political objects and political power which has the characteristics of an abstract as well as having characteristics of collectivity, i.e. parliament, government, council of ministers (or cabinet), etc.

3. **Idealization**: At the preliminary stage when a child learn about political system and political power, he will feel that the user of political power as well as various people in the political system are the persons that we should trust and we are obligated to and that they are capable of giving support in various matters, that is to say,
the child looks at the above mentional people in an indealistic way.

4. Institutionalization: It is the step which has been developed from the first three characteristics, that is, the child will be able to learn higher about a thing which is an abstract. The attachment with political power according to law will have the characteristics of attachment with an institution more than attachment with a person, i.e. political leader or those who have political power.

From a study made by David Easton and Robert Hess, it was found that political world of a child has begun to form a very good shape even before the child has reached primary class and this will develop quickly in the following years.

The first category of political orientation which a child will learn is the attachment to political community which will begin to form shape when he is between 5-6 years old. Attachment with political community and political symbol in the first period has the characteristics of emotional feeling more than understanding. In addition, the child will be able to specify that he is part of the nation as well as belonging to other basic political units.

While the child begins to learn about various symbols within his nation as well as the difference between other nations and his own nation, the child will begin to sense the feeling of political objects in the political system which the child is relevant with. At the beginning, the child will learn about the symbol which has the characteristics of a person more than knowing about the symbol, which has the characteristics of an institute, or the role which is an abstract, which is complicated and is difficult to try to understand.
When the child grow up, political image will change rapidly between 7-10 years old. The child will learn and understand about political symbol which is an abstract and symbol which is complicated more increasingly. In this period, the child will learn and understand the symbol which is relevant with himself first. Around the period 10-11 years old, the child will understand about the symbol in the form of an institute and will begin to give importance to the roles and institute more than to a person, and is able to indicate the difference between the roles or an institute or a person, i.e. a person who has been appointed as a President and the title of a President.

When they become youth, the children will look at various things in political system in realistic aspect more increasingly. It may be mentioned that, the thinking of children at this age will acknowledge about various things in political world nearly in full and will have an outlook which is not of much different than that of an adult. It is the period when the child will learn about political development until they become a member of a political system and they reach to political maturity.

When the child has passed through developments of various steps of political socialization until he reaches adulthood, it may be mentioned that specific characteristics in politics of general people will have formed up firmly and reaches political maturation, i.e. he is able to think and create concept and has understanding towards political experiences both in specific shape and in abstract concept.

At the end of youngster age, a person will participate in politics and get involved in politics in many aspects more increasingly. They will show out their interest in politics, will
follow up political news and seek membership of political party.

When considering about factor in political socialization of a child, it can be said that in each step of development in political socialization of a child, each factor will have different roles. In the first step, the family will have a role in transferring and creating the most basic political orientation, such as, attachment with political community. The family will be the centre of the child's political socialization at the first period in life. The child will get various political ideas from what he has heard from family and will create feeling and belief by linking from the member and behaviour of family members to other things in the outside world.

Schools and educational institutions will be factor for political socialization which is the first public working unit. Schools will be able to create important political orientation specifically the thing which concerns royalty towards political system and value relevant to concensus in society.

After passing through creation of various basic knowledge and understandings by family and school in the first period, the child who is growing up will estimate what he has received during the early period and will estimate peer group, secondary groups, i.e. mass media, occupational group as well as various incidences in the political system which will have important roles in political socialization throughout life time.

2.1.1 Political Interest

Political interest means feeling suggestion of the people in positive characteristics, that is, interested, satisfied or liking as
well as in negative characteristics, that is fed up, uninterested, dissatisfied or dislike to participate in the country's administration, such as, following up political information, talk about or discuss or give suggestion about the country's problem, try to participate in decision-making or specifying political policy and local administration, such as, voting for election, participating in benefit group/influential group or becoming a member of political parties.

2.1.2 Political Efficacy.

Political efficacy means the feeling that one understands and is capable of having influence towards activities of politics and administration. Members of political system feel that they could depend on politics and administration to help improve their lives and the quality of life to a better one. They feel that Politics and Administration are tools which have been prepared, for the requirement of the people. Political efficacy is the feeling or belief of a person which in fact, in such political system the person may be capable or incapable according to that feeling or belief.

Political efficacy is different civil obligation, that is, when a person feels he is obligated in politics, this may enable a person to take part in political activities, i.e. participation in politics, but such person may not feel that his role in political activity is important or will cause any reaction in such political decision, that means, such person feels he is obligated in politics but that he has no feeling about having political efficacy.

Political efficacy is the feeling of the population wherein
his own deed is capable of causing reaction to political incidences. It is a belief of a person that changes in politics and society can happen by his deed and will enable those who have political power to behave like what he wants.

A. Campbell gave a definition that political efficacy means a feeling towards a political activity of a person which may have or is capable of causing an impact to political process. It has the feeling that a political and social change is possible by letting each person to have a role in bringing such change. (10)

As regards suggestion guideline relevant to political efficacy, there are social scientist who use different words with similar meaning, i.e. political competence, civic competence or citizen efficacy. But suggestion guideline which explains about the opposite feeling of political competence is political incapability, political futility as well as powerlessness.

From many studies and researches made, it was found that study is an important factor towards political efficacy. In addition, experience from family and educational institutes of each person will also send an impact to political efficacy, that is, if a person participates in decision-making and is capable of showing a requirement in the family and in school, such person will have a trend to have a high level of political efficacy.

Political efficacy is related with many aspects of political behaviours. The important one being political participation, specifically, political participation in a broad meaning, that is, when a person commits an act in order to have influence towards decision-making in political system, political efficacy will relate
greatly with behaviour, because political efficacy is the feeling that
a person is capable of having influence towards decision-making
process in political system.

From many studies and researches made in relevancy with
political participation and political efficacy, it was confirmed that
a person who has high political efficacy will have a higher political
participation than the person with low political efficacy and even
after controlling the variables in socio-economic aspect for making an
experiment, it was found that there is positive relationship between
political capability and political participation.

If consideration will be made in details about the
characteristics in political participation which has relevancy with
political efficacy, it will be found that political efficacy will be
relevant with political participation in gladiatorial activity pattern,
such as, assisting in making a campaign in finding votes,
participating in political association group, writing a supportive
letter or making a protest on political policy, etc. more than
participating in politics as spectator activity, such as, voting in
an election only wherein Lester Milbrath has explained that it may be
due to the fact that an earnest political participation in the
characteristics of calling towards such political system must depend
more on intention and incentive than political participation as
spectator activity. And if it is political participation in the
characteristics of a protest (or demonstration), such person must have
a very high level of political efficacy.

Problems which many social scientist consider are relationship
between political efficacy and political participation. What is the
cause and what is the result. A person who has high political efficacy will participate in politics at high level, but in having an opportunity to participate in politics widely is to develop the political efficacy. Therefore, political participation and political efficacy will have relationship in positive way. If one thing changes, it will also make another thing change. Political participation and political efficacy will support one another and may have an impact against one another.

From many researches, it was found that political efficacy forms up since childhood by beginning from feeling of the child in relevancy with his capability in changing the environment around him. The child which is capable to participate in decision-making in the family or in school ever since he was very young will be able to develop political efficacy very well in time to come. When the child grows up, he will have a higher level of political efficacy. But, however, from research on political socialization of children, it was found that although the child may be learning in grade 8 (13-14 years old), 17% still have feeling at low level in political efficacy and 29% are classified as being in medium level. When considering about other factors, it will be found that the child who has low grade in studying and have a low socio-economic status will have a rather low political efficacy also. The difference in sex has no distinctive relationship with the feeling of political efficacy. But in general, woman will get involved in politics less than men.

2.1.3 Political Trust

Political trust is basic political orientation or perception
which a person have towards political activities, political power, those who use political power or the total political system by estimating that such thing and such deed is right, justifiable, reasonable and it is the feeling of attachment which showing out in the form of liking and trust.

Arthur Miller has given a definition regarding political trust according to him, "political trust can be regarded that it is basic orientation in effective way or in evaluative way. The direction of political trust begins from highest reliability up to political cynicism."(11) Therefore, scepticism or political cynicism means negative effect towards the government and it is a belief that the government has not done its duty and not created an output as expected by that person.

Lester Milbrath commented that political cynicism is the feeling of distrust towards the government and political leader.(12)

Sandra gave the meaning of political cynicism that it is a perception of a person towards political power or the government that he usually will not commit a deed according to prescriptive standards, or in other words, a person in political system looks at it as political system or any part of it of the system has an unjustified behaviour. This political cynicism is to show out about extreme doubtfulness or distrust towards such deed and motives of other people which may be said that it is a part of cynicism or distrustful outlook. (13)

Those who have high political trust will believe that the
performance of the government will improve various conditions. Politics is not all dirty matters. Civil servants, government officials work for the benefit of the people by majority. But those who are rather highly afraid of politics will have a trend in feeling that politicians are tricky and normally lie to people. People think that political leader is usually a cheat and think of his own benefit.

The person who proposes the suggestion guidelines of research of the origin of political distrust has made two guidelines. William A. Gamson has given importance of factor on political environment by considering that the contents of decision about performance of government and reaction which the government has towards various demands in political system is the part that produces such political system. It will be the source of political trust or distrust. (14)

As for another group of social scientist they have given importance towards psychological factor and personality of a person by believing that, "if a person trusts general people, such person would not have a feeling of trust towards powerful person which may surely be government and government official."

The importance of political trust towards political system has long been realized both in technological circle and in practice. There is no government or administrative system which can exist without royalty and trust from the people. Distrust feelings always exist in every political society, no matter how the leader in such political system is very much liked by the people, and how much they tried to respond to the need of the people, because there are still certain groups of people who find that there is still no equality and injustice in society as well as always being doubtful in motives and
the intention of the government. Distrustfulness is the source of dissatisfaction and hate which will finally lead to disobeyance.

The level of political trust is the important indicator of political change. It is the measurement and evaluation of opportunity and strength of contradiction and stress in society. The fact that when a moderately big group feel distrust and make a demand, the government will have to be ready to allocate the resources existing in society or adjust the institute in order to respond to the new pressure which happens. If such political system is capable in making adjustment, it will be capable of having a suitable change until (the government) is able to avoid such violence which may happen. But if the dissatisfied group does not accept the power of political leader or institute in that system it is unable to adjust well, contradiction in society and loss of an orderliness in political system may arise.

During a suitable period, demand by the group that has distrust may bring a useful stress, that is, there will be a change in society at suitable level. But under certain circumstances, the same characteristics of stress may lead to turbulence and collapse of the system. Therefore, it may be mentioned that political distrust which has happened will be an encouragement of a change in political system. But how the result which follows will be depending on the adjustment and capability in responding to such political system.

Level of political trust will have great influence towards specifying method and policy of political leader. Gamson suggested that those who use political power may bring new things for the people to accept by depending on basic trust of the people. And if it is successful, it will increase support and political trust more increasingly. But if political trust is at a low level and has a lower
trend, those who have political power will experience difficulty in introducing new things and will find it difficult to administer the country. (15)

Political trust has quite great relevancy with political participation. From many researches, a broad conclusion was obtained that a person, who evaluates things towards political system in negative way will have relevancy with participation in political activity at a low level. However, the interested aspect is at the relationship between political participation in the characteristics of a demand as well as a protest and political distrust.

A person who has low level of political efficacy and also has low level of political trust will have a trend in not participating in politics because he feels that although he participates in politics, but there is very little chance that he will have influence towards decision-making of political system. As for those who have high orientation in political trust and political capability they will have a trend to participate in politics according to criteria of the system enthusiastically, i.e. going for voting in an election, working for political party by seeing that such political process is capable of producing satisfactory result. But on the contrary, a person who has high level of political capability, but has no trust in political power will have a trend towards political participation outside the criteria of system in the characteristics of a protest and political violence, because he is dissatisfied with the current political condition and distrusts in such political process. Therefore, he has used other methods which he thinks is possible to create political change as required by him. As for those who have high political trust
but that they are not certain in influence and their own political capability they may participate in politics in the spectator activity characteristics and give supportive participation towards political system.

2.2 Research Work Relevant to Political Socialization

Problem in developing democratic system in Thailand is not different from other developing countries, that is, apart from having problem in structure and political institutes, there are still constraints in political culture and political socialization. There are many researches made in relevancy with political culture and political socialization. Majority aims at giving interest in political socialization which creates an attitude, personality or political culture in democratic and autocratic pattern. Students, military cadets, police, official civil servants etc. play an important role in "Thai political system".

Research made by Sujit Boonbongkarn was a study on comparison of political attitude between three groups of students, which comprise of Science and Technology students, Social and Anthropology students as well as political science and law students. Sample groups were selected from the final year students of Chulalongkorn University and Thammasat University students. Result of study was found that students as a whole are fairly interested in politics. But that such interest is not so great that encourages them to participate actively in politics. Majority of the students still keep quiet about politics. As regards consciousness towards democratic administration, it can be seen moderately, but it is not implanted deeply because there is still
autocracy. Political science and law students are more interested and participate more in politics than any other Faculties.

Thinapan Nakata has made research on "The Problems of Democracy in Thailand: A study of Political Culture and Socialization of College Students." In order to study about political culture and political socialization of Thai students, he divided students into three groups i.e. sociology students, science students, military cadets by using sample group. Navy Cadet School, Air Force Cadet School, Chulalongkorn University, Thammasat University and Chiangmai University. From the study, it was found that majority of students has high attitude in autocracy pattern. They lack confidence in fellow beings as well as political environment. They dislike criticism. But they still have democratic attitude at high level for certain characteristics, i.e. that which concerns political participation. In addition, it was found that a higher education has attitude towards the change in political attitude, that is, the more the person learns, democratic attitude and political participation is decreasing. And it was found that military cadets in military cadet school has the characteristics of autocracy at the highest rate. As for those who learn science, there is the highest rate of having democratic characteristics.(16)

One of the important aspects from studies made by political scientists in many countries has been found that political socialization is the process which has been formed since early childhood. Childhood will be the origin of belief, attitude, value and political behaviours. It is the beginning of development in forming specific skill of political self of each person, and this will have continuous result until he reaches manhood.
But research in Thailand relevant to children or youngsters and political system is not on large scale. Majority will limit at political socialization of children which will cause attitude or understanding towards administrative pattern, specifically democratic administration or autocracy.

Wanvimol Nimpanich made research on "Concept on political participation of student at junior high school level." She made study of the children of junior high school level in the contrast of relationship between concept of political participation and environmental condition at home. She further studied students of Bangkok area during 1984 and sociology teachers of secondary class. Results of research was found that education, father's occupation and parents income has no relationship with the child's understanding relevant to the concept of political participation. Knowledge and understanding about political participation in certain aspects, i.e. listening to a discussion, participation in a demonstration, taking part in school activities. But there is no relationship showing out with regard to political participation, i.e. listening to campaigning for election. (17)

Research of Pravit Attavivek on "Concept relevant to democracy of secondary students (grade) in Bangkok" for comparison with concept relevant to democracy between government's school children and private school has other components for consideration, that is, sex, education of parents, parent's occupation and parent's income. Sample group was secondary class students (grade), common education in Bangkok. Results of analysis was found that, category of school, sex, father's education, mother's occupation do have relationship with concept
relevant with democracy of school. But education of mother, parent's income and father's occupation has no relationship with the concept relevant to democracy of children. (18)

Virawan Pibul has made research on "Knowledge and understanding relevant to the roles in democratic system of secondary students". Result of the research was found that sex and category of school has no relationship with knowledge and understanding in the role of democratic system. (19)

Research of Supaporn Vilaipan on "Political suggestion of Thai students (with Chinese descendant) in secondary class (grade)" has an objective to study about political opinion of Thai students (with Chinese descendant), study about relationship between political opinion and level of education, occupation, raising-up (by parents) and teaching of parents, and compare about political opinion of Thai student (with Chinese descendant) between female and male as well as students who use to learn Chinese and those who never learn Chinese. Result of research was found that majority of Thai students (with Chinese descendant) have political opinion in conservative group. Level of education of parents have no relationship with political opinion of Thai students (with Chinese descendant). Parent's occupation has relationship with political opinion. As for the raising-up and teaching of parents of Thai students (with Chinese descendant) has relationship with political opinion. Students who never learn Chinese language and those who never learn Chinese have no difference in political opinion. (20)

Suwannee Kulvichitrangsi made a research under heading of
"Realization about the nation of students of the demonstration School of Kasetsart University" in order to survey as to what level the youngsters realize about their nation, so as to learn about relationship between realization about the nation and age, sex and class level of students, as well as to compare the realization of children towards the nation, religion, the King and politics. Result of research was found that students who are in higher level of classroom do not have higher realization to nation than students in lower class. School boys do not have higher realization to nation than school girls. Student have realization to symbol of nation, nationalism, the King, realization and culture higher than realization on political participation aspect while the students have lower realization feeling than realizing about the nation and the King.(21)

Saitip Sukatipanta was designed to study the political socialization of the students in secondary schools in Bangkok Metropolitan area concerning political interest, political efficacy, political trust and evaluative attitude towards the effectiveness of the government. The variables employed are sex, grade level, learning achievement and socio-economic status. Multistages sample used in this research covered 779 students. The methods of the study was based upon empirical study or field survey research by using questionnaire. Data analysis was presented in percentage, Chi-square test and arithmetical mean. The test results were reported by using tables with description.

The study produced the following results:

1. The secondary school students in Bangkok Metropolitan area in general possess low level of political interest but high level of
sense of political efficacy. The finding also reveals that the students' political trust and evaluative attitude towards the effectiveness of the government are at medium level.

2. The students' political interest, sense of political efficacy and evaluative attitude towards the effectiveness of the government are not found to correlate with sex, Chi-square is not significant; the null hypothesis cannot be rejected. However political trust of the students is significantly correlated with sex at .05 level. The boys have higher level of political trust than the girls.

3. Age or grade level shows a strong relationship to the level of political interest, sense of political efficacy, political trust and evaluative attitude towards the effectiveness of the government at the .05 level of statistical significance. The students in higher grade level are likely to have higher level of those political orientations.

4. The students' political interest, political trust and evaluative attitude towards the effectiveness of the government is not correlated with their learning achievements. Concerning sense of political efficacy, the students with higher learning achievements are likely to posses a higher level of sense of political efficacy.

5. The socio-economic status did not affect the students' political orientations. Chi-square is not significant; the null hypothesis can not be rejected. (22)

Mansri Vongchareon studied political participation among Thai University students. The strength of association among the variables of social position, political knowledge, political consciousness and degrees of political participation were explored. Theoretically,
political participation may be classified into five groups of activity, namely, protestors, community, activities, party and campaign workers. The method used in the study is the questionnaire consisting of demographic data, a multiple choice test of political knowledge, political consciousness in Likert's scale type and the degree of political participation. The samples of 701 students were randomized from the group of students in the Faculty of political Science, Ramkhamhaeng University.

The results of this study are as following:

1. Male students participate in political activities of all groups more than female students.

2. Other students participate in protest and voting more than the younger group. There is no statistical significant difference in the group of community activities, party and campaign workers and communitors.

3. The students enrolled in the academic year of 1976 participate in protest and voting more than the students enrolled in the academic year of 1977. There is no statistical significant difference in the other three groups of political participation.

4. Students with educational background in various occupation participate in protest, community activities, political communication, political campaign and party working more than those with general education background. There is no statistical significant difference in the voting activity.

5. The groups with father's occupation in civil officer participate in protest and community activities less than the group of father's other occupation. There is no statistical difference in the other three-group of activities.
6. Students with high economic status participate in protest, political campaign and party working and political communication more than those of low economic status.

7. There is no statistical significant difference between the group of various place of residence in all groups of political activities.

8. Students with higher in political knowledge participate in community activities, political campaign and party working, political communication and voting more than that of low-score students. There is no statistical significant difference in protest.

9. Students with high scores in political consciousness participate in protest, political campaign and party working, and voting more than those with low-score. There is no statistical significant difference in community activities and political communication. (23)
REFERENCE

CHAPTER 2


REFERENCE (continued)


REFERENCE (continued)


