

Paradigm of Thai Political Ideology

SIRIVADEE WIWITKHUNAKORN

RAJABHAT NAKHON RATCHASIMA UNIVERSITY

NAKHON RATCHASIMA PROVINCE

SANYA KENAPHOOM

RAJABHAT MAHA SARAKHAM UNIVERSITY

MAHA SARAKHAM PROVINCE

PRAVEJ MAHARUTSAKUL

FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, PATHUM THANI UNIVERSITY

PATHUM THANI PROVINCE

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Abstract

Understanding the Thai Political Ideology Paradigm offers important insights into how political power and governance have changed over time in Thailand. Future political tactics and reforms aimed at fostering a more stable and equitable political environment are informed by this understanding. Thus, this paper aims to study the Paradigm of Thai Political Ideology. This paper is documentary research and uses content analysis. The results found that the Paradigm of Thai political ideology was divided into 3 eras (1) The Era of Vote Buying; Vote-buying is a prominent period in Thailand's recent political history due to the widespread electoral practices that involved exchanging goods, money, or favors for votes. This era of patronage politics, in which elections are used to maintain the hold of political elites on power, emphasizes the impact of long-standing power structures and elite interests. (2) The Era of Populist Policies; Thailand went through a period of populist policies after the Asian Financial Crisis 1997, which resulted in a significant shift in the country's political landscape. Measures like cash handouts, subsidized healthcare, and agricultural subsidies were used by populists to address socioeconomic grievances to reduce economic inequality and win over underprivileged populations. And (3) The Era of Stable Political Stances; Thailand's recent political positions are stable, changing from their previous volatility. The concentration of power around established political personalities and institutions indicates a greater

degree of stability and continuity in governance. To foster an environment that promotes prosperity and sustainable development, political leaders have concentrated on pressing socioeconomic issues, national security, and institutional stability. In conclusion, there are three distinct eras of Thai political ideology: the Era of Vote Buying, which is characterized by electoral manipulation and patronage politics; the Era of Populist Policies, which is characterized by policies aimed at resolving socioeconomic grievances following the 1997 financial crisis; and the Era of Stable Political Stances, which denotes a shift toward continuity and stability in governance.

Keywords: Thai Politics, Political Paradigm, Vote Buying, Populist Policies, Stable Political Stances

Introduction

Political ideologies are significant because they serve as a framework for political beliefs, values, and behaviors that impact governance, policy choices, and societal consequences. Political ideology, first and foremost, offers a system of values and precepts that educate people and communities about the proper structure of society, the function of the state, and the allocation of authority and wealth. Political ideologies drive support for specific policies or candidates by providing a cogent worldview and a vision for the future. This acts as a focal point for political mobilization and group action. Within political communities, this ideological coherence promotes a sense of purpose and belonging by helping like-minded individuals form political identities and bonds (Jost, 2006). Second, political ideology shapes people's views, attitudes, and behaviors by acting as a lens through which they analyze and interpret political events and phenomena. Individuals' understanding of complex issues like justice, liberty, and inequality is shaped by their ideological beliefs, which also affect how they perceive the causes and solutions to societal problems. In addition, political ideology serves as a foundation for political judgment and decision-making, influencing people's preferences for specific candidates or policies according to where they stand on the ideological spectrum. People can more easily traverse the complexities of the political landscape thanks to this ideological filtering process, which helps to simplify complex political information and facilitate political decision-making (Converse, 1964). Thirdly, political ideology forms the foundation for the emergence of political parties, interest groups, and social movements and is essential in determining the dynamics of political rivalry and conflict. Political cleavage is a result of ideological differences, which also define the boundaries between opposing political camps and influence patterns of political polarization and alignment. To garner support from particular ideological constituencies, political parties frequently present distinct ideological

platforms and policy agendas, which shape the nature of political competition and electoral outcomes. Furthermore, ideological disagreements can serve as a catalyst for social movements and demonstrations, organizing people around common ideological grievances and goals and upending established institutions and power structures (Lipset & Rokkan, 1967). Thus, political ideology is significant because it can give people a consistent framework for their political views and behaviors, influence how they perceive politics, direct their decision-making, and influence the dynamics of political rivalry and conflict. Political ideology plays a crucial role in determining the course of politics and governance in society by elucidating the underlying values, principles, and objectives that drive political behavior. It also aids in the clarification of political debates, the mobilization of political support, and the formulation of policy decisions.

A complex interplay of historical, cultural, and socioeconomic factors has shaped the development of Thai political ideology, created a dynamic and multifaceted landscape of political discourse and thought. Different ideologies have arisen and changed throughout Thailand's modern history in response to shifting political challenges and contexts. Royalism, a well-known ideological movement that highlights the monarchy's crucial role in Thai politics and society, is one such strain. Royalism, which has its roots in centuries-old customs of awe and devotion to the monarchy, has been used as a tool by institutions and political elites to support hierarchical power structures and legitimize their rule. The resilience of royalist ideology in Thai politics can be attributed to the monarchy's symbolic significance as a unifying force and embodiment of national identity (McCargo, 2012).

Thai political ideology has been greatly influenced by nationalism in addition to royalism, especially in light of current efforts to establish states and nations. Thai nationalism, which frequently draws from stories of historical unity and resistance to outside threats, emphasizes the primacy of the Thai nation and its territorial integrity. Nationalist feelings have been stoked to support cultural uniformity, national cohesion, and opposition to alleged foreign meddling or influence. Thai nationalism has, nevertheless, also been a contentious issue, with divergent ideas of citizenship and nationhood reflecting the country's regional, ethnic, and religious diversity. In Thai political discourse, the conflict between inclusive and exclusive forms of nationalism has frequently surfaced, reflecting larger discussions about citizenship, identity, and belonging (Chachavalpongpun, 2017).

Global ideological currents and movements, such as liberalism, socialism, and democracy, have impacted ideological contestation in Thailand in addition to royalism and nationalism. Thai

intellectuals and political activists have been interacting with Western concepts of democracy, human rights, and social justice since the late 1800s, attempting to modify and implement them within the Thai framework. Even though these ideologies have frequently been sidelined or appropriated by powerful political groups, they nevertheless influence political discussions and goals for democratization and reform. The ongoing contestation between authoritarian and democratic political ideologies is reflected in the cycles of authoritarian rule, popular protests, and attempts at institutional reform that have defined Thailand's democratic struggle (Hewison & Walker, 2017).

Understanding the complexities of Thai politics, society, and culture requires a thorough study of the Thai political ideology paradigm. First, a study of the Thai political ideology paradigm sheds light on the cultural and historical roots of the nation's political practices and institutions. Thailand's long history, marked by the monarchy, Buddhism, and conventional hierarchical structures, has molded distinct ideological currents that still influence political behavior and thought today. Scholars can uncover the enduring legacies of historical power dynamics and cultural values that influence political discourse and decision-making processes in Thailand by studying the evolution of Thai political ideology (Chachavalpongpan, 2017).

Second, understanding the Thai political ideology paradigm provides important insights into the dynamics of legitimacy and power in Thai society. In Thailand, the construction of collective identities and the justification of authority are largely shaped by ideological narratives like nationalism and royalism. Comprehending the outlines of these ideological structures facilitates a more profound comprehension of the origins of political power and the methods by which it is wielded and challenged. Furthermore, researching political ideology clarifies the intricate interactions between the state and society as well as the function of ideology in swaying public opinion, garnering support from the general public, and establishing the legitimacy of political regimes (Hewison & Walker, 2017).

Finally, understanding the Thai political ideology paradigm is essential to guiding initiatives to advance inclusive development, social cohesion, and democratic governance in Thailand. Scholars and policymakers can recognize opportunities and challenges for advancing democratic values, human rights, and social justice in Thailand by critically analyzing the dominant ideologies that shape Thai politics. Furthermore, a more nuanced analysis and interaction with the various interests and perspectives within Thai society are made possible by an understanding of the ideological foundations of social movements and political movements. In the end, methods for

promoting political pluralism, democratic accountability, and inclusive governance in Thailand can be informed by a deeper comprehension of the paradigm of Thai political ideology (McCargo, 2012).

Therefore, to comprehend the historical and current political dynamics in Thailand, one must study the Thai Political Ideology Paradigm. Researchers can identify the underlying mechanisms of power and governance that have shaped the political landscape of the country by examining the distinct periods of Vote Buying, Populist Policies, and Stable Political Stances. This analysis clarifies how socioeconomic factors have impacted policy decisions, how political elites have historically maintained control, and how recent trends toward stability and continuity have emerged. Such understandings are essential for formulating well-informed political plans and policies meant to promote a more just and stable political climate. Comprehending these frameworks additionally enhances more extensive conversations regarding democratic procedures and governance in Southeast Asia (Connors, 2009).

Objectives

This paper aims to explore the Paradigm of Thai political ideology

Literature Review

A complex and multifaceted phenomenon, Thai political ideology is shaped by historical, cultural, and socioeconomic factors. The idea of royalism, which highlights the monarchy's pivotal role in Thai politics and society, is at the heart of Thai political ideology. Royalism, which has its roots in centuries-old customs of awe and devotion to the monarchy, has been used as a tool by institutions and political elites to support hierarchical power structures and legitimize their rule. The resilience of royalist ideology in Thai politics can be attributed to the monarchy's symbolic significance as a unifying force and embodiment of national identity (Chachavalpongpun, 2017).

Thai political ideology has been greatly influenced by nationalism in addition to royalism, especially in light of current state- and nation-building initiatives. Thai nationalism, which frequently draws from stories of historical unity and resistance to outside threats, emphasizes the primacy of the Thai nation and its territorial integrity. Nationalist feelings have been stoked to support cultural uniformity, national cohesion, and opposition to alleged foreign meddling or influence. Thai nationalism has, nevertheless, also been a contentious issue, with divergent ideas of citizenship and nationhood reflecting the country's regional, ethnic, and religious diversity. In Thai political

discourse, the conflict between inclusive and exclusive forms of nationalism has frequently come up, reflecting larger discussions about citizenship, identity, and belonging (Hewison & Walker, 2017).

Additionally, since the late 19th century, ideologies like liberalism, socialism, and democracy have had an impact on Thai political discourse and thought. To modify and apply Western concepts of democracy, human rights, and social justice to the Thai context, intellectuals and political activists in Thailand have engaged with these concepts. Even though these ideologies have frequently been sidelined or appropriated by powerful political groups, they nevertheless influence political discussions and goals for democratization and reform. The ongoing contestation between authoritarian and democratic political ideologies is reflected in the cycles of authoritarian rule, popular protests, and attempts at institutional reform that have defined Thailand's democratic struggle (McCargo, 2012).

Moreover, the nation's past experiences with colonialism, military rule, and economic growth are closely connected to the development of Thai political ideology. Thailand's political dynamics and strategic orientation have been shaped by its position as a buffer state between colonial powers in Southeast Asia. Thai politics have been permanently shaped by the legacies of military rule, coups, and authoritarianism, which have shaped institutional structures and power relations. Globalization and economic modernization have also shaped Thai political ideology, with discussions about development tactics, inequality, and economic policies influencing political rhetoric and activism. Thai political ideology has taken on complex and dynamic forms as a result of the intersection of these historical experiences with ideological currents (Hewison & Walker, 2017).

All things considered, researching Thai political ideology provides insightful knowledge about the political landscape of Thailand, including its historical, cultural, and socioeconomic roots as well as the dynamics of power, legitimacy, and contestation within the country's society. Scholars can obtain a better understanding of the factors influencing political behavior, institutions, and outcomes in Thailand by looking at the development of Thai political ideology. Furthermore, knowing Thai political ideology is essential for engaging with the various interests and viewpoints present in Thai society as well as for advancing democratic governance, social cohesion, and inclusive development in Thailand (Chachavalpongpun, 2017). Thus, these are the conclusions for each item:

1. Royalism in Thai Political Ideology: Royalism plays a central role in Thai political ideology, emphasizing the significance of the monarchy in Thai society. Rooted in historical

traditions of monarchy worship, royalism serves as a legitimizing force for political elites and institutions. Its resilience reflects the monarchy's symbolic importance as a unifying national symbol. However, the role of royalism in Thai politics is not without controversy, as debates continue over its compatibility with democratic principles and its implications for governance and accountability.

2. Nationalism in Thai Political Ideology: Nationalism has been a key driving force in shaping Thai political ideology, emphasizing the primacy of the Thai nation and its territorial integrity. While serving to promote national unity and resistance to external threats, nationalist discourse in Thailand has also been contested, reflecting tensions over issues of identity, citizenship, and cultural diversity. The interplay between inclusive and exclusive forms of nationalism continues to shape political debates and mobilization in Thailand, highlighting the complexities of national identity in a diverse society.

3. Influence of Western Ideologies on Thai Political Thought: Western ideologies such as liberalism, socialism, and democracy have influenced Thai political thought since the late 19th century. While these ideologies have informed debates over democratic governance, human rights, and social justice, their impact has often been tempered by dominant political forces. The struggle for democracy in Thailand reflects ongoing tensions between authoritarian and democratic political ideologies, underscoring the challenges of political reform and institutional change in the country.

4. Historical Context and Political Ideology in Thailand: The evolution of Thai political ideology is deeply intertwined with the country's historical experiences of colonialism, military rule, and economic development. These historical legacies continue to shape political dynamics and institutional structures in Thailand, influencing power relations, governance practices, and socio-economic policies. The intersection of historical experiences with ideological currents has resulted in a complex and dynamic political landscape in Thailand, characterized by competing visions of nationhood, citizenship, and governance.

5. Significance of Studying Thai Political Ideology: The study of Thai political ideology offers valuable insights into the historical, cultural, and socio-economic foundations of Thai politics. Understanding the complexities of Thai political ideology is essential for comprehending the dynamics of power, legitimacy, and contestation in Thai society. Moreover, insights from the study of Thai political ideology can inform efforts to promote democratic governance, social cohesion, and inclusive development in Thailand, contributing to a deeper understanding of the country's political landscape and its potential for political reform and transformation.

Conceptual Framework



Methodology

The Paradigm of Thai Political Ideology is being studied through a qualitative content analysis of speeches, policy papers, media reports, and political documents from the past and present. Government documents, election results, party manifestos, and interviews with influential politicians are examples of primary data sources. Academic books, journals, and articles that analyze and contextualize Thailand's political history are examples of secondary sources. The methodical gathering of these materials and their subsequent classification into the three identified paradigms—Vote Buying, Populist Policies, and Stable Political Stances—represent the data collection process. Thematic coding is used in data analysis to pinpoint patterns and trends within each historical period, providing a thorough understanding of the evolution of political ideologies and practices. This approach offers a strong framework for analyzing how political strategies and socioeconomic variables interact to shape Thailand's political environment (Krippendorff, 2018).

Results

Paradigm of Thai political ideology

The concept of the Paradigm of Thai politics has evolved through three distinct eras, each characterized by significant shifts in political dynamics and strategies:

1. The Era of Vote Buying:

In Thailand's contemporary political history, the vote-buying era is notable for its pervasive electoral practices that involve exchanging goods, money, or favors for votes. This period, which covers a large portion of post-colonial Thailand, is indicative of a political environment dominated by patronage politics, in which candidates and political parties used personal connections and clientelist networks to win over voters. Vote buying is a common practice in Thai politics, which highlights the pervasive influence of established power structures and elite interests.

Elections were used as a means by which established political elites were able to solidify their hold on power.

Voter behavior in Thailand during the vote-buying era was largely influenced by the exchange of material incentives, and accusations of electoral manipulation and misconduct frequently clouded the results of those elections. Candidates and political parties competed for votes by providing voters with a variety of incentives, from financial rewards to necessities like goods and services. In addition to undermining the integrity of the democratic process, these actions disenfranchised marginalized groups of people who were frequently the most susceptible to coercion and manipulation. They also served to maintain existing inequalities.

Furthermore, vote-buying contributed to the establishment of clientelist networks and personal relationships in Thai politics, where the ability to mobilize support through favors and patronage was frequently a prerequisite for electoral success. This led to a political environment marked by a dearth of openness, responsibility, and democratic governance, in which obtaining political power depended more on material resources and personal ties than on ability or popular will. Vote buying's legacy continues to influence Thai politics today, highlighting the ongoing difficulties with political reform and the requirement for increased accountability, openness, and integrity in the electoral process.

This era concluded that;

1. Electoral Influence: In Thai politics, the period known as "Vote Buying" was characterized by widespread customs in which votes were bought or sold in exchange for goods, cash, or favors. This revealed a system of patronage politics and clientelist networks.
2. Voter Coercion: Voter behavior was greatly influenced by material incentives, which sparked allegations of electoral malpractice. Vulnerable populations were marginalized and democratic integrity was compromised.
3. Consolidation of Power: Vote buying strengthened the dominance of firmly established elites and organizations by solidifying the power structures that already existed.
4. Transparency Challenges: As a result, there was a lack of accountability and transparency, and success was determined more by connections and wealth than by democratic ideals.
5. Reform Imperatives: Vote buying leaves a legacy that makes it necessary to implement reforms for more equitable elections, robust institutions, and improved civic education to combat patronage politics and advance democratic ideals.

The Era of Vote Buying:

- 1. Electoral Influence
- 2. Voter Coercion
- 3. Consolidation of Power
- 4. Transparency Challenges
- 5. Reform Imperatives

2. The Era of Populist Policies:

Following the Asian Financial Crisis in 1997, Thailand entered a period of populist policies that marked a dramatic change in the political landscape of the nation. Political parties used populist tactics during this time to rally support from the public by addressing the socioeconomic complaints of the impoverished in both rural and urban areas. To ease economic suffering and win over voters, populist policies such as cash handouts, subsidized healthcare, and agricultural subsidies were put into place. These measures were intended to alleviate the growing socio-economic disparities brought on by the financial crisis and to appeal to the disadvantaged groups within society.

In Thailand, populist leaders portrayed themselves as the common people's defenders against the established elites, using populist policies to redistribute power and wealth to the underprivileged. Political parties attempted to maintain their electoral dominance and solidify their political power by leveraging populist rhetoric and redistribution pledges. Voters frustrated by economic hardships and disenchanted with traditional political elites found appeal in populist policies, giving political parties a potent electoral tool to garner support and win elections.

But while populist policies might have given some sections of society short-term respite, they also sparked questions about their long-term viability and implications for responsible spending. Opponents contend that populist policies, like cash handouts and subsidies, may have exacerbated inflationary pressures, fiscal deficits, and economic distortions. Furthermore, attempts to address more fundamental structural issues and advance inclusive and sustainable development may have been hampered by the reliance on populist rhetoric and policies to hold onto political power. The period of populist policies in Thailand emphasizes the difficulties of governing and

formulating policy in a democratic society by highlighting the intricacies of striking a balance between immediate political goals and long-term socioeconomic objectives.

This era concluded that;

1. Post-Financial Crisis Shift: After the Asian Financial Crisis of 1997, Thailand entered the Era of Populist Policies, which marked a dramatic shift in the country's political climate.

2. Populist Strategy: To garner support, political parties turned to populist strategies that addressed socioeconomic grievances, especially those of the impoverished in both rural and urban areas.

3. Redistribution Agenda: To redistribute power and wealth from the established elites to the underprivileged, populist leaders presented themselves as champions of the common people and implemented programs like cash handouts and subsidies.

4. Short-Term Relief, Long-Term Concerns: Short-term relief was offered by populist policies, but long-term viability and fiscal responsibility—including the possibility of inflationary pressures and economic distortions—were questioned.

5. Governance Challenges: The period highlights the intricate interplay between short-term political goals and long-term socioeconomic objectives, underscoring the difficulties of democratic governance.

The Era of Populist Policies

- 1. Post-Financial Crisis Shift
- 2. Populist Strategy
- 3. Redistribution Agenda
- 4. Short-Term Relief, Long-Term Concerns
- 5. Governance Challenges

3. The Era of Stable Political Stances:

Thailand's stable political stances of late mark a dramatic shift from the unpredictability and volatility of earlier eras in the nation's political history. Thailand has seen a concentration of power around long-standing political figures and organizations in recent years, indicating a move toward increased stability and continuity in governance. Political parties and leaders have tended to take a practical approach during this time, concentrating on solving urgent socioeconomic issues, protecting national security, and preserving institutional stability. The focus on stability is a

reflection of an understanding of how crucial political order is for managing challenging domestic and global issues and for creating an atmosphere that supports prosperity and sustainable development.

Political parties and leaders have made economic development a top priority during the period of stable political positions because they understand its importance in fostering growth, lowering poverty, and improving population well-being. A pragmatic approach to economic policy has been taken in an attempt to increase investment, productivity, and job opportunities. Furthermore, there has been a greater focus on national security issues, especially in light of internal problems like terrorism and insurgency as well as threats to regional security. Maintaining political stability is considered essential for defending national security objectives and guaranteeing citizens' safety and security.

In addition, Thailand's period of stable political positions has seen a divergence from the populist appeals and ideological divisiveness of earlier eras. Prioritizing national interests over partisan agendas, political parties, and their leaders have embraced a more practical and consensus-oriented approach. This change is a reflection of a growing understanding that effective solutions to complex problems require inclusive governance and collaboration across political boundaries. There is general agreement on the value of stability and predictability in Thai politics, despite sporadic political upheaval and disputes. This emphasizes a shared commitment to guiding the nation toward a path of sustainable development and prosperity.

This era concluded that;

1. Shift Towards Stability: Recent political developments in Thailand indicate a shift away from previous unpredictability and toward greater stability and continuity in the country's governance.

2. Economic Prioritization: Economic development has taken center stage, with pragmatist economic policies stressing growth, reducing poverty, and improving well-being.

3. National Security Focus: A greater focus on issues related to national security emphasizes how crucial political stability is to protecting citizens and countering threats from within and outside the country.

4. Move from Populist Appeals: The current era prioritizes national interests and adopts a consensus-oriented approach to governance, in contrast to previous eras characterized by divisive populism.

5. Shared Commitment to Stability: In Thai politics, stability is valued despite sporadic political upheavals; continuity and consensus-building are key components of a deliberate effort towards sustainable development and prosperity.

The Era of Stable Political Stances

- 1. Shift Towards Stability
- 2. Economic Prioritization
- 3. National Security Focus
- 4. Move from Populist Appeals
- 5. Shared Commitment to Stability

Discussion

Vote buying, populist policies, and stable political stances are the three distinct eras into which Thai political ideology is divided. This division draws attention to the evolution of political practices and the socioeconomic factors that have shaped them. The Period of Vote Buying highlights the pervasiveness of patronage politics, in which the exchange of products, cash, or favors had a significant impact on election results. This historical period serves as an example of how elite interests and entrenched power structures subverted democratic processes to retain control and thwart the sincere expression of voter preferences. A larger problem of systemic corruption and the challenge of establishing transparent and equitable political practices in such an environment is reflected in the reliance on personal connections and clientelist networks during elections (Pasuk & Sangsit, 1994).

Thailand's political landscape underwent a significant shift with the advent of the Era of Populist Policies following the Asian Financial Crisis in 1997. During this time, populist policies like cash handouts, subsidized healthcare, and agricultural subsidies were adopted by political leaders in response to the crisis's widespread socioeconomic grievances. The goal of implementing these policies was to win over impoverished people, especially those living in rural areas, and lessen economic inequality. The rise of populism was a response to the demands of those left behind by earlier economic policies and a step toward more responsive and inclusive governance. It did, however, also bring up questions about how long-lasting these policies would be and the possibility that populist policies would be employed more as political instruments than as real socioeconomic change (Phongpaichit & Baker, 2002).

The volatility of previous eras gives way to a more consistent and stable form of governance during the Era of Stable Political Stances. The political landscape has become more stable during this era due to the concentration of power around well-known political figures and institutions. A pragmatic approach to governance is reflected in the emphasis on urgent socioeconomic issues, national security, and institutional stability to foster conditions that support sustainable development and prosperity. This time frame emphasizes how crucial political stability is to handling both internal issues and external demands. According to McCargo (2011), it points to a maturing political system in Thailand where stability and long-term planning are valued more highly than immediate electoral gains.

Conclusion

The complex interactions between historical legacies, cultural values, and current socio-political dynamics that shape Thailand's political landscape are encapsulated in the paradigm of Thai political ideology. Thai political ideology is a complex tapestry of conflicting narratives and interests, ranging from the long-lasting influence of royalism and nationalism to the changing engagement with Western ideologies and the challenges of governance amid economic modernization and globalization. To understand the forces that influence political behavior, institutional structures, and policy decisions in Thailand, one must have a solid understanding of this paradigm. Furthermore, studying Thai political ideology can help promote inclusive development, social cohesion, and democratic governance in the nation. It emphasizes how crucial it is to address historical injustices, support political pluralism, and fortify democratic institutions to successfully negotiate the complexities of Thai politics.

Recommendation

Policy Recommendation

Thailand's democratic processes and socioeconomic development can benefit from several policy recommendations that can be made in light of the Paradigm of Thai Political Ideology findings.

First and foremost, it is imperative to impose strict anti-corruption measures and uphold electoral laws that forbid the exchange of goods, cash, or favors for votes to counteract the deeply ingrained practice of vote buying. Fair and transparent elections can be guaranteed by enhancing the impartiality and competence of electoral supervision organizations.

Second, long-term, sustainable economic reforms are required, even though populist policies have addressed immediate socioeconomic grievances. Structural economic reforms that lower inequality and guarantee steady employment, like spending on infrastructure, healthcare, and education, should be the main focus of policy.

Lastly, it's critical to support inclusive governance and make sure that all societal groups participate in the political process to preserve the recent stability in political positions. Improving political engagement and civic education can create more informed and involved citizens, which will strengthen the democratic system.

Further Research Recommendation

To gain a deeper understanding of the changes in Thai political ideology over the years and their effects on the country's political structure and socioeconomic results, more research is advised. To find best practices and areas for improvement, one area of focus could be a comparative analysis of the efficacy of anti-corruption measures in various regions of Thailand.

Furthermore, longitudinal research looking at how populist policies affect social mobility and economic inequality over the long run can shed light on how sustainable these policies are. The contribution of political engagement and civic education to preserving political stability and promoting democratic resilience might also be studied. Examining how international relations and global economic trends affect Thailand's political stability and policy choices would provide a more comprehensive understanding of the nation's political development and future course.

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Author of the article

Sirivadee Wiwithkhunakorn. Nakhon Ratchasima Rajabhat University, Thailand E-mail: sirivadee.w@nrru.ac.th, ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0842-7709>

Sanya Kenaphoom. Rajabhat Maha Sarakham University, Thailand E-mail: zumsa_17@hotmail.com, ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9833-4759>

Pravej Maharutsakul. Faculty of Political Science, Pathum Thani University, Thailand E-mail: pravej@ptu.ac.th, ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0006-1853-2226>