



INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT

International Conference on
Social Science and Humanities

Certificate

This is to certify that *Pokkrong Manirojana* has presented a paper entitled "*Good governance of local government in Nakhon Ratchasima Province Thailand*" at the International Conference on Social Science and Humanities (ICSSH) held in San Francisco, USA on 20th-21st March 2017.



Chairman

IASTEM

ISBN: 978-93-86291-88-2

PROCEEDINGS OF

IASTEM

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE



Date: 20th-21st March, 2017 | Venue: San Francisco, USA

In Association With



PROCEEDINGS OF
49TH IASTEM
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
SAN FRANCISCO, USA

ISBN- 978-93-86291-88-2

Organized by

IASTEM

Date of Event:
20th-21st March, 2017

Event Co-Sponsored by



Corporate Address

IRAJ Research Forum

Institute of Research and Journals

Plot No- 161, Dharma Vihar, Khandagiri, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India

Mail: info@iraj.in, www.iraj.in

Publisher: IRAJ

© 2017, IASTEM International Conference, San Francisco, USA

No part of this book can be reproduced in any form or by any means without prior written permission of the publisher.

ISBN- 978-93-86291-88-2
Edtn: 22

Type set & printed by:

**R. K Printers
Bhubaneswar, India**

About IRAJ Research Forum (IRF):

The *IRAJ Research Forum* is an International non-profit academic association under 'Peoples Empowerment Trust' with the stated goals of promoting cooperation among scientists, defending scientific freedom, encouraging scientific responsibility, and supporting scientific education and science outreach for the betterment of all humanity. It is the one of the world's largest and most prestigious general scientific society.

Objective of IRF:

- ❖ To provide a world class platform to researchers to share the research findings by organizing International/National Conferences.
- ❖ To use the research output of the conference in the class room for the benefits of the students.
- ❖ To encourage researchers to identify significant research issues in identified areas, in the field of Science, Engineering, Technology and Management.
- ❖ To help dissemination of their work through publications in a journal or in the form of conference proceedings or books.
- ❖ To help them in getting feedback on their research work for improving the same and making them more relevant and meaningful, through collective efforts.
- ❖ To encourage regional and international communication and collaboration; promote professional interaction and lifelong learning; recognize outstanding contributions of individuals and organizations; encourage scholar researchers to pursue studies and careers in circuit branches and its applications.
- ❖ To set up, establish, maintain and manage centers of excellence for the study of /on related subjects and discipline and also to run self supporting projects for the benefit of needy persons, irrespective of their caste, creed or religion.

About IASTEM:

International Academy of Science, Technology, Engineering and Management (IASTEM) is a non-profit private association dedicated to the promotion of international education and university cooperation in the field of Science, Technology, Engineering and Management. It is a Branch of The international Institute of Engineers and Researchers (The IIER).

Conference Committee

Program Chair:

Dr. P. Suresh

M.E, Ph.D: Professor and Controller of Examinations,
Karpagam College of Engineering.,
Coimbatore, India

Nattapoll Chaiching

Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University,
Bangkok, Thailand

Thanachai Sookkavanich

Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University,
Bangkok, Thailand

Pokkrong Manirojana

Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University,
Bangkok, Thailand

Conference Manager:

Mr. Bijan Kumar Barik

Mob: +91-9776047497

Conference Convener:

Mr. Amareswar Sahoo, The IIER

Mob: +91- 9007375847

Miss. Puspalata Das, IASTEM

Mob: +91- 8339973162

Publication Head:

Mr. Manas Ranjan Prusty, IRAJ, India

INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY MEMBERS

Prof. Goodarz Ahmadi,

Professor, Mechanical and Aeronautical Engineering, Clarkson University, USA

Dr Chi Hieu Le,

Senior Lecturer, University of Greenwich. Kent ME4 4TB. United Kingdom

PROF. (ER.) Anand Nayyar

Department of Computer Applications & I.T.KCL Institute of Management and Technology, Jalandhar
G.T. Road, Jalandhar-144001,Punjab, India.

Prof. R. M. Khaire,

Professor, Dept. Of Elex. and Telecommunication, B, V University, India

Dr.P.Suresh,

Professor, Karpagam College of Engineering, Coimbatore,Tamilnadu

Mark Leeson

Associate Professor (Reader)

Area of Expertise: nanoscale communications,
evolutionary algorithms, network coding and communication systems

Dr. P. K. Agarwal

Professor, Deptt. of Civil Engineering, MANIT Bhopal ,Ph. D: IIT Kanpur
M.E: Civil Engg.IIT Roorkee, Membership: Indian Road Congress (IRC), Institute of Urban Transport (IUT)

Shahriar Shahbazpanahi

Islamic Azad University,

Department of Civil Engineering, Sanandaj, Kurdistan, Iran, PhD (Structural Engineering),
University Putra Malaysia, Malaysia ,

Harun Bin Sarip

Head of Research and Innovation Dept, UniKL-MICET
Doctorate : Universite de La Rochelle, France
Member : International Society of Pharmaceutical Engineer, Singapore Chapter

Dr. Buchari Lapau

Professor, Pekanbaru Hang Tuah Institute of Health (STIKes HTP),
Riau, Indonesia

Dr. Bilal Ali Yaseen Al-Nassar

The World Islamic Sciences and Education University (WISE)
Faculty of Business and Finance
Department of Management
Information System (MIS), Amman- Jordan

Dr. Md. Al-Amin Bhuiyan

Associate Professor
Dept. of Computer Engineering
King Faisal University
Al Ahssa 31982, Saudi Arabia

Prof. (Er.) Anand nayyar

Department of Computer Applications & I.T.
KCL Institute of Management and Technology, Jalandhar
G.T. Road, Jalandhar-144001
Punjab, India

Prof. Aleksandr Cariow

institution or Company: West Pomeranian University of
Technology, Szczecin

Dr. P. K. Agarwal

Professor, Deptt. of Civil Engineering, MANIT Bhopal, Ph. D: IIT Kanpur
M.E: Civil Engg. IIT Roorkee, Membership: Indian Road Congress (IRC), Institute of Urban Transport (IUT)

Dr. VPS Naidu

Principal Scientist & Assoc. Prof., MSDF Lab, FMCD
CSIR - National Aerospace Laboratories, Bangalore, India

Mr. P. Sita Rama Reddy

Chief Scientist, Mineral Processing Department, CSIR - Institute of Minerals & Materials Technology
Bhubaneswar, India, M.Tech. (Chem. Engg., IIT, KGP)

Dr. P.C. Srikanth,

Professor & Head, E&C Dept, Malnad College of Engineering, Karnataka
Senior Member IEEE, Secretary IEEE Photonics Society,
M.Tech: IIT, Kanpur, Ph.D: In IISc Photonics lab

Prof. Lalit Kumar Awasthi,

Professor, Department of Computer Science & Engineering
National Institute of Technology (NIT-Hamirpur),
PhD, IIT, Roorkee, M. Tech, IIT, Delhi

Dr. Chandra Mohan V.P.

Assistant Professor, Dept. of Mech. Engg., NIT Warangal,
Warangal. Ph.D : Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi
M.B.A: Alagappa University

Prof. I.Suneetha,

Associate Professor, Dept. of ECE, AITS, Tirupati, India

Dr.s. Chandra Mohan Reddy,

Assistant Professor (SG) & Head, Dept. of Electronics & Communication Engineering, JNTUA College of Engineering, Pulivendula,
Ph.D, J.N.T. University Anantapur, Anantapuramu

Gurudatt Anil Kulkarni,

I/C HOD E&TC Department, MARATHWADA MITRA MANDAL'S POLYTECHNIC

Pasuluri Bindu Swetha

Dept. Of ECE, Stanley college of Engineering & Technology for Women, Hyderabad, India

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SI No.	TITLES AND AUTHORS	Page No.
01.	A Measurement of Customer Satisfaction Towards Service Quality in A Small Sized Hotel: A Case of Silom Village Inn, Bangkok, Thailand ➤ <i>Sunattha Krudthong</i>	1-4
02.	Political Participation in The General Election of Thailand: A Case of Students in Sakon Nakhon Rajabhat University ➤ <i>Nipon Sasithornsawapa</i>	5-8
03.	The Study of Thai Tourist Guide' Attitude Towards The Guidelines to Develop Personality for Thai Identity in Tourism Industry ➤ <i>Chantouch Wannathanom</i>	9-11
04.	A Management Model of Development for Suansunandha Rajabhat University Through The Sustainable Tourism ➤ <i>Weera Weerasophon</i>	12-18
05.	An Analysis of The Location of Plastic Industry in Thailand ➤ <i>Musthaya Patchanee</i>	19-22
06.	Financial Status of Local Administrative Organization: A Case Study of Bangkok, Annual Budget 2008-2012 ➤ <i>Airawee Wiraphanphong</i>	23-25
07.	Family : The Role of Social Institution That Effect on Youth Socialization ➤ <i>Marthinee Khongsatid</i>	26-28
08.	From Bangkok to Beijing on The Early Cold War: The Underground Diplomacy of Field Marshal Pibulsongkram Government, 1955 -1957 ➤ <i>Nattapoll Chaiching</i>	29-32
09.	The Polices of Town Municipality to Establish A Human Capital Elderly in Community Town Municipality, Nakhonsawan Province. ➤ <i>Phichak Phutrakhul</i>	33-37
10.	Attitudes of Thai Ho Sts Towards Foreign Volunteer Tourists ➤ <i>Raweevan Proyrungroj</i>	38-42
11.	The Analysis Study of Cultural Tourism in Europe ➤ <i>Sakarin Sriupayo</i>	43-45
12.	Thailand's Energy Policy Reform: The Need on The Conflict: A Case Study of Krabi Coal Power Plant ➤ <i>Sanchai Ratthanakwan</i>	46-48

- | | | |
|-----|---|-------|
| 13. | The People's Satisfaction of Taxation Mapping and Property Registration's Survey Services Given by Bang Nok Khwaek Municipality in Bangkhontee District, Samutsongkhram Province | 49-52 |
| | ➤ <i>Saran Jirapongsuwan</i> | |
| 14. | The Use of Biogas as A Renewable Energy Case Study: Swine Small | 53-55 |
| | ➤ <i>Tanuphiya Srikaew</i> | |
| 15. | The Integration of The Mon Ethnic Knowledge and The Participation of Thai-Mon People in Community Strengthening: A Case Study of Mon Communities in Phra Pradaeng and Bang Kadi | 56-59 |
| | ➤ <i>Vilasinee Jintalikhitdee</i> | |
| 16. | The Development of Good Taste Best Sanitation Restaurants Recommending System Based on Android Operating System | 60-64 |
| | ➤ <i>Wipada Chaiwchan</i> | |
| 17. | The Satisfaction of The Savings Group for Production With The Credit Services of The Community Organization, Government Savings Bank: Case of Roi Et Province | 65-68 |
| | ➤ <i>Thanachai Sookkavanich</i> | |
| 18. | Burmese Teenagers' Need and Decision on Migration in Thailand | 69-72 |
| | ➤ <i>Monthakant Rodklai</i> | |
| 19. | Good Governance of Local Government in Nakhon Ratchasima Province Thailand | 73-76 |
| | ➤ <i>Pokkrong Manirojana</i> | |
| 20. | Considering Alternative Sexuality in Thai Society Through Michel Foucault's Concept | 77-79 |
| | ➤ <i>Hatchakorn Vongsayan</i> | |
| 21. | A Study on Cultural Resource Management for Inheriting in Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University | 80-82 |
| | ➤ <i>Siriman Wattana</i> | |
| 22. | Capacity of Community-Based Tourism in Ban Khiri Wongkot, Na Yung, Udon Thani Thailand | 83-86 |
| | ➤ <i>Nachawon Tonthapthimthong</i> | |
| 23. | The Guideline of Health Development for Tourist Towarde Health Tourism in Ranong Province | 87-89 |
| | ➤ <i>Kemika Koompech</i> | |
| 24. | Service Quality of Hotels In Udon Thani's Town, Thailand | 90-92 |
| | ➤ <i>Kankanith Kullachatteeratham</i> | |

25. **Basics of Creative Tourism** 93-97
➤ *Itsaree Tiyaiphat*
26. **Creative Cultural Tourism Management : Studies of Thai Puan Race Baan Chieng Communities , Udonthani, Thailand** 98-99
➤ *Ekkachai sithamma*
27. **The Guideline in The Cultural Tourism Route Development in Community of Ngao District Amphur Muang Ranong Province** 100-107
➤ *Chontinee Yookhong*
28. **Development of Human Resource in Suansunandharajabhat University: Case Study Nakhonprathom Education Center** 103-106
➤ *Perapat Petsang, Nipon Sasithornsawapa*
29. **Effects on Regional Employment From Nih and Venture Capital Funding: Evidence From The Medical Device Industry** 107-111
➤ *Hyunsung D. Kang, David N. Ku, Elazer R. Edelman*
30. **Production of Methane from Coal Through Bacterial Culture and Its Role For Sustainable Energy And Environment Protection** 112-115
➤ *Mehar Ali Kazi*

EDITORIAL

It is my proud privilege to welcome you all to the IASTEM International Conference at San Francisco, USA in association with The IIER. I am happy to see the papers from all part of the world and some of the best paper published in this proceedings. This proceeding brings out the various Research papers from diverse areas of Science, Engineering, Technology and Management. This platform is intended to provide a platform for researchers, educators and professionals to present their discoveries and innovative practice and to explore future trends and applications in the field Science and Engineering. However, this conference will also provide a forum for dissemination of knowledge on both theoretical and applied research on the above said area with an ultimate aim to bridge the gap between these coherent disciplines of knowledge. Thus the forum accelerates the trend of development of technology for next generation. Our goal is to make the Conference proceedings useful and interesting to audiences involved in research in these areas, as well as to those involved in design, implementation and operation, to achieve the goal.

I once again give thanks to the Institute of Research and Journals, IASTEM, The IIER for organizing this event in San Francisco, USA. I am sure the contributions by the authors shall add value to the research community. I also thank all the International Advisory members and Reviewers for making this event a Successful one.

Editor-In-Chief

Dr. P. Suresh

M.E, Ph.D. Professor and Controller of Examinations,
Karpagam College of Engineering.,
Coimbatore, India.



GOOD GOVERNANCE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN NAKHON RATCHASIMA PROVINCE THAILAND

POKKRONG MANIROJANA

¹Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, SuanSunandhaRajabhat University
E-mail: pokkrong.ma@ssru.ac.th

Abstract- This research want to study the structure, processes, factors and limitations of local government in NakhonRatchasima about good governance. To develop knowledge about good governance to suit the local government administration.

Research methodology used qualitative research by case studies the research tool is in-depth interview 14 persons also used participatory observation and documents. As Triangulation (Creswell, 2013), both the data and research methods.

The conceptual framework used good governance concept by UNESCAP (UNESCAP, 2005) to analyzed. This research focus on the structure of authority and other agencies involved in the administration of local government. Including interest groups and stakeholders which have affect to the administration, both directly and indirectly by all parties trying to influence local government and exploitation. The administrators will be the coordinate and try to balance all the power to be able to manage effectively and achieving the purposes.

Keywords- good governance, local government, administration

I. INTRODUCTION

The role of local governments in Thailand.Is responsible for meeting the needs of local people and to comply with government policy.Responsible for the two roles conflict, because the priority of different issues.People in need of help in solving immediate problems and economic problems in the family. But the government wants to solve the overall problem, which is structural and macroeconomic problems. Thailand also gives priority to the central government, rather than decentralization. Make the budget allocated by the government and the need to implement policies and plans of the government budget each year. While the budget makes little local storage to meet the needs of people in the area can be difficult. Administration of local government always have trouble. While revenue from local taxes are less the budget for local solutions are not enough. This is a problem which occurs in a non-democratic country with a total power at the center of everything. But for the country to democratic decentralization to local authorities conducted themselves independently.Since the legislation, taxation policies and plans.budgeting and has the authority to make decisions on local services. The central government will only support and assist.

local government elected by the people in the area have managed to satisfy the demands of local people first. But the government has a duty to solve the problem in the whole of the country. Therefore, cannot reach problems of each community as well as local governments who have direct contact with the people before and after the elections and relevant to the lives of people in the area at all times. Unlike other agencies of the public organizations. Local

administrators have to experience and acknowledge **the need and feelings of the people in the area as well** as the administration's decision will make the affect and impact directly to the community. It's make the use of good governance in local administration is essential. Good governance affect the efficiency of the administration clearly. The need to develop good governance concept to the local administration which are suitable to the context of the country.

Example of good governance concept that integrated the knowledge about corruption in the school curriculum according to 'Growing Good, Say No to Corruption Project' that identifies how corruption affects the student and the country. (Jintalikhiddee, 2014)

Objective of this research to study the structure, process and administrative of good governance in eight components. Such as rule of law, participation, efficiency and effectiveness, consensus oriented, transparency and accountability.

responsiveness, equity and inclusiveness of local government in NakhonRatchasima Province Thailand.

II. DETAILS EXPERIMENTAL

2.1 Objectives of study

The objectives of this research are about structure process and outcome of good governance administration of local government and what are the

problems and difficulty to implement central government policy and strategies in term of good governance.

Table 1: Good governance in local government administration
Conceptual framework

Order	Good governance	Structure and process
1	Participation Consensus oriented Responsiveness Equity and inclusiveness	Government policies Local government plans and activities Election
2	Rule of law Transparency Accountability	Policy making Check and auditing Budgeting
3	Efficiency and effectiveness	Policy evaluation Policy implementation
Order	Administration	Outcomes
1	Public hearing Referendum Social activities	Public policy Public security Cohesion Fair and equal
2	Internal and external audit Law enforcement	Corruption reduction Peacefulness
3	Public service	Productivity National income Quality of life Good public service

2.2 Literature Reviews

Good governance (UNESCAP, 2005) has 8 major characteristics such as 1) Participation 2) Rule of law 3) Transparency 4) Responsiveness 5) Consensus orientated 6) Equity and inclusiveness 7) Effectiveness and efficiency 8) Accountability. All of these characters help to minimized corruption and responsive to the needs of society.

1) Participation: The participation may be made directly or through institutions or through legal representatives by participatory democracy need to allow people to take part in the preparation of plans and policy decision-making process in public affairs related to the lives of people both locally and nationally.

2) Rule of law: The administration rules that require the mutual consent of the society to be able to live together in peace. Those rules take into account the rights and ownership of sovereignty of the people in a democracy. People must abide by the law without violating the rights and liberties of others.

3) Transparency: Officers and directors of public affairs, everyone must act openly, both the processes and information to the public. To show good faith in the work. The opportunity for the public to access information relevant to the administration without obscuring. This helps prevent corruption.

4) Responsiveness: A process of administrative institutions to meet the demands of interest groups and stakeholders in society, including the voters.

5) Consensus Oriented: Finding an equilibrium in the allocation of benefits to various groups in society have different needs. An agreement that all groups can live together in peace.

6) Equity and inclusiveness: As members of society receive services from public organizations equality. Especially those who are socially disadvantaged to share the benefits and resources and be a part of their society.

7) Effectiveness and efficiency: Refers to the process and product of the institutions that serve the needs of society while resources are limited. The concept of efficiency in the context of good governance include sustainable use of natural resources and environmental protection.

8) Accountability: This characteristic is a key requirement of good governance. It's not just about the governmental institutions but also involve civil society and private sector organizations. They must be accountable to the public and stakeholders about their decision-making or actions that affected to the public. But accountability cannot be enforced properly without transparency and rule of law.



Source: Unescap (2005)
 Figure 1: Good Governance Model

2.3 Methodology

The objectives of this research concern about structure process and outcome of good governance administration in local government it's suit to used Qualitative research.

We used 3 groups of key informant to represent each side of personal interest and perspectives. First: administrator of local government, second: people in the area. Third: interest group and government organizations. This is triangulation of information to compare and analyzed from different angles could make the analysis and interpretation has all aspects. Include the political, economic and social contexts.

This research also select 3 tools to collected data and information (Creswell, 2007) were 1) in-depth interview 14 person 2) non-participant observation for 1 year 3) documentary research from news, reports, articles, column, video clips, papers, researches. The scope of this research to find out the local administrators' action. And the structure of Laws, Institute, process, system, informal and formal authorities.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The result of the interviews, observation and document research find that three parts of informers had different understanding about good governance and most of them thought that good governance is the same as moral virtue ethics or goodness to make people to be good person and do good things. And most of them used rule of law in every step of administration by obey the rules and regulations. These are big issues about good governance in Thai public officers and administrators. For them good governance is the law enforce by government. But it's the same as misunderstanding about Democracy in Thai's perception.

They always think that they have the power to determine the needs of the people. Rather than thinking that they are public servants. They establish rules that force people follow. People have no duty to demanding or investigate them. While people do not know their basic rights and duties of citizens.

Administrators and officers always thought that they follow the Royal decree on criteria and procedures for good governance. 2003 because it is rule of law nobody can denied. It is not about do the right thing but don't against the rules.

Interest groups and stakeholders agreed when they got benefit and angry when they lost. They did not concern about good governance. And they always have special ways to communicate with administrators and officers of local government to bargain and make secret cooperation. Because they had informal relations with them.

Most of people or civil society did not understand the good governance concept they also want the local government administrators or officers to help solves their problems. Such as Poverty, unemployment, health issues, child education, electricity shortages, flooding, drought, lack of infrastructure, natural disasters etc. they do not understand citizenship roles in democracy that involve every characteristic of good governance.

DISCUSSION

From conceptual framework of this research we divided characters of good governance into 3 groups. Which different perspectives to described and analyzed the results of data and information from research methodology such as in-depth interviews non-participate observation and documents. Based on information collected from the target groups we found out the outcomes of good governance administration of local government in NakhonRatchasima Province Thailand as follows

1. Composition of good governance that is directly related to the community four components: participations, consensus oriented responsiveness equity and inclusiveness which people highly expected from local government administrators and

officers. Because they have problems in many ways and they need help urgently. They wanted to executives and local government officials to solve problems and to help with the living. if people get satisfaction they will vote for this team in next election. That's why administration team gave highest priority to responsiveness. Most of the actions in their duties were support the needs of their people. They also let the people participated in some activities and asked for people opinions but they did not let people involve in policy process or administrative decision-making.

2. Most of administration teams prioritize these kinds of good governance much more than others. Because of the bureaucrats in Thailand so serious about follow the rules and laws. It's the most important thing for them to do their jobs. If they did not follow the rules may has penalties by law. They also believe that good governance all about the rule of law nothing else more important. In case of transparency and accountability they only response the things defined in the law. They ignored about transparency and public accountability. They only allow the organization who have authority by law to examine them.

3. This group of good governance is about administrative performance such as efficiency and effectiveness. Local government already have many of indicators to force the good performance of administration. They tried their best to achieve management's goals. Because the success of their purposes can make them win the next election. The works of local governments mostly depends on budget and leadership skills. But the development issues in local communities Inclined towards the construction of more than developing people.

From the analysis above, it can be concluded that good governance in administrative local government has not been very successful because people still lack knowledge and understanding of the true principles of good governance. and clung to the administration of the traditional bureaucracy filled with rules, regulations and procedures for working with multiple levels. Make no work effectively and efficiently as they should. The officials mostly familiar with the concept that the bureaucracy is a closed system. The officials are predominately and lower level people that are just coming for help. They do not need to serve or ask for the people opinions. People have to follows their lead. Participation consensus oriented transparency accountability are not necessary for their administration. Misunderstanding about democracy and good governance make it so hard to fix the problems. Both public officers and citizens have to learn and understand real concept of democracy and good governance since young ages. And put these concepts to be study in schools and universities all over country. The most important thing is about the political leaders and elites in Thailand should stop lies and deceive Thai people about Thai's democracy

to keep the power and fortunes for themselves. Making people lower than military or elite groups it is not equal and unfair for Thai citizens. If Thai people did not understand their rights and duties in democracy regime good governance could not happen and the country have no liberty and equality.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author would like to thank the research and development institute, SuanSunandhaRajabhat University, Bangkok, Thailand for financial support.

REFERENCES

- [1] Creswell, J. W. Qualitative inquiry and research design: Choosing among five approaches. Sage. 2013.
- [2] Rhodes R.A.W. Understanding Governance. Policy Networks, Governance, Reflexivity and Accountability. Open University Press, Buckingham. 1997.
- [3] UNESCAP. "What is Good Governance?." [online], <http://www.unescap.org/resources/what-good-governance2005>.
- [4] Jintalikhiddee and group. Democratic Political Culture of the fifth and sixth graders under the Authority of Dusit District Office, Bangkok. World Academy of Science and Technology International Journal of Social, Management, Economics and Business Engineering Vol.8 No.8, 2014

i
t
t
F
c
i
o
a
w
p
re
in
ch
cc
es

alt
pa
cor
the
mc
cor
foll
mir
me
in f
seen
lim
flov

II. I

The
in 'N
fram
unde

III. I