



## The Research Project for Data Processing on the Local Politicians in Singburi\*.

โครงการวิจัยเพื่อประมวลข้อมูลนักการเมืองถิ่นจังหวัดสิงห์บุรี

Dr.Wanlop Rathachatranon<sup>\*\*</sup> and Noppon Akahat<sup>\*\*\*</sup>  
ดร.วัลลภ รัฐฉัตรานนท์ และ นพพล อักฮาต

---

\* Receiving the research funding from King Prajadhipok's Institute, 2014

\*\* Professor, Department of Political Science and Public Administration, Faculty of Social Science, Kasetsart University; e-mail: dr.wanlop@hotmail.com

\*\*\* Lecturer, Faculty of Political Science and Law, Kalasin University;  
e-mail : n-akahat@hotmail.co.th

## Abstract

This article has the objectives of studying the politicians who have been selected as the senate and parliament members from the past until the present time (2014). The study focuses on the background, the relationship pattern among the kindred and family network, acquaintance network, politician network of each level, the role of the political party and politicians in the province, the strategy and method for the election including analyzing the political overviews occurred in the Singburi by the qualitative method. The data are collected by the interview, participating observation in the area, and analyze the documents and evidences. The sample is drawn from the politicians, politician's families, or close relation by specific selection. Then, the data are analyzed according to the consistency of the research objectives. The research results found that all Singburi politicians are male having the higher education than the general people, well known family background, having good status of economics and society, and having reliable personality. Since Singburi is a small province and not having any group or politic family being able to control the election base in the province. Thus, the personal factors of each election candidate are an important factor. Moreover, the assistant network from the relatives, business men, and local politicians in each level are combined to help in each election very much because Singburi is the network society that all people in the province are well familiar to each other making the candidates who comes from the more popular group will be successful in the area politic. However, the factors from the political party that the candidates are belong to have not much role in the Singburi because the assistance and the working roles of the politicians always occurred continuously in the area are important roles that the citizens pay more attention than the

political party role in the area. Therefore, it shows that no candidates from the political party can be elected more than two times consecutively. The strategies and canvasses that the politicians used to raise the votes in the election comprises of giving a big speech from the political party and a small speech from the candidates in the market or community, using the motorcycle caravan by the candidate patrolling to several places, using the cars with the amplifier spreading to publicize the candidate, using the money to buy the election vote directly and indirectly, using the posters or large vinyl plate that contains the candidate portrait and the number placing along the road, intersection, bus rear, side of the tricycles, etc., and employing the election campaigners both volunteering and setting to canvass the election in many areas.

**Keywords:** Local Politician, Election, Singburi

## บทคัดย่อ

บทความนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษานักการเมืองที่เคยเป็นสมาชิกสภาผู้แทนราษฎรและสมาชิกวุฒิสภาที่ได้รับการเลือกตั้งตั้งแต่อดีตจนถึงปัจจุบัน (พ.ศ.2557) โดยมุ่งเน้นการศึกษาภูมิหลัง รูปแบบความสัมพันธ์กับเครือข่ายค้ำคูณ เครือข่ายคนรู้จัก เครือข่ายนักการเมืองระดับต่างๆ บทบาทของพรรคการเมืองกับนักการเมืองในจังหวัด กลยุทธ์และวิธีการหาเสียง ตลอดจนวิเคราะห์ภาพรวมการเมืองถิ่นที่เกิดขึ้นในจังหวัดสิงห์บุรี โดยใช้ระเบียบวิธีวิจัยเชิงคุณภาพ ทำการเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูลโดยการสัมภาษณ์ การสังเกตแบบมีส่วนร่วมในพื้นที่ และการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลเอกสารหลักฐานต่างๆ กลุ่มตัวอย่างได้แก่นักการเมือง คนในครอบครัวนักการเมือง หรือบุคคลใกล้ชิด โดยใช้วิธีการเลือกแบบเจาะจง แล้วทำการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลโดยการอาศัยความสอดคล้องระหว่างกันตามวัตถุประสงค์ที่ศึกษา

ผลการวิจัยพบว่า นักการเมืองถิ่นจังหวัดสิงห์บุรีทุกคนเป็นชาย มีพื้นฐานการศึกษาสูงกว่าชาวบ้านทั่วไป พื้นฐานครอบครัวที่คนรู้จักไปทั่ว มีฐานะทาง

วารสารรัฐศาสตร์และนิติศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยกาฬสินธุ์

ปีที่ 4 ฉบับที่ 2 (กรกฎาคม – ธันวาคม 2558)

เศรษฐกิจและสังคมที่จัดอยู่ในขั้นดี และมีบุคลิกภาพส่วนบุคคลที่น่าเชื่อถือ เพราะสิ่งบุรีเป็นจังหวัดขนาดเล็กและไม่มีกลุ่มหรือตระกูลการเมืองใดที่สามารถครอบครองฐานเสียงในจังหวัดได้ ทำให้ปัจจัยส่วนบุคคลจากผู้สมัครจึงมีส่วนสำคัญในการได้รับการเลือกตั้ง นอกจากนี้เครือข่ายความช่วยเหลือจากญาติพี่น้อง นักธุรกิจและนักการเมืองในระดับท้องถิ่นต่างต้องระดมกำลังช่วยเหลือในการเลือกตั้งแต่ละครั้งเป็นอย่างมาก เพราะสิ่งบุรีเป็นสังคมเครือข่ายที่ทั้งจังหวัดผู้คนรู้จักคุ้นเคยกันเป็นอย่างดี ทำให้ผู้สมัครที่มีพื้นฐานมาจากกลุ่มเครือข่ายที่มีคนรู้จักมากก็จะประสบความสำเร็จทางการเมืองในพื้นที่ ส่วนปัจจัยจากพรรคการเมืองที่สังกัดยังไม่ค่อยมีบทบาทในจังหวัดสิ่งบุรีเท่าใดนักเพราะความช่วยเหลือและบทบาทการทำงานต่างๆ ของนักการเมืองที่เกิดขึ้นเป็นประจำและต่อเนื่องในพื้นที่เป็นบทบาทเด่นที่ชาวบ้านให้ความสำคัญมากกว่าบทบาทของพรรคการเมืองที่เข้ามาในพื้นที่ ซึ่งจะเห็นได้ว่าจะไม่มีผู้สมัครของพรรคการเมืองใดที่ได้รับการเลือกตั้งในจังหวัดสิ่งบุรีเกินสองครั้งติดต่อกัน และกลยุทธ์และวิธีการหาเสียงที่นักการเมืองใช้เพื่อขอคะแนนในช่วงเลือกตั้งประกอบด้วย การปราศรัยใหญ่ระดับพรรคการเมืองในพื้นที่และการปราศรัยย่อยของผู้สมัครตามตลาดและชุมชน การใช้มอเตอร์ไซค์โดยผู้สมัครเพื่อตระเวนหาเสียงไปตามที่ต่างๆ การใช้รถติดเครื่องขยายเสียงแห่ป้ายประชาสัมพันธ์แนะนำผู้สมัคร การใช้เงินในการลงทุนซื้อเสียงทั้งโดยตรงและโดยอ้อม การใช้ป้ายโปรสเตอร์หรือแผ่นไวนิลขนาดใหญ่ที่มีรูปผู้สมัครและหมายเลขติดตามถนน สีแฉกไฟแดง ท้ายรถประจำทาง ข้างรถสามล้อเครื่อง เป็นต้น และการใช้หวัคคะแนนทั้งแบบอาสาและแบบจัดตั้งขึ้นเป็นคนช่วยหาเสียงในพื้นที่ต่างๆ

**คำสำคัญ :** นักการเมืองถิ่น, การเลือกตั้ง, จังหวัดสิ่งบุรี

## Introduction

The political reform from the absolute monarchy to the parliamentary democracy having the constitution be the highest law of the country since 1932 has generated the politics and government by defining the political organization to use the sovereignty representing for the citizen. An organization is called the parliament institute

response for the legislation having the members from the citizen representatives from several areas nationwide through the selective system that allows the citizens select their representatives to work for the legislation including defining the public policies for them. For the national level in the past, there was the first parliament election on November 15, 1933 which was the indirect election and it has changed to the direct election until now that include 24 general parliament elections (until July 3, 2011). Moreover, there is another legislation organization working alongside with the parliament called the senate that has the duty to scrutinize and investigate the legislation jobs as well. The senate is also defined to have the general election, the first time occurred in 1946 called the Phruetthasapha (upper house) by the indirect election. Then, there was an another election on March 4, 2000 which is the first direct election for the senate and there has been other 3 elections (until March 30, 2014). For the local level, presently there are the elections for the local administration and local parliament to work as the government and legislation in the local administration as well. These make the Thai election involves more variety having the patterns developed gradually and can select the political representatives for the citizen for both national and local level. However, we cannot deny that most studies of the Thai political system over the past still focusing on the national level. The missing link of the political studies is the “Local Politics” that studies the political stories happening in the local areas in several provinces in Thailand that is the parallel phenomena with the national politics. Since, when the political stage in the center of country concentrates on the highly competition of the politicians in the parliament and the political parties; on the other side, for the provincial area, the politician assistants and their promoters have been working to maintain the election base as well. When the missions at the central area are

วารสารรัฐศาสตร์และนิติศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยกาฬสินธุ์

ปีที่ 4 ฉบับที่ 2 (กรกฎาคม – ธันวาคม 2558)

immediately completed, the politicians will go to the local areas to meet their citizens in many places and events of the religious and tradition ceremony that the politicians who want to win the election cannot ultimately avoid. These scenes occurred in the provinces reflect several things in the Thai politics for a long time which cannot find in the national level. Consequently, “the local politic” and “the local politician” are interesting issues to study in order to fulfill the missing knowledge and if we bring this finding to thoroughly consider, it may provide us to better understand the Thai politic than the original viewpoint. This study selects Singburi to be a case study to create the correct understanding of the parliamentary politics occurred in the area of Singburi.

## Objectives

1. to know the the politicians used to be elected in Singburi.
2. to understand the network and relations of the politicians in Singburi.
3. to know the role and relationship of the interest and acquaintance groups such as family, relatives, etc. that support the politics for the politicians in Singburi.
4. to understand the role and relationship between the political party and politicians in Singburi.
5. to know the election campaign method of the politicians in Singburi.

## Scope of the Study

This research studies the politics of the national politicians since the first general election to the latest national election of Singburi province by giving an importance to the background of the older generation politicians especially the ones who are the legend or important to each period/era. If those politicians are gone, we will study from the documents and interviewing the family members, acquaintances, close-related people, election campaigners, and citizens. Also, the new generation politicians interview can be tracked down to the older generation politicians to obtain the in-dept information (not only statistical data) by assigning the study issues covering the research objectives relating to the overview of the political development in Singburi from the past to the present time, the well known or outstanding politicians, and the political trend in Singburi

## Methodology

This study utilizes the qualitative research by documentary studying to analyze and classify the data to build the question in the indept interview. Moreover, the author collect the data from the internet that follow the movement in many dimensions of several political groups continuously via various media by getiing most information from newspapers, magazines, publications, and internet that present the information about the political movement in each period. The data analysis are employed the descriptive analysis by collecting the raw data and then classify into categories according to the defined framework. Then, the data are examined by the analytical induction and the content analysis. Furthermore, the data will be

วารสารรัฐศาสตร์และนิติศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยกาฬสินธุ์

ปีที่ 4 ฉบับที่ 2 (กรกฎาคม – ธันวาคม 2558)

synthesized to obtain the logical answer to draw a concrete conclusion by the descriptive method to get the final and abstract concept be able to explain the occurred political phenomena. (Chantavanich, 1999)

## Research Results

From the study of the data of the local politicians in Singburi, it found that there are 18 paliament members, all are men. Mr.Kae Vajanalucksana was the first parliament member. The one who was elected most is Mr.Piansak Nissaisuk, 5 times elected. Mr.Pratherng Vijarnprecha, 3 time elected. Mr.Umpai Asarangkul, Mr.Sap Panutat, Col. Bulsak Pothicharoen, Mr.Payup Panket were elected 2 times. The other ones who was elected 1 time consist of Mr.Kae Vajanalucksana, Kun Kajitsarakam (Mr.Sumet Kajitsan), Mr.Sawat Kwanmuang, Mr.Prajerd Surijamorn, Pol.Lt.Gen.Surp Pongsuvan, Pol.Lt.Gen Thanu Homhual, Mr.Chaiwoot Thanakamanusorn, Mr.Chotwoot Thanakamanusorn, and Mr.Surasan Pasuk. Moreover, there are 4 people elected to be a senate, which are Mr.Kannuan Chalophtham, Dr. Vichai Thiantavorn, Mr.Supavat Thiantavorn, and Mr.Voot Thanakamanusorn. Since Singburi is the small political base, this makes the local politicians has a unique characteristic which is using the personal attributes to be the first leading to build the political base in the area. Also, the local politician attributes have the impacts on the citizen popularity such as easing going, modest, and friendly. Those attributes are suitable for the social environment of Singburi which is small and depends on the acquaintanceship and the contribution between the politicians and people leading to the political benefits. The role of the Singburi politicians will not only be the parliament members, but their roles are the one whom the citizen can depend anytime. Also, to maintain the political base, they have to do the activities regularly and continuously



not even doing in the election period. These makes the election winners in Singburi must have both social and economic capital higher than regular people. We can see that most politicians in Singburi comes from 3 groups: 1) Bureaucrat group; for example, Mr.Piansak Nissaisuk, a former teacher; Pol.Lt.Gen.Surp Pongsuvan and Pol.Lt.Gen Thanu Homhual, former policemen; Col. Bulsak Pothicharoen, a former soldier; Mr.Surasan Pasuk, a former university lecturer, etc. 2) Professional Politician or Local Politician group; for example, Mr.Pratherng Vijjanprecha, a politician from Pisanulok province; Mr.Payup Panket, a former provincial council member; Mr.Supavat Thiantavorn, a former Chief Executive of the Provincial Administration Organization (PAO); and 3) Local businessmen group; for example, Mr.Piansak Nissaisuk that is the market owner and has the real estate business in the urban area of Singburi in the name of Thongprasert family; Mr.Chaiwoot and Mr.Chotwoot Thanakamanusorn having the goldsmith business, entertainment, and selling automobile; Mr.Supavat Thiantavorn having the automobile business, hotel, and PTT gas station, etc. The network and political relationship of the politicians in Singburi are very close because Singburi is a small election field that the politicians in any level are well familiar causing to generate the supporting network to help each other in the election. This political network is one of the important factors to win the election to be the parliament members in Singburi. Especially, the chief of Subdistrict Administration Organization (SAO), the mayor, or members of PAO generally have the surname or be the relative of the local politicians in Singburi. These political resources will help the candidates who are their kindred or close relation to their politic; for instance, the local political network of Mr.Swek Wingworn, a member of PAO and Mr.Narong Wingworn, the mayor give the support to Mr.Chaiwoot and Mr.Chotwoot Thanakamanusorn who are their kindred; or the political network of

วารสารรัฐศาสตร์และนิติศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยกาฬสินธุ์

ปีที่ 4 ฉบับที่ 2 (กรกฎาคม – ธันวาคม 2558)

Mrs. Boonthern Hiamjang, a member of PAP and Mr. Prasert Hiamjang, president of Cheenam SAO, Intraburi district give the political support to Mr. Surasan Pasuk who is a younger brother of Mrs. Boonthern Hiamjang and a brother in law of Mr. Prasert Hiamjang, etc. From this political relationship happened in Singburi, the researcher can summarize the factors of the political success in Singburi that they come from the political network from the support of the relative group, local politician, business or business cooperation group in the area, and the local leaders in the subdistrict and village that support and give aid together continuously since the social context is a small society that people will know and help each other through many activities usually in the area. This presents the picture of the local politics of Singburi obviously. The Singburi local politics has a unique characteristic that is there is no political family can establish their own political territory or monopolize the electoral base. This makes each election be the competition among the political base through several strategies by the role of the candidates that mostly go to the election area by themselves and the political network close to the candidates. So, the role and political network from the political party is not clear to be the success factor to the Singburi politicians. However, the trend of political party and the trend of political network in the national level through several media and political movement activities in the central part have the impacts on electoral base of the people who like the political party and may vote the candidate from that political party sometimes.

## Discussion

The research results to indicate how the Singburi politicians are elected to be a parliament members and senate members from which factors and strategies that the researchers discuss the results occurred

with the concept of political base building, social network, and fostering system to be a framework are shown as follow: The political resources that is the source of potical power in the Singburi local politic are the factors of the candidates who has the skill and unique abilities better than other candidates or general people use to be a support base to win that election. These factors are from the different sources; for example, someone are from the bureaucrat base, some are from the local politician base, or some are from the local business family. These lead to the difference of the political use; for instance, the bureaucratic group will be elected when the people look at them as “the boss” whom they can rely on such as Mr.Piansak Nissaisuk from the teacher who like the heap others and is respected and well known for all province. The local politician group will be elected when the local politic trend is in people interest because people will select the one who work for them to take care their benefit such as Mr.Payup Panket, the former Bangrajan PAO member who announce to raise the development of Singburi equal to the neighboring province such as Supanburi etc. The group of local businessmen has become more important in the local politics because they use the political base to support their local business network. Each candidate utilize the political resource through the family wealth, family reputation, and the ability to build and expand their network to support each other for their political and economic benefit of each group. This also support the political resource in the province to be stronger. From these political resource mentioned above, it is an important factor making the local politicians in Singburi to be successful in politic. This becomes the significant political culture making the representatives to be the center of the fostering system in the area that is the outstanding characteristic of the social network which depend on each other among the kindred, local politicians, businessmen, and parliament member. If each local

politician can maintain the relationship among the political bases to gather the election votes from the general people who are familiar with these base, that local politician will be successful in the politics of Singburi. The consistency between the study results and the literature reviews that the researcher attempt to compare the studies of the local politicians in the central region . This makes us to understand how the area issues and social context that is similar can make the political characteristic different as dicussed as follows:

1) The Singburi local politic: the results found that Sinburi has no political family that can establish its own political base or monopolize the election base in the area. This makes each election is the competition of the areas, election base, and resource gathering, but this is different from the local politics in Supanburi province studied by Natapong Boonlua (2013) found that the success of the carreer politicians come from the political families that monopolize the political power in Supanburi completely from 4 main families which are Silapaarcha, Pothisuthon, Thiangdham, and Prasertsuvan, all are in Chatthai political party or the study of the local politic in Pathumthani by Pornchai Theppanya (2003) found that Hansawat family has influence and the political role in both national and local levels or the study of Saruda Sompong (2007) found that Chaisang family and Tancharoen family can have the political heir in Chacherngsao provice. Since the citizen of Singburi give an important to the candidates through their attributes that change according to the context during the election more than considering the political family sending the candidate as shown in the study of Samanant Watanapongpasuk (2013). He found that it relates to the person and issue in the context area. This is consistent with the study of local politic in Ratchaburi by Parkpoom Ritkamet and Anothai Boonyaboon (2012) that found that the local politic in Ratchburi will stick on the person more than political

parties. Most political bases come from the local political networks that help each other and it is the character found in the local political society in Singburi as well.

2) The local politicians in Singburi: the results found that they have the social and economic capital more than normal people. We can see that most careers of the local politicians are from 3 groups: 1) Bureaucratic group 2) Local or career politicians, and 3) Local businessmen group that is consistent with the study of local politicians in Phranakornsriyuthaya by Vitchukorn Nakthorn (2012) found that the important factors to win the election are the attributes and personality of candidates that mostly be the persons who have the education and career accepted from the people such as former government officers, lawyers, or merchants. These groups of people have some important networks which are the local leader of community leader that mostly be the natural leader who are well respected from the citizen by their personality, local politician relation, network, or election campaigners.

3) The political network from the kindred relation: the local politicians and business networks have the impacts on the political success in the Singburi local politics. This is consistent with the study of local politicians in Petchaburi by Chatchanuch Pichittanarat (2011) found that the kindred, local political network, and the relationship of friends and business partners affect to the political position in Petchaburi province and the study of Somdej Nilpant (2013) in Nakhonpathom and found that the local politicians mostly be the businessmen and grow up from the local politic and have the strong network from the kindred, etc.

4) The strategies and patterns of political campaign in Singburi importantly use such as bringing the candidate information to the people in the area mostly by several methods such as speech, using the motorcycle caravan by the candidate patrolling to several places,

วารสารรัฐศาสตร์และนิติศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยกาฬสินธุ์

ปีที่ 4 ฉบับที่ 2 (กรกฎาคม – ธันวาคม 2558)

using the cars with the amplifier spreading to publicize the candidate, poster, using money, and employing the election campaigners. These election campaign patterns are important to the win or lose in the election less than having the network for the community or subdistrict core people who support and help the candidate during the election because people know candidate's attribute and information since the society is small making the election campaign in Singburi is similar to in Chachengsao that the candidate will patrol to meet the citizen and set the election campaigners from the influence people in the area such as the local leader, chief of subdistrict, chief of village to be the main strategy to win the election (Sompong ,2007) or similar to the Phranakornsriyuthaya that use the strategy to manage and establish the election campaigners to support the election (Nakthon ,2012).

## Recommendation

Recommendation from the Study Result

1) The Singburi local politicians should use the benefits from the social characteristic and the citizen should present the role of mediator to cooperate with the public activities making the citizen to create the better harmony.

2) The local politicians must be the one who gather the power of various network in order to help and solve the social problem and people trouble in the name of the civil society in the provincial level. This will enhance and develop the politics of civil society and interest groups to have the role and show the political and social role according to their full potential.

3) The political party should present their role as the medium between the national politic and local politic through the party's candidate in the province clearly, communicate and access to the

people more than normal to make the political party system to be secure and be the machine to drive the society and politic with the political ideal and policy continuously hereafter.

#### Recommendation for Further Uses

1) The local political characteristics of Singburi provices shows that no political family can dominate the political base and monopolize the political power in the local politic. So, it should studythe factors and conditions why the local politicians in Singburi cannot establish the political family or having the political heir in the local politics.

2) It should study the pattern, method, and the role of poltics of the kinderd, local politicians, and business group in the areas that support and help in politics for the candidate in the areas. 3) It should find the suitable political pattern for the small political society that most people are well acquaintant and familiar to get the local political pattern that can solve the problems and serve the people need in politics consistent with the local and community way and maintain the social status that people can trust each other in the everyday life.

## References

- Boonluar, N. 2013. **The Local Politicians in Supanburi**. Nonthaburi : King Prajadhipok's Institute.
- Chairaksa, C. 2006. **The Local Politicians in Pitsanulok**. Nonthaburi: King Prajadhipok's Institute.
- Chantavanich, S. 1999. **The Qualitative Research**. 8 th ed. Bangkok. Chulalongkorn University.
- Nakthon, V. 2012. **The Local Politicians in Phranokornsriayuthaya**. Nonthaburi: King Prajadhipok's Institute.

วารสารรัฐศาสตร์และนิติศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยกาฬสินธุ์

ปีที่ 4 ฉบับที่ 2 (กรกฎาคม – ธันวาคม 2558)

- Nilpant, S. 2013. **The Local Politicians in Nakornpathom**. Nonthaburi: King Prajadhipok's Institute.
- Pichittanarat, C. 2011. **The Local Politicians in Petchburi**. Nonthaburi: King Prajadhipok's Institute.
- Ritkamet, P. 2008. **The Local Politicians in Tak**. Nonthaburi: King Prajadhipok's Institute.
- Ritkamet, P. and Boonyaboon, A. 2012. **The Local Politicians in Ratchaburi**. Nonthaburi: King Prajadhipok's Institute.
- Sompong, S. 2007. **The Local Politicians in Chachernsao**. Nonthaburi: King Prajadhipok's Institute.
- Sripochsomboon, S. 1991. **The Benefit Exchange of the Political Campaigner: A case study of Phranakornsriayuthaya**. Master Thesis of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University.
- Theppanya, P. 2006. **The Local Politicians in Pathumthani**. Nonthaburi: King Prajadhipok's Institute.
- Waisamruat, K. 2012. **The Local Politicians in Samutprakarn**. Nonthaburi: King Prajadhipok's Institute.
- Watanapongpasuk, S. 2013. **The Importance of the Election Campaigner in the Singburi Election**. Master Thesis of Arts, Political Science, Kasetsart University.