

Recognition of the Leader of The Thai Government in the Eyes of the People of The Lao People's Democratic Republic Between Lt. Col. Thaksin Shinawatra and General Prayut Chan-ocha

¹Parinya Chaikampa

²Samira Chittaladakorn

Faculty of Political Science, Ramkhamhaeng University

E-mail: parinya2001@hotmail.com

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Abstract

Recognition of the leader of the Thai government in the eyes of the people of the Lao People's Democratic Republic between Lt. Col. Thaksin Shinawatra and General Prayut Chan-ocha was objective of this research to study the history and relationship of the context. Recognition of Thai government leaders in the eyes of the people Lao People's Democratic Republic between Lt. Col. Thaksin Shinawatra and General Prayut Chan-ocha in terms of awareness, attitude and management efficiency (Economic, social, and political), which uses integrated research methods quantitative and qualitative questionnaires including interview forms are tools. That has been inspected by a specialist and meets the specified criteria analysis and presentation using percentage, mean, and presented in descriptive ways. The results showed that the people of Laos can be considered a country that has a relatively close relationship with Thailand than other countries. As being the elder brother's house the perception of Thai leaders in the Lao people's eyes on the attitude, when comparing, found that the reliability of Thaksin Shinawatra was at a high level with a high score of 4.03 percent, with scores higher than many dimensions have a score higher than 7 exceptions for military cooperation and good image the good history was scored by General Prayut Chan-ocha.

Keywords: Perception; Leadership; Relationship

Introduction

Thailand's relationship with Laos has evolved from the contemporary history of the two countries, many of which have been seen in the past, Thailand and Laos have successfully joined the fight against Myanmar. Phra That Sri Song Rak, which is currently located in Dan Sai District, Loei Province (Pariyaporn Sangkhanon, 2007) witnessed a friendly and rescue. The two countries have had good relationships, especially since the 1877–1782 period, but the relationship was large with the servants or poles of the kingdom. While Thailand will act (Active) and Laos will be passive throughout the existence of most intimate relations, the history of relations between the two countries. Thailand is often considered to be in a country. “Brother” has always been influential over Laos. At the same time, Laos is often at a disadvantage and relies on many Thais. Because of the geographical nature of the country's dealings through Thai territory and political characteristics within Laos, the Kingdom of Laos is not so unified (Sompen Kutranon, 1983), even if the political relationship between Thailand and Lao PDR is inverse, it cannot change the relationship of the two-sided Mekong. Thai people and Lao people continue to interact through the Cold War to the present day. The trade between Thailand and Lao PDR has been developing for a long period. An important factor is the geographical similarities. Culture, lifestyle, well-being, as well as traditions. Also, the two countries have consecutive borders, but Lao PDR does not have a maritime solution, so it requires Thailand as a route to contact the third country. As a result, Thailand and Lao PDR have been in a long time of economic relations. The first Thai government leader to focus on the study was Lt. Col. Thaksin Shinawatra, Thailand's most important political leader in the 1970s. 2001–2005 (2001–2005), the head of the Thai Rak Thai Party, a party that overwhelmingly triumphed in the 2001 general election and a key mechanism for the political regime.

Thaksin Shinawatra is a prime minister or political leader in the political era governing under the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand. In 1997, he was the head of the Thai Rak Thai Party, which was overwhelmingly victorious in elections on January 6, 2001. It is also a leader who plays a political role in creating change under the social-political context. The concept, ideology, and vision of the leader, for example. Gen. Prayut Chan-ocha is Thailand's 29th prime minister. The move to Prime Minister Prayuth Chan-ocha came after the coup. On May 22, 2014, the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, B.E. 2557 (2014), was the first of its rights to the Constitution. 2007 (2007) was abolished because the C.C. (National Peace Keeping Committee) drafted and enacted the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand (Temporary Edition) B.E. 2557 (2014) and there were five

organizations from the Constitution, or known for the 5 rivers (Krit Pradwara, 2014). Line 2 Cabinet (C). Line 3, The National Reform Council (NPC) The 4th Line of the Constitution drafted the Constitution and the 5th Division of the National Peace Keeping Commission (NC) to the country's administration and draft the constitution to the general election (Nationweekend, Editorial, 2014) later on August 21, 2014. Gen. Prayut Chan-ocha is Thailand's 29th prime minister. While serving as head of the National Peace Keeping Committee (Nationweekend, Editorial, 2014)

Gen. Prayut Chan-ocha is a leader who comes from a civil servant or military career, also known as "Big Tu" (Nationweekend, Editorial, 2014), with a familiar media image when interviewing. A strong, harsh tone of voice. One of the admirable is the strength, decisiveness, personality, worthy of military leadership. While the other is perceived as being too harsh. And many times, it is the negative side that appears to put violent emotions in the media response.

So the question is, in the administration of the country, in the age of the booming of the country with the era of internal conflicts can affect the image of the leader. The personality of the leader, decisiveness, negotiation on the world stage or at the regional level which is an image of the progress of Thailand in the eyes of the ASEAN community and on a global level as well, however, if Thailand looks at Thailand together, what happens in each era will be divided by personal prejudice as an answer. But if looking closely at neighboring countries and having a long-term relationship with the younger siblings, it can be found that or can reflect the role of Thai leaders in each area. The importance of image Leadership roles of each era is suitable to bring the results of the study to determine the direction or connect to develop successive policies in the area to achieve achievement. As a result, brothers and sisters can build relationships and stay together in border areas normally, resulting in greater benefits for Thai–Laos relations.

Research Objectives

- 1). To study the history and context of the relationship between Laos and Thailand
- 2). To study the perception of the leaders of the Thai government in the eyes of the people Lao People's Democratic Republic between Lt. Col. Thaksin Shinawatra and General Prayut Chan-ocha in terms of awareness, attitude and management efficiency (Economic, social and political)

Research scope

Content scope

Study from documents (Document Study) by researching from educational documents, textbooks, thesis, official books. Research reports on the development of Thai–Lao relations And the relationship after the 1975 government change to address the context that affects perceptions and understanding of the people of both nations today.

Area boundary

By studying the physical space of Laos It is divided into three parts: upper Laos, central Laos and lower Laos. Upper Laos – starting from Vientiane Capital, Vang Vieng, central Laos – starting from Paksane, Bolikhambang. Laos lower part – starting from Paksong, Champasak.

Population scope

The population used in this study consisted of two groups:

- 1) High-level executives, civil servants working in the Office of the President of the Country, Ministry
- 2) People of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, both residing in the Lao People's Democratic Republic and residing in Thailand.

Literature Review

Overall Accuracy in Political Perception

Although it seems to have been largely unnoticed, evidence indicates the political perceptions by the public as a whole are generally quite accurate. Individuals may err, distort, or in many instances simply not know the positions of particular candidates on certain issues. But overall, such errors and distortions tend to cancel each other at the group level. When the perceptions of a sample of people are considered collectively, the correspondence between political perception and political reality is very close (Granberg and Brent, 1980; Markus, 1982; Markus and Converse, 1979). Neither of the two theories described above has strong implications for the question of the overall accuracy of political perception. Displacement effects could take place regardless of overall accuracy. That is, overall accuracy is neither precluded nor assured by the occurrence of displacement effects. If political cues provide valid information, then their use ought to lead to overall accuracy. It is also possible, however, that political cues could be misleading.

About Leadership in Government

Bringing about organizational transformation as a government manager may seem like an impossible task at times, but some leaders have succeeded spectacularly. The articles and links on this page were carefully selected for their direct relevance to leadership and management in the public sector. Some are actual success stories, while others outline principles of leadership or leadership development that have worked exceptionally well in the government context.

The Leadership Dilemma in a Democratic Society

Over a two-year period, the Public Sector Consortium (at the time known as the High Performing Federal Agencies Community of Practice) developed a series of systems maps that illustrate the kinds of leadership dilemmas faced by public managers in a democratic society. For example, the need to show short-term results for a new administration tends to reward command-and-control leadership styles and complicates efforts to define a clear mission for an agency. The Consortium developed the maps to help leaders and the professionals who design leadership development programs to engage in dialogue about the systems and structures in their own organizations. The intention is to create opportunities for organizations to create the structures and systems that support quality public sector leadership.

Research Methodology

This research method is quantitative research which combination with qualitative research as follows:

Quantitative research collects data with questionnaires created by researchers. It is based on a gauge of variables that are in the conceptual framework, with reliability, analysis of questionnaires about the recognition of the role of Thai Leaders insight. The people of the Lao People's Democratic Republic of Laos in terms of attitude, a 5-level rating scale survey analyzed by mean, standard deviation, translation of the results of the vote, and overall. Use an average of values from 1.00 to 4.00 based on best criteria (Best, 1977), collect information from the people, Lao people, both residences in the Lao People's Democratic Republic and residence in Thailand. 400 people to test independent variables and variables as defined by purpose.

The population used in this study consisted of two groups: 1) High-level executives, civil servants working in the Office of the President, Ministry of the Lao People's Democratic Republic 2)

People of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, both residing in the Lao People's Democratic Republic and residing in Thailand. A total of 200 people

Qualitative research is used to study issues to lead to the perception of Thai and Laos relations in the past.

This analysis of data analysis analyzes document data and analyzes interview data by analyzing data using interpretation and translation this interviews from the relevant person. Specifically selected to answer research questions, presentation of the results of the study results obtained by data analysis, and summarize and discuss the results by describing. It was reviewed by five experts and found that the questions were easy to read and cover the research objectives.

The content scope was studied by the document study, researched by educational documents, textbooks, thesis, government books, research reports related to the development of Thai and Lao relations, and post-government relations. In 1975, to point out the context that affects the perception and understanding of the two nations today.

The scope of the area of study uses the physical space of Laos. It is divided into three parts: the upper Lao, central Laos, and upper Lao, upper Lao – starting from Vientiane. Vang Vieng Central Laos – Starting from Pak San Bolikhamzai Lower Laos – Starting from Champasak Paksong

The demographic extent of the population used in this study. There are two groups: 1) Senior executives, civil servants, who operate in the Office of the President of the Country. Ministry 2) People of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, both in the country of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Residence of Thailand.

Research Results

1) Background and context of the relationship between Laos and Thailand found that

The Lao People's Democratic Republic is considered to be a country with relatively close relations with Thailand than other countries. Since the people of both countries are descended from the same Tai tribe, their lives, languages, beliefs, traditions, and culture are very similar. Based on helping each other Thailand and Laos have a close relationship with friends and relatives. The words “Sister City” because in terms of language, only Thai and Laos are used to communicate without an interpreter.

After Laos changed its rule to a socialist regime in 1975 (1975), the relationship between Thailand and Laos would be suspiciously Thai. Due to many problems such as differences in political

ideology boundary delimitation which is approximately 1,810 kilometers in length on land and water. And the problem of the resistance movement in the Thai border, when suppressed by the Laos authorities, causing Laos to be paranoid in the attitude of Thailand Relations between the two countries improved when both parties ended the military confrontation in the case of border conflicts in the case of Ban Rom Klaop Pla 1987 (1987). To the beginning of 1988 (1988) and the announcement of the policy “change Indochina from the battlefield to trade field” by Prime Minister Gen. Chatichai Choonhavan, both leaders trying to improve Relations for mutual benefits.

The two countries have exchanged visits between leaders at all levels. His Majesty the King she was born in 1994 after becoming president with Mr. Rathak Pumsawan. The president of Laos at the opening ceremony of the Thai– Lao Friendship Bridge in Nong Khai province, the first visit to the King in 27 years to promote good relations between the two sides. Together, we established various mechanisms to discuss. Guidelines for cooperation and solutions such as the Joint Committee on Cooperation in Thailand – Laos to discuss and resolve all aspects of obstacles, including politics, economy, trade, academic, and cultural, The Joint Committee maintains general border peace to consider and establish the area along the border. It is currently possible to explore and establish land boundaries periodically. The border is about 450.9 kilometers from 702 kilometers.

Thai–Laos Trade Joint Committee the meeting was discussed and resolved by trade barriers between the two countries. The Meeting of the Governor and The Lao Border District to resolve the issue at the local level to prevent problems is a national problem. Thai– Lao Association and Lao– Thai Friendship Association are also established to promote public relations with the people in various areas. In terms of trade, Thailand is the country where Laos imports and exports goods as the most goods by Thailand as an advantage at the balance of goods. Major departures in Thailand include vehicles. Fuel Electrical Appliances, Materials, Materials, Consumer Goods Important entry from Laos includes wood, aquatic water and livestock, mineral goods, agricultural products. Thailand is the most invested country in Laos. Many investment fields include electricity, transportation, and telecommunications. Thai hotel and tourism business has cooperated academically with Laos in a scholarship. View jobs in agriculture, public health Education, Justice, and Social Aspects to help Laos to have a level of development in neighboring countries.

2) Recognizing the leaders of the Thai government in the eyes of the people Lao People's Democratic Republic between Lt. Col. Thaksin Shinawatra and Gen. Prayut Chan–ocha in terms of awareness, attitude and management efficiency (Economic, social and political) found that The

perception of the role of Thai leaders in the eyes of the Lao People's Democratic Republic regarding the attitude between Lt. Col. Thaksin Shinawatra and Gen. Prayut Chan-ocha is as follows: The perception of the role of Thai leaders in the eyes of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in terms of attitude Overall, it is at a high level ($\bar{X} = 3.85$) when considering perception, attitude Found in almost all parts. The new generation has the highest average ($\bar{X} = 4.38$), followed by good leadership. Being credible ($\bar{X} = 4.30$) Friendly ($\bar{X} = 4.18$) Doing for the nation and people ($\bar{X} = 4.12$) Having vision, ability ($\bar{X} = 4.11$) Reliable ($\bar{X} = 4.03$) Being active in work ($\bar{X} = 4.01$) having a good image, good history ($\bar{X} = 3.87$) and being a good, honest, and fair person ($\bar{X} = 3.81$). With the lowest average ($\bar{X} = 1.72$)

Gen. Prayut Chan-ocha found that the perception of the role of Thai leaders in the eyes of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in terms of attitude overall is at a good level ($\bar{X} = 3.47$). When considering the good image and good history, it is found that it is in a very good part. Had the highest average ($\bar{X} = 3.94$), followed by for the nation and the people ($\bar{X} = 3.86$) with good leadership Being trustworthy ($\bar{X} = 3.84$) Being reliable ($\bar{X} = 3.78$) Having vision, ability ($\bar{X} = 3.76$) Being good, honest, fair ($\bar{X} = 3.70$) Being friendly ($\bar{X} = 4.18$) Being active in work ($\bar{X} = 3.56$) and the aspect is the new generation ($\bar{X} = 3.08$) while the aspect is sluggish in work With the lowest average ($\bar{X} = 1.63$)

Economic

Police Lieutenant Colonel Lt. Col. Thaksin Shinawatra found that the perception of the role of Thai leaders in the eyes of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in terms of work efficiency in the economy. Overall, it is at a high level ($\bar{X} = 4.60$) when considering economic performance. Found in the section Good coordination of interests The highest average ($\bar{X} = 4.54$), followed by people with well-being ($\bar{X} = 4.33$) cooperate with ASEAN to develop the Mekong River ($\bar{X} = 4.31$), support tourism exchanges ($\bar{X} = 4.12$), support border trade ($\bar{X} = 4.11$) Economic growth ($\bar{X} = 4.10$) Cooperation in transportation ($\bar{X} = 4.08$) Cooperation in small and medium-sized enterprises SME ($\bar{X} = 4.06$) and expensive goods solutions ($\bar{X} = 4.06$) As for cooperation in agriculture and forestry Food has the lowest average value ($\bar{X} = 4.04$)

Gen. Prayut Chan-ocha found that the perception of the role of Thai leaders in the eyes of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in terms of work efficiency in the economy Overall, it is at a high level ($\bar{X} = 3.74$) when considering economic performance. Found in the section Provide transportation cooperation The highest average ($\bar{X} = 3.73$), followed by tourism exchange ($\bar{X} =$

3.68), cooperation in agriculture, forestry and food ($\bar{X} = 3.67$), cooperation with small and medium-sized SMEs ($\bar{X} = 3.59$), support border trade ($\bar{X} = 3.56$) Cooperation with ASEAN to develop the Mekong River ($\bar{X} = 3.47$) Solving expensive goods ($\bar{X} = 3.47$) People are well-being ($\bar{X} = 3.01$) and economic growth ($\bar{X} = 2.98$). As for the coordination of benefits good with the lowest average ($\bar{X} = 4.54$)

Social

Lt. Col. Thaksin Shinawatra found that the perception of the role of Thai leaders in the eyes of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in terms of work efficiency in society overall, it is at the high level ($\bar{X} = 3.79$). When considering in society, it is found that the solution to the drug problems had the highest average ($\bar{X} = 3.95$), followed by reducing inequality ($\bar{X} = 3.93$) cultural cooperation ($\bar{X} = 3.92$) solving the problems of state welfare ($\bar{X} = 3.88$) solving the problems of education ($\bar{X} = 3.78$) solving the problems Unemployment ($\bar{X} = 3.77$) and social order ($\bar{X} = 3.74$). As for social problems, there is not a minimum average ($\bar{X} = 3.42$)

Gen. Prayut Chan-ocha found that the perception of the role of Thai leaders in the eyes of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in terms of work efficiency in society overall is at a medium level ($\bar{X} = 3.32$). When considering in society, it is found that cultural cooperation had the highest mean ($\bar{X} = 3.43$), followed by the social organization ($\bar{X} = 3.42$) had the highest average ($\bar{X} = 3.42$) solving problems of state welfare ($\bar{X} = 3.40$), solving problems of education ($\bar{X} = 3.36$), solving problems of unemployment ($\bar{X} = 3.27$) and various social problems ($\bar{X} = 3.15$). Reduce inequality with the lowest average ($\bar{X} = 3.14$)

Political

Lt. Col. Thaksin Shinawatra found that the perception of the role of Thai leaders in the eyes of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in terms of their work efficiency in politics Overall, it is at a high level ($\bar{X} = 3.96$). When considering in society, it is found that foreign countries are accepting The highest average ($\bar{X} = 4.64$), followed by relations with neighboring countries ($\bar{X} = 4.63$), creating international relations ($\bar{X} = 4.51$) supporting the employment of foreign workers ($\bar{X} = 4.40$) corruption suppression ($\bar{X} = 3.68$). Peaceful ($\bar{X} = 3.60$) Legal Cooperation ($\bar{X} = 3.57$) and Transnational Crime ($\bar{X} = 3.34$), Military Cooperation With the lowest average ($\bar{X} = 3.33$)

Gen. Prayut Chan-ocha found that the perception of the role of Thai leaders in the eyes of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in terms of their work efficiency in politics overall is at a medium level ($\bar{X} = 3.57$). When considering in politics, it is found that military cooperation had the

highest average ($\bar{X} = 4.24$), followed by legal cooperation ($\bar{X} = 3.65$), cooperation in transnational crime ($\bar{X} = 3.64$), corruption suppression ($\bar{X} = 3.59$), support the employment of foreign labor ($\bar{X} = 3.58$), peaceful country ($\bar{X} = 3.48$) Establishing international relations ($\bar{X} = 3.42$) relations with neighboring countries ($\bar{X} = 3.37$) while abroad are accepted with the lowest average ($\bar{X} = 3.21$)

Discussion

1) Background and context of relations between the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Thailand it is found that the Lao people can be considered a country that has a relatively close relationship with Thailand than other countries. With being a Sister City in line with Nilubol Pairoh (2020) said For Thai–Laos relations Would say that there is no friendship at all, which is why it has to be created to communicate new friendliness, probably not because, in the past, the relations between the two countries were in the form of “love–hate relationship” or “no true friendship and permanent enemies”, which is considered a form of relationship among many Countries in Southeast Asia As there are academics in the political science such as Surapong Chainam, Surachai Sirikrai historical scholars such as Charnvit Kasetsiri and communication scholars such as Kamluang Liyaphong, have expressed their views on this issue accordingly. Which from this type of relationship also reflects that both friendship and conflict have always been with the history of Thai– Laos relations. The Lao People's Democratic Republic is considered to be a country with relatively close relations with Thailand than other countries. Since the people of both countries are descended from the same Tai tribe, their lives, languages, beliefs, traditions, and culture are very similar. Based on helping each other Thailand and Laos have a close relationship with friends and relatives. The words “Sister City” because in terms of language, only Thai and Laos are used to communicate without an interpreter. Surachai Sirikrai (2005) has written an article on “Lao Foreign Policy” in the book Southeast Asia: Foreign Policy after the Economic Crisis (1997 – 2006) concluded that Lao foreign policy after the cold war Has been changed to reflect the changes of foreign situations from time to time. The leaders of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party still adhere to the socialist system. And the stability of the party unchanged before the crisis.

Financial Economy in 1997, The Lao Government has a policy to open the country to welcome foreign investment and to use market mechanisms for economic development, along with adjusting foreign relations with Thailand, China, ASEAN members and western countries.

After Laos changed its rule to a socialist regime in 1975 (1975), the relationship between Thailand and Laos would be suspiciously Thai. Due to many problems, relations between the two countries have improved when both sides end the military confrontation in the event of border conflicts. The two countries exchanged visits between leaders at all levels. Both countries have jointly established various mechanisms to discuss guidelines for cooperation and solutions to various problems with the establishment of the Thai–Laos Joint Trade Commission. There are discussions and solutions to trade obstacles in both countries. This is to help Laos to have a similar level of national development. By Weerawit Piyanonthasin (2017) the development of border areas in provinces in Thailand that are adjacent to neighboring countries. To develop more ways to distribute products and services which is the main policy of the government by the strategy of the 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan in terms of national development in international cooperation for development Economic capacity building at all levels. And the important thing of border area development is to improve the quality of life of people in the area to have a better quality of life.

2) Recognizing the leadership of the Thai government in the eyes of two people, it is found that the perceived role of the Thai leader in the eyes of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in the aspect of the attitude between Lt. Col. Thaksin Shinawatra and Gen. Prayut Chan–ocha mridang the following found that the perception of the role of Thai leaders in the eyes of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in terms of attitude Overall, at a high level in the economy, Maj. Lt. Col. Thaksin Shinawatra and Gen. Prayut Chan–ocha found that the perception of the role of Thai leaders in the eyes of the people of Laos in terms of work efficiency in the economy. Overall, it was at a high level of Gen. Prayut Chan–ocha in society. Both of them were different, the perception of the role of Thai leaders in the eyes of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in terms of the social work efficiency of Lt. Col. Thaksin Shinawatra is at a high level, while Gen. Prayut Chan–ocha is at a moderate level. In terms of politics, both Thaksin Shinawatra are different. The perception of the role of Thai leaders in the eyes of the people of Laos in the performance in terms of politics. Overall, it was at a high level. Gen. Prayut Chan–ocha was at a moderate level. Except for politics Found to cooperate in the military has a high level and a high average.

Research Suggestions

1. Corruption problems still exist in Thai society for a long time from authority state influence Due to the political power structure given to politicians to hold power by an examination process

from the public sector Inaccessible. Therefore it is very important to solve problems those who have important roles are politicians. Must be a role model for the people to build faith group two is civil servants. Those who act by the policies of the state. Currently, civil servants not only work to achieve success by the policies of the state only. But some servants are slaves serving politicians.

2. Narcotics suppression Need to seriously sweep each other, must root out It is imperative that the image of leaders who dare to declare their intention to overcome drugs in border areas.

3. Raising awareness of morality and ethics to youth who are the future of the nation

4. Thai society in the future must adhere to the principles of equilibrium, self-reliance by creating good people, smart people, discipline, respect for the law, responsibility, morality, ethics, a society of learning and wisdom by developing people to think like pretending to be rational and creative it is a society of reconciliation.

New Knowledge

Laos is regarded as a country with relatively close relations with Thailand than other countries. As the people of both countries are descended from the same Tai tribe, their lifestyles, languages, beliefs, religions, traditions and cultures are very similar. Based on mutual assistance Thailand and Laos had a relationship with relatives until they got the word “Sister City”. For Thai-Laos relations Would say that there is no friendship at all, which is why it has to be created to communicate new friendliness, probably not because, in the past, the relations between the two countries were in the form of “love-hate relationship” or “no true friendship and permanent enemies”, which is considered a form of relationship among many Countries in Southeast Asia as there are academics in the political science. The relevant departments should take the results of the study into a set or international policy.

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