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The aim of this research is to study the influences of perceptions of political event on voting behavior. The general election in Chantaburi on 13th September, 1992, which took place after the political unrest in May, 1992, is here selected as its case study. The research has been conducted by means of a survey and is based on theories on political information and participation as well as on voting behavior. The data were collected in January, 1993 by using a multi-stage random sampling of 415 voters.

The study reveals that among most of the voters, the perception level of political events is relatively high. Their different aspects in such socio-economic status as sex, age, education level and political experience are implicitly related to different levels of perceptions. Most of them knew information about the event from mass media, mostly from television which they watched almost everyday. Their voting behavior pattern is similar. Knowing political information before the election has moderate and relatively high influences on the individual's decision on voting. Their participation in the election resulted from their civic duties rather than from their desire to change the representatives or the government. However, party policies and candidates' characteristics are considered to be more important criteria than the perception on political information. Furthermore, it is found that the voting behavior is changed : they replaced their former elected candidates and parties by the others as we can see from the triumph of the Democrat Party.