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THE EIGHTH NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM AND THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM

*“Research and Innovation for the Development
of Society toward Sustainability”*

ONLINE CONFERENCE PROGRAM, APRIL 26TH, 2020 BETWEEN 9.00 AND 17.45
BANGKOKTHONBURI UNIVERSITY



THE EIGHTH NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM AND THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL
SYMPOSIUM BANGKOKTHONBURI UNIVERSITY

“RESEARCH AND INNOVATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT
OF SOCIETY TOWARD SUSTAINABILITY”

ONLINE CONFERENCE PROGRAM

APRIL 26TH SUNDAY, 2020

BANGKOK THONBURI UNIVERSITY IN COLLABORATION WITH

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF THAILAND

SPORT AUTHORITY OF THAILAND

CHANDRAKASEM RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY

KENT STATE UNIVERSITY

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FO GUANG UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITAS NEGERI MEDAN,

WESTERN SYDNEY UNIVERSITY

THE FACULTIES SHALL HAVE THE CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS AND POSTER PRESENTATIONS.

- HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
- SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
- HEALTH SCIENCES

PREFACE

Bangkokthonburi University is the institution of education that focuses on increasing the academic knowledge by supporting the researchers, scholars and the graduate students to create and develop their works for developing the new knowledge in the community and country level which responds to the objective of creation the academic strength, and to support for creating the development, spreading the knowledge, exchanging the experiences, and creating the cooperation in creating the interdisciplinary.

Bangkokthonburi University shall arrange the eighth national symposium and the fourth International symposium Schedule of online conference program. under the title of “**Research study and innovation for the socially sustainable development**” which will be cooperated from the public and private section, such as, National research council of Thailand, The association of researchers of Thailand, Rajamangala university of technology Rattanakosin, Chandrakasem rajabhat University, Phanomwan college of technology, Sport authority of Thailand, Kent state University, Fo guang University, Guizhou normal University, Universitys negeri medan, Bauman Moscow state technical University, Riga technical University, Western Sydney University.

Bangkokthonburi University hopes that this conference will be the opportunity in creating the beneficial knowledge for developing the interdisciplinary in various fields, and lead to the academic development in the future.



(Associate Professor Dr. Bangon Benjatikul)

President of Bangkokthonburi University

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Research Presentation		Page
Subject group: Social Sciences & Humanities		
33	A new latent fingerprint method using natural powder purple sweet potato (<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> L. <i>Poiret</i>). <i>Sri Adelila Sari, Yudika Sinaga, Jasmidi, Mahmud and Tita Juwitaningsih</i>	329
34	Clean drinking water from air conditioner <i>Suravut Snidvongs, Pol Polsen and Kajonsak Vongsumran</i>	344
35	Proactive Service Delivery of the Old Age, Living Expenses : A Case Study of Paktor Subdistrict Administrative Organization, Paktor District, Rajburi Province. <i>Preeyaporn Haetrakool, Brent Kin-lway, Nattawan Sasingha, Choosak Chuengpanit and Sakda Siripattarasophon</i>	356
36	People’s Expectations of Public Services Provided by Khao-Din Subdistrict Administrative Organization, Bangpakong District, Chacherngsao Province. <i>Chana Rattanapakdee, Ringen Wanbe, Siriporn Wanitthananantha, Kamolporn Kalyanamitra and Peera Intaratood</i>	366
37	People’s Participation in the Administration of Singha Subdistrict Administrative Organization Traiyoke District, Kanchanaburi Province Traiyoke District, Kanchanaburi Province. <i>SurapornSimakunthorn, Brent Kin-lway, Kamolporn Kalyanamitra, Tassanee Lakkanapichgonchat and Poorivat Poonyawutpreeda</i>	376
38	Some mistakes in English Usage of Public Administration Students Studying at BTU. <i>Satit Niyomyaht, Wiwat Impraiwan</i>	386
 APPENDIX		
	Appointment of Persons in Charge of the Arrangement for the Symposium.	397

People's Participation in the Administration of Singha Subdistrict Administrative Organization Traiyoke District, anchanaburi Province Traiyoke District, Kanchanaburi Province

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Abstract

The study was designed to investigate the level of people's participation in the administration of Singha Subdistrict Administrative Organization, Traiyoke District, Kanchanaburi Province. 361 people living in the area under the jurisdiction of the organization comprised the sample of the study. The study tool was a set of self-administered questionnaires. The collected data were analyzed by means of descriptive statistics (percentage, mean, and standard deviation).

The data analysis has revealed the following facts :

Holistically, peoples' participation in various aspects (planning, budget management, and monitoring and supervisory activities) was found to be at a medium level.

Separately, the strengths of people's participation in various aspects in ranking order (from high to low were : planning, budget and material management, and monitoring and supervision.

Keywords: people's participation; administration

History and Significance of the Problems

The Thai Constitution B.E. 2540 sets guidelines for use in promoting and supporting the peoples' participation in various activities with the emphasis that the Government is required to promote and support the people's participation. For instance, Article 76 of the Constitution stipulates that the Government is required to promote and support the peoples' participation with regard to policy formulation, political decision making, making socioeconomic and political development plans. In

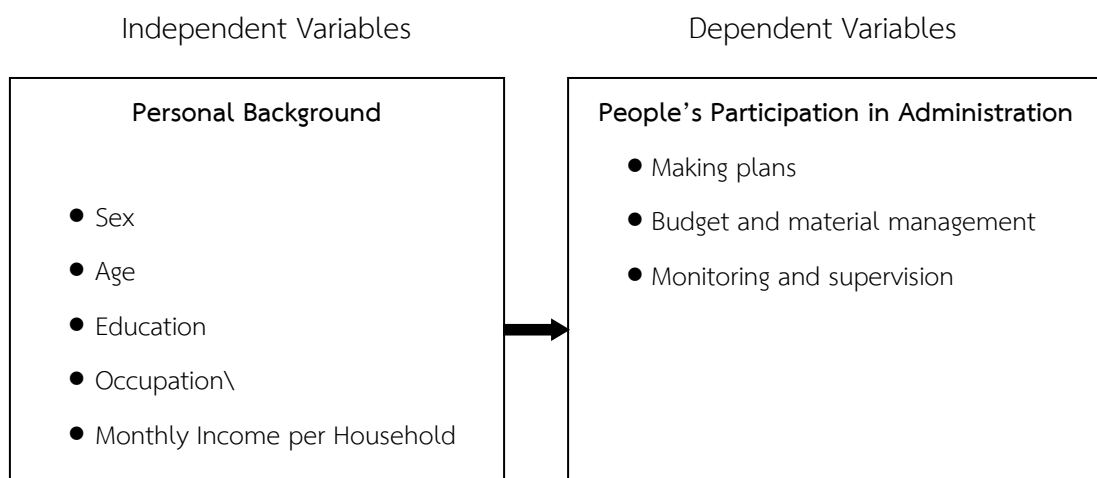
addition, the people are encouraged and supported to check the use of authority of governments (central and local).

Furthermore, the Constitution stipulates that the people have their rights to vote whenever local governments hold general local elections.

Objectives of the Study

1. to determine the levels of peoples participation in the administrative activities of Singha Subdistrict Administrative Organization, Traiyoke District, Kanchanaburi Province;
2. to make use of the findings derived from the study for the improvement of the administration of Singha Subdistrict Administrative Organization, Traiyoke District, Kanchanaburi Province. Also, the findings will be used as guidelines for recommendations concerning people’s participation.

Conceptual Framework



Concepts and Related

Theories about Participation

Pairat Taecharintr (1984) defined the people’s participation in community development in this way “People’s Participation in community development means the Government’s process with regard to the promotion of people at large and the communities, foundations and volunteer groups to take part in currying one collective activity or several collective activities to achieve the set goals.

People’s participation can be categorized into 8 types as specified below :

- 1) Participation in studying and constructing some models of problem solving.

2) Participation in checking and creating methods of problem-solving or lessening the problems.

3) Participation in formulating policies or work plans with a view to curing the community problems.

4) Participation in making decisions about the use of limited resources for the good of the community members.

5) Participation in the renovation or revamping of the administrative system toward greater efficiency and effectiveness.

6) Participation in making investment in some activities according to the individuals or agencies' capabilities.

7) Participation in behaving oneself in accordance with the set policies or projects.

8) Participation in following up on the work performance as well as evaluating the implemented policies or projects.

Nirun Chongwuthiwataya (1984) pointed out the three conditions of people's participation, namely :

- 1) People must be free to participate.
- 2) People must have capabilities to participate.
- 3) People must be willing to participate.

Apart from the three conditions cited above, people's participation requires other three conditions. They are the following :

- 1) People must have time to take part.
- 2) People need not pay money more than the benefits they could reap.
- 3) People must be keenly interested in the participation.
- 4) People can communicate in a way that is understandable.
- 5) People do not have the feelings that their positions or statuses are in jeopardy.

The public participation process can be in 4 stages as follows : according to the nature or process of the project, which is :

1. Participation in planning involves participation in setting goals, scope of work, gathering information to be factual. Accompanying analysis, arrangement of alternatives which is an awareness of access to information regarding planning and project planning.

2. Participation in operations or operations is an activity and decisions.

3. Participation in the allocation of benefits is the participation in the allocation of benefits or the result of the project.

4. Participation in monitoring and evaluation evaluates the effectiveness of the project and considers how the project will be conducted by the people involved in the evaluation criteria. The evaluation process will become an input in the process of participation in the planning. The public participation process can show steps.

Theory of decentralization

There is a definition of the principles of power distribution as follows.

Chusak Tiangtrong (1987) explained the definition of the principle of decentralization: "It is the government's granting of some governing authority to other organizations to provide certain public services with appropriate independence. Do not be under the control of the central administration, only under control. "

Prayun Kanchanadul (1998) gave the definition of the principle of decentralization as "The method by which the government has given some governing power to other organizations. To provide public services with appropriate independence. Do not depend on the command of the central government In other words, The State delegates certain duties in the governing body, which the officials of the central administration operate in organizations that are not part of the central administration.

Characteristics of Decentralized Principles

Decentralization has the following important characteristics :

1. There is a local administrative organization which is a juristic person separated from the central administration.

2. The staff of the local administrative organizations do not have a central command.

3. Local government organizations must be independent from the central.

Decentralization has the advantage of giving local people the opportunity to play an important role in formulating administrative and administrative policies according to local needs in different environments. And it is to alleviate the central mission of public service provision.

Decentralization to local government organizations is important in politics, economy, and society, which are as follows (Likit Thirawakin, 2005) :

1. Decentralization is the foundation of democracy. This is because democracy consists of national structures. And the structure at the bottom level is the local level focusing on the development of the structure above such as the constitution, the legislature without looking at the structure at the bottom level such as knowledge and understanding of self-government. Political alertness, therefore made the development of the structure at the top level not as effective as it appears today.

2. Decentralization is very important for the development of local government organizations. Because it is the aim of local people to be involved in the local development and responsibility. If people don't care and not responsible for their locality, it is difficult to achieve local administration in accordance with the principle of decentralization successfully.

Theories and Concepts of Local Government

Chamber's Encyclopedia (1987) defines the local autonomous organization : "Local autonomous organization is an organization that manages each locality. In which the elected people from the local people are responsible for the independent administration. Including the power to set policies of the local autonomous organization".

William V. Holloway (1988) states that "Local autonomy is an organization with certain territories. A population as specified self-governing have their own warehouse management and local councils whose members are elected by the people".

The characteristics of the local government organization are as follows :

1. There is very little independence under the control of the central government. Local employees are subject to local laws and regulations.

2. Local Administrative Organization is a juristic person established by law centralized has certain boundaries. And executives are elected by citizens under local.

3. To have independent authority in the field of finance such as tax collection and income generation.

4. To have independent power to set policies and manage their own operations. In this respect, if the local government organization has only the authority and duty

to offer suggestions or advice without the authority to offer advice or advice without the authority to act, it is not considered a true decentralization.

Theories governing local administration, 6 theories are :

1. Theory about sociology

Sociological factors have an influence on local government in enhancing the conscience and common sense in local development. In which the concepts or theories related to sociology are theories that explain the development of local government in each place by trying to focus on the feeling of connection in that area or can say that the concept of local government is to create the sense of being part of the organization in managing local government as much as possible.

2. Economic theory

The economic factor that influences local government in responding to the problems and needs of the local people is that the local people will have different ways of life according to the characteristics and conditions of that community. In the case that the local conditions are rural communities. It will result in people living a relatively poor lifestyle. Local administration is therefore to respond to the problems and needs of the people in the economy by using community power in self-development.

Importance of local government

1. Local importance government is the foundation of democracy. Because the local government has a goal for people to know themselves under the principles of democracy participation in the autonomy of the people. The local level is one of the key to promoting the people to have a thorough understanding of the mechanism of democracy.

2. Local government is an important factor necessary for national economic development.

3. Local government will promote and support the service to respond to the needs of the people and act quickly efficient and meets the needs of the people.

4. Local government helps reduce central government missions, allowing the government to devote more time to governance and national administration. For the greater good Local government has two important objectives that can be summarized as follows : First, it is an important mechanism for democratic city development. And

secondly is an important mechanism in responding to the needs of people in the form of providing various services effectively for this reason. Local government is useful to promote freedom, progress and stability.

Research Procedures

361 people living in the area under the jurisdiction of Singha Subdistrict Administrative Organization comprised the sample of the study. A set of self-administrated questionnaires were used for collecting the needed data. The collected data were analyzed by dint of descriptive statistics (percentage, mean and standard deviation).

Findings

Holistically, people's participation in the administration of Singha Subdistrict Administrative Organization was found to be at a moderate level. Separately, aspects of people's participation in ranking order (from high to low) were as follows : making plan, budget and material management, and monitoring and supervisions.

It was noteworthy that 10 items were used to measure the people's levels of participation in administrative activities. One out of the 10 items was found to be at a very high level, whereas the remaining 9 items were found to be a moderate level.

As for the people's participation in budget and material management, it was found that their participation was at a moderate level ($\bar{x} = 2.3$).

With regard to the people's participation in monitoring and supervision, it was found to be at a moderate level.

Finding Discussion

People's participation in the administration of Singha Subdistrict Administrative Organization, Traiyoke District, Kanchanaburi Province, was found at a moderate level, classified by each side, it was found that the participation of the people with a high level in average is 1 aspect, namely participation in the village community. Which has an average of 3.66. The rest have a mean at a medium level. The average value is between 2.70 to 3.20. The results of this research are consistent with the research of Pakjira Prapong (2010) studying the administrative evaluation of the subdistrict administration organization: a case study of the subdistrict administrative organization in Kham Khuean Kaew District, Yasothon Province. The results of the research showed that participation in

decision making and participation in the formulation of the district development plan, both in the overall picture and separately for each item. The sample group participated in every medium level. The item that has the most participation is that the subdistrict administration organization organizes the community forum for people to suggest the problems and needs. For information in the preparation of the plan, it also corresponds to Thanyakan Sadiwong (2005) about public participation in the administration of the Subdistrict Administration Organization: a case study of Kabin Subdistrict Administration Organization. Kut Khaopun District Ubon Ratchathani at a medium level. Consistent as the research of Manee Makkhao (2011), which studies the people's participation in the administration of the Subdistrict Administration Organization : a case study of Maifad Subdistrict Administrative Organization, Sikao District, Trang Province. The people participation in the village, or various community groups are in order to determine the direction or goal of Subdistrict Administration Development in the future. The result found that most of the participation to be in the medium level and accordance with Suphab Srimuangmuang's research (2011) which studies the people's participation in Tambon development. A case study of Banna Pho Subdistrict, Phonphisai District, Nongkai Province. The majority of people participated in the high level accounting for 37.5 percent and as a result of this research can explain that although the implementation or organization of some activities of the subdistrict administration organization will not have a direct effect on the people. But people are interested and want to participate in the benefit of their local management. Especially, they are in joining the village community including the proposal of the project to the members of the Tambon Administrative Authority Council. The president of the sub-district administrative organization must take action participation in the development plan, making a strategic plan. The participation is being in a subdistrict administrative organization development committee.

Recommendations

1. Policy Recommendations

1) People should be encouraged supported to take part in the three activities previously mentioned.

2) People should be urged to come up with some ideas advice regarding the method of checking or monitoring the operation of Singh Subdistrict Administrative Organization.

2. Recommendations of Future Research :

1) Studies on people's participation in the administrative activities of all subdistrict administrative organization in Thailand should be done. And the derived findings from those research studies should be used for the improvement of people's participation.

2) Comparative studies relevant with regard to the administration of various subdistrict administrative organization should be conducted; the findings of these studies should be used to improve the administration to perfection.

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