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Validity of Citizen Participation in Thailand Environmental Policy

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Abstract:

This article studied on the validity of citizen participation in Thailand's environmental policy for describing the citizen participation circumstance concerning the environmental management. The Environmental Quality Management Plan B.E. 2555-2559 (2012-2016), case study, was analyzed and examined both quantitative and qualitative aspect by the descriptive statistics analysis, the levels of citizen participation and the techniques of citizen participation respectively. The results indicated that the citizen participation sphere distributed throughout this policy both in Rationale of Policy, Policy Concept, Policy Principle, Policy Vision, Policy Objective and Policy Strategy. Due to the qualitative analysis, this policy was based on the Tokenism level and the Publicity technique of citizen participation which can be indicated that the policy was designed to persuade and facilitate public support, relating to citizens as passive consumers which only involved to certain extent those are 1) informing, 2) consultation, and 3) placation.

Keywords: Thailand environmental policy, citizen participation, environmental management, policy strategy

1. Introduction

The relationship between citizen participation and environmental policy was illustrated in term of the equilibrium of public management under the paradigm that humans can survive their quality of life with balancing between environmental and social capital. However, due to the social capital, the public management regarding the environmental service circumstance in actual world was fallen down to the awkward situation because the majority of natural resources and environment was being depleted both quality and quantity aspect, meanwhile the human needs were dramatically increasing. Generally, Attributions of the environment can be thought of as environmental capital capable of providing services which people can use (Roberts, 2004). People use the environment to support their demand in several aspects which are knew as an environmental service: a service that environment provides for the individuals who comprise the human race, which the valuables are depended on their characteristics that can fulfill the resources needed to the human such as; procure shelter, safety, aesthetic pleasure, spiritual sustenance and so on.

Although Thailand was enthusiastic about the citizen participation in natural resources and environmental management through the several provisions of Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2550: A.D. 2007 (The 2007 Constitution) (The 2007 Constitution, 2007) but the right to participate of citizen in the decisions that affect their environment still need the meaningful participation which is guaranteed through "access right": the rights of public access to information, to public participation in government decision-making, and of access to justice (Lalanarth, 2008). There are many problems and challenges both the globalization, the liberal capital, and the opposed group those pressured and led to the conflicts among stakeholders in the society (Srethasirote, 2008).

This article focused on this access right by examined the validity of Citizen Participation in Thailand's Environmental Policy which the Environmental Quality Management Plan B.E. 2555-2559: A.D. 2012-2016 (EQM Plan 2012-2016), was considered as a case study for analyzing the current situation of citizen participation in the natural resources and environmental management of Thailand (ONEP, 2013).

2. Methodology

This article intended to validate the citizen participation circumstance that influenced under the policy content by applied the principles of citizen participation for analyzing in the whole contents of policy. The content analysis was conducted in the case study, the EQM Plan 2012-2016, to describe the relationships which can be interpreted the meaning of citizen participation and summarized the validity of citizen participation both quantitative and qualitative aspect. The analytical results were explained according to the policy content which can be divided into six components; Rationale of Policy, Policy Concept, Policy Principle, Policy Vision, Policy Objective, and Policy Strategy. Moreover, the concerns of citizen participation within the content of policy strategies was analyzed to indicate the substantial and priority of citizen participation through the descriptive statistics analysis and toward analyzed the levels of citizen participation and the techniques of citizen participation by applied the concepts of Perceptions of Stakeholders and Planners (Cogan et.al., 1986) to consider

the concern of citizen participation in policy content through the concepts of Levels of Citizen Participation and Techniques of Citizen Participation.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Overview of Citizen Participation in Policy Content

3.1.1. Rationale of Policy

This policy was developed by the office of Natural Resources and Environment (ONEP), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE), the national focal point for natural resources and environmental management in Thailand. This is the intermediated plans that legitimated under The Enhancement and Conservation of National Environmental Quality Policy and Plan B.E. 2540 – 2559: A.D. 1997-2017, which is developed according to the authorization of the Enhancement and Conservation of National Environmental Quality Act B.E.2535: A.D. 1992 (NEQ Act 1992) - Para.13 and Para. 35 (NEQ Act, 1992).

This part of policy explained about the citizen participation through the organization of public hearing during the policymaking process. ONEP arranged the nine events of public hearing through the workshop of experts - *three times*, the workshop of the key organization (the organization who responsible the key performance index of policy - *One time*, the regional public hearing - *four times (covered the country scale)*, and the national public hearing - *one time*. There are several key stakeholders that participated in this public hearing process such as experts, government official, implementing agencies, NGOs, citizen, community and so on.

3.1.2. Policy Concept

There are five concepts those used to making this policy consisting of:

(1) *Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy*: This is a philosophy conceived and developed by 'His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej' of Thailand. The implementing goal of philosophy is to create a balanced and stable development, at all levels, from the individual, family and community to society at large by developing the ability to cope appropriately with the critical challenges arising from extensive and rapid changes (i.e. globalization) in the material, social, environmental, and cultural conditions of the world. This philosophy has three components, with two accompanying conditions as following.

- i. Moderation within reason: in the sense of not too much or not too little, is an Eastern concept.
- ii. Reasonableness: requires that the choices we make be justifiable by using academic approaches, legal principles, moral values or social norms.
- iii. Self-immunity: emphasizes the need for built-in resilience against the risks which arise from internal and external changes by having good risk management.
- iv. Knowledge: This is a necessary condition to work, as comprehensive knowledge and academic approaches play important roles at every stage of planning and implementation.
- v. Ethics and Virtues: They are vital and will foster human development in a way that is successful and sustainable. These values ought to be embraced by all, particularly by civil servants, intellectuals and business people.

As the scope of policy, in the sense of environmental management, this philosophy was applied to set balanced between the conservation and the utilization of natural resources and environment. This balance was based on Moderation within reason, Reasonableness, Knowledge, and the Ethics and Virtues concerns, those contributed to the creation on immunity of natural resources and environment quality.

(2) *Sustainable Development Concept*: The sustainable development goal is needed in this policy to reach the win-win situation on the development of economic, social, and environment.

(3) *The Decentralization of Authority Concept*: This policy applied this concept according to the 2007 Constitution, for strengthening the right of citizen and their community to have authority in the natural resources and environmental management.

(4) *The Creative and Green Economy Concept*: This concept was initiated by the United Nations (UN) to tackle current challenges by integrating economic, technological, social, cultural and environmental dimensions in a more balanced manner.

(5) *The Efficiency and Fairness in the utilization of Natural Resources*: This policy intended to decrease the gap of the utilization of natural resources by emphasized the equity among several groups of citizen in society, to access on natural resources.

For the interpretation of citizen participation in this component, the results found that the concept of citizen participation was distributed throughout the scope of policy concept. For example; *Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy and Sustainable Development Concept* which emphasized the balance between the conservation and the utilization of natural resources and environment, *The Decentralization of Authority Concept* which focused on the strengthening the right of citizen and their community to have authority in the natural resources and environmental management, together with, *The Creative and Green Economy Concept and The Efficiency and Fairness in the utilization of Natural Resources* which intended to enhance the social equity on the utilization of natural resources and environment.

3.1.3. Policy Principle

The principles of natural resources and environmental management in this policy can be divided into six principles as follow.

(1) *Sustainable Development*: The equilibrium of the development of economic, social, and environment was emphasized on this policy. The consistency among the economy development and the carrying capacity of natural resources and environment was focused, and based on the common future of society.

(2) *Ecosystem Approach*: This policy concerned on the systematic relationship between the survival of ecosystem and the demand on natural resources and environmental utilization if human in term of holistic.

(3) *Precaution Principle*: This is offensive principle to protect the natural resources and environmental quality by avoiding the negative impacts that may harm them before those impacts were occurred.

(4) *Polluters Pay Principle (PPP) and Beneficiaries Pay Principle (BPP)*: This policy instrument became to the principle for creating the fairness in natural resources and environmental management. The economic incentive is used to compensate the person who lost their benefits from other person who gets the benefits in natural resources and environmental services which based on their property right on public good and common pool resources. The conflict resolution between the Beneficiaries/Polluters and the Lost/Affected Person, is emphasized and implemented in this principle.

(5) *Public-Private Partnership*: The principle intends to create the collaboration between public and private sector to responsible on natural resources and environmental management. The investment of private sector and enhancement their roles in environmental management was contributed in this policy in term of the participation.

(6) *Good Governance*: This principle related to the sustainable management on natural resources and environment. The four aspects of governance which concentrated in this principle those are; 1) Area-Function-Participation (AFP), 2) Rule of Law in natural resources and environmental management, 3) Transparency in environmental decision making by provide the information to public, and 4) Public Accountability

For the interpretation of citizen participation in this component, results found that the concept of citizen participation was illustrated under the four principles (from six principles) of this policy those consisting of 1) *Sustainable Development*, 2) *Polluters Pay Principle (PPP) and Beneficiaries Pay Principle (BPP)*, 3) *Public-Private Partnership* and 4) *Good Governance*. The major actor of this component was the *Private Sector* which considered as a core player to contribute both in the conservation and, in the utilization of natural resources and environment.

3.1.4. Policy Vision

→ “Thailand has the environmental-friendly development through the fair, balanced, efficient and public participatory management on natural resources and environment for strengthen the good quality of citizen life”

For the interpretation of citizen participation in this component, results found that the statement of policy vision was emphasized on public participatory management on natural resources and environment for strengthen the good quality of citizen life. This directly interpreted as the ensuring that the citizen participation concerned was taking into account in this policy.

3.1.5. Policy Objective

(1) Manage natural resources and environment through the fair, balanced, efficient, and public participatory management for strengthen the good quality of citizen life and the environmental-friendly development

(2) Enhance capacity of the development parties and public to participate and responsible the conservation and preservation on natural resources and environment of country

(3) For use as a guideline on natural resources and environmental management of the relevant agencies

For the interpretation of citizen participation in this component, results found that the two-third of the policy objectives illustrated the public participation sphere in their content. This was the target of this policy which was designed to in lied with the previous components for ensuring the existing of citizen participation aspect within this policy.

3.1.6. Policy Strategy

This policy has six strategies and six goals to describe the expected result in each strategy, both of them were implemented through the twenty work plans. Moreover, with respected to the successive of the policy, this policy contained 222 guidelines to support the responsible agencies on the policy implementation aspect. The content of policy strategies was described in brief and illustrated in Box 1.

For the interpretation of citizen participation in this component, results found that some of policy guidelines illustrated the public participation sphere in their content which were describe in the quantitative and qualitative aspects in the next sections.

3.2. Quantitative Analysis on Validity of Citizen Participation

This section analyzed the concern of citizen participation within the content of policy strategies in term of the amount Citizen Participation Practice guideline (CPP guideline), which represented the opportunity of citizen can be involved with the natural resources and environmental management through the authorization of policy.

There were 64 CPP guidelines from 222 guidelines (Total amount of guidelines) from six strategies and their amount in each strategy was 16, 11, 11, 10, 6, and 10 respectively, as illustrated in Table 1.

Box 1: Content of Policy Strategies	
STRATEGY 1: <i>Transformation to Environmental - friendly Consumption and Production</i>	<p>6 Work plans - 55 Guidelines</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1) Promotion on the sustainable consumption 1.2) Enhancement on the environmental-friendly production in agriculture sector 1.3) Enhancement on the environmental-friendly production in industry sector 1.4) Management on the sustainable tourism 1.5) Development on the standard of environmental-friendly infrastructure 1.6) Management on the sustainability of renewable energy <p><i>Goal: Increased amount of the environmental-friendly consumption and production</i></p>
STRATEGY 2: <i>Conservation and Rehabilitation for the Sustainability of Natural Resources</i>	<p>2 Work plans – 31 Guidelines</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1) Preservation and Conservation for the Sustainability of Natural Resources 2.2) Rehabilitation and Promotion on the efficiency utilization of Natural Resources <p><i>Goal: Sustainability of ecosystem, natural resources and biodiversity are conserved and rehabilitated</i></p>
STRATEGY 3: <i>Management on Natural Resources and Environment for Strengthen the Good Governance</i>	<p>5 Work plans – 8 KPIs – 47 Guidelines</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1) Management on the land use 3.2) Allocation on the water resources in sustainable and fair means 3.3) Allocation on the biodiversity in sustainable and fair means 3.4) Allocation on the mineral resources in sustainable and fair means 3.5) Management on the crisis of environmental area <p><i>Goal: Decreased the inequitable in society by elevate the fairness of natural resources access and utilization</i></p>
STRATEGY 4: <i>Creation of Good Environmental Quality for Citizen</i>	<p>3 Work plans – 7 KPIs – 40 Guidelines</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1) Management on the pollution control 4.2) Management on the urban environment and community 4.3) Management on the environment of natural sources, geology sources, artistic sources, and heritage sources in nature art and culture <p><i>Goal: The good environmental quality is created for citizen</i></p>
STRATEGY 5: <i>Risk Management and Adaptation on Climate Change and Natural Disaster</i>	<p>2 Work plans – 4 KPIs – 33 Guidelines</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5.1) Building on the preparedness to adaptation with the climate change and natural disaster 5.2) Building on the basis of low carbon development <p><i>Goal: Preparedness to cope with the climate change and natural disaster is created</i></p>
STRATEGY 6: <i>Capacity Building on Environmental Responsibility and Awareness in Human and Society</i>	<p>2 Work plans – 2 KPIs – 16 Guidelines</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1) Building on the environmental awareness 6.2) Development and enhancement on the role of associate member in natural resources and environmental management <p><i>Goal: Environmental Responsibility and Awareness is accepted in society</i></p>

Table 1

Strategy	The Existing CPP guidelines	
	Amount	Sample of CPP guidelines
<i>1. Transformation to Environmental-friendly Consumption and Production</i>	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop potential of local administration organizations and promote public participation on the development of sustainable tourism management by appointing local committee responsible for concrete tourism administration and support public sectors, private sectors and communities to conserve and restore environment in tourist attraction
<i>2. Conservation and Rehabilitation for the Sustainability of Natural Resources</i>	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support forest fire prevention measures, i.e. making channels in the conservation forest areas, making headwater weirs by public participation, and empowering community network on monitoring and controlling forest fire including supporting the prevention and control knowledge to people and communities in risk areas especially the North
<i>3. Management on Natural Resources and Environment for Strengthen the Good Governance</i>	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop participatory land administration mechanism of stakeholders for minimizing land tenure concentration and providing equitable land tenure distribution, i.e. land tax collecting system, land bank establishment and providing national committee on the management of land and land resources for providing justice to people from land use and land management
<i>4. Creation of Good Environmental Quality for Citizen</i>	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support Public-Private Partnership (PPP) principal for persuading private investment in academic hazardous waste management centers or industrial hazardous waste co-management.
<i>5. Risk Management and Adaptation on Climate Change and Natural Disaster</i>	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support and build public and all stakeholders' awareness and participation to understand and realize problems more both direct and indirect problems including promote the reach of climate change information conveniently, rapidly and continuously
<i>6. Capacity Building on Environmental Responsibility and Awareness in Human and Society</i>	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote public participation on the implementation of international agreements and publicize to public to get understanding the main point and benefit of international agreements which Thailand has attended as a party
<i>Total</i>	64	Source: EQM Plan 2012-2016

Table 2: Samples of CPP guidelines in Each Strategy

For explanation the substantial and priority of citizen participation by the quantitative analysis, the existing 64 CPP guidelines and the priority of implementation phases (according to the policy content) which are categorized into two groups; 1) Urgent Phase Implementation (UPI) and 2) Intermediate Phase Implementation (IPI) were brought to analyze through the descriptive statistics which their results were as illustrated in Table 2.

Strategy	Policy Guidelines				CPP Phase		
	CPP	Other	All	CPP/ ALL (%)	UPI	IPI	UPI/ IPI (%)
1. Transformation to Environmental-friendly Consumption and Production	16	39	55	29.09	7	9	77.77
2. Conservation and Rehabilitation for the Sustainability of Natural Resources	11	20	31	35.54	3	8	37.50
3. Management on Natural Resources and Environment for Strengthen the Good Governance	11	36	47	23.40	3	8	37.50
4. Creation of Good Environmental Quality for Citizen	10	30	40	25.00	2	8	25.00
5. Risk Management and Adaptation on Climate Change and Natural Disaster	6	27	33	18.18	1	5	20.00
6. Capacity Building on Environmental Responsibility and Awareness in Human and Society	10	6	16	62.50	3	7	42.86
Total	64	158	222	28.82	19	45	42.22
Population mean (μ)	2.92	10.96	-	-	-	-	-
Standard deviation (σ)	8.55	120.22	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3: Quantity Analysis on Validity of Citizen Participation

According to the analysis on substantial of citizen participation, the analytical results indicated that the 64 CPP guidelines involved with the citizen participation criteria and distributed in every strategies of policy under the proportion 64 CPP guidelines: 222 guidelines (Total amount of guidelines). They illustrated the substantial of citizen participation in terms of the percentage of coverage within the policy content (calculated by the proportion of CPP guidelines/ALL guidelines) which shown that the CPP guidelines covered 28.82 % of policy area and when considered in the strategy level, the results were ranked as Strategy 6 - 62.50%, Strategy 2 - 35.54%, Strategy 1 - 29.09%, Strategy 4 - 25%, Strategy 3 - 23.40% and Strategy 5 - 18.18%.

Meanwhile, in the analysis on priority of citizen participation for describing the important deal with the urgently of citizen participation, the analytical results indicated that this priority was considered through the phase of implementation of 64 CPP guidelines which found that the 19 CPP guidelines were stated in the urgent phase whilst the other (45 CPP guidelines) were defined to implement in the intermediate phase. These results were calculated by the UPI/IPI proportion and interpreted as the priority of citizen participation ranking those including; Strategy 1 - 77.77%, Strategy 6 - 42.86%, Strategy 2 and Strategy 3 - 37.50%, Strategy 4 - 25% and Strategy 5 - 20%.

In addition to CPP guidelines, the results considered the other guidelines (excluded CPP guidelines) as the another important variable that related to the validity of citizen participation. Therefore, both the CPP guidelines and other guidelines were calculated in depth by descriptive statistics such the Standard Scores (Z score) for enabling us to compare two scores that are from different normal distributions (Laerd Statistics, 2016). Z-scores are expressed in terms of standard deviations from their means. Resultantly, these z-scores have a distribution with a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1. The formula for calculating is given below (see Figure 1).

Calculating the Standard Score (Z-Score)

$$\text{Standard Score, } z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$$

TERMS:

μ = mean (pronounced 'mu')

X = score

σ = standard deviation (pronounced 'sigma')

Figure 1: The Formula for Calculating the Standard Score (Z score)

As the formula shows, the standard score is simply the score, minus the mean score, divided by the standard deviation. The standard score does this by converting (in other words, standardizing) scores in a normal distribution to z-scores in what becomes a standard normal distribution.

For the concept of Standard Scores (Z score) analysis in this policy, there are two normal distribution scores under this policy context those are 1) the CPP guidelines and the other guidelines. Clearly, those two scores from the Table 3 (CPP guidelines and other guidelines) come from different distributions. The distribution of CPP guidelines has a mean of 2.92 and standard deviation of 8.55. The distribution of other guidelines, on the other hand, has a mean of 10.96 and a standard deviation of 120.22.

This policy achieved the mark in CPP guidelines in each strategy, 16, 11, 11, 10, 6, and 10 from 222. However, because the mark in other guidelines are higher than CPP those are 39, 20, 36, 30, 27, and 6 from 222, we should not assume that the policy performed better in other guidelines compared to CPP guideline. The question therefore arises: How well did the policy perform in other guidelines compared to CPP guidelines?

The Z scores of CPP guidelines and other guidelines were compared and found that the scores of CPP guidelines were more than the scores of other guidelines in ever strategy. The results of Z scores when considered in strategy level consist of; *Strategy 1* - scores 1.53:0.23, *Strategy 2* - scores 0.94:0.08, *Strategy 3* - scores 0.94:0.21, *Strategy 4* - scores 0.83:0.16, *Strategy 5* - scores 0.36:0.13 and *Strategy 6* - scores 0.83: -0.04. In every strategy, moreover, the differentiated of those scores can be seen that the CPP guidelines got more than the twice scores as much as the other guidelines. These analytical results were illustrated in Figure 2.

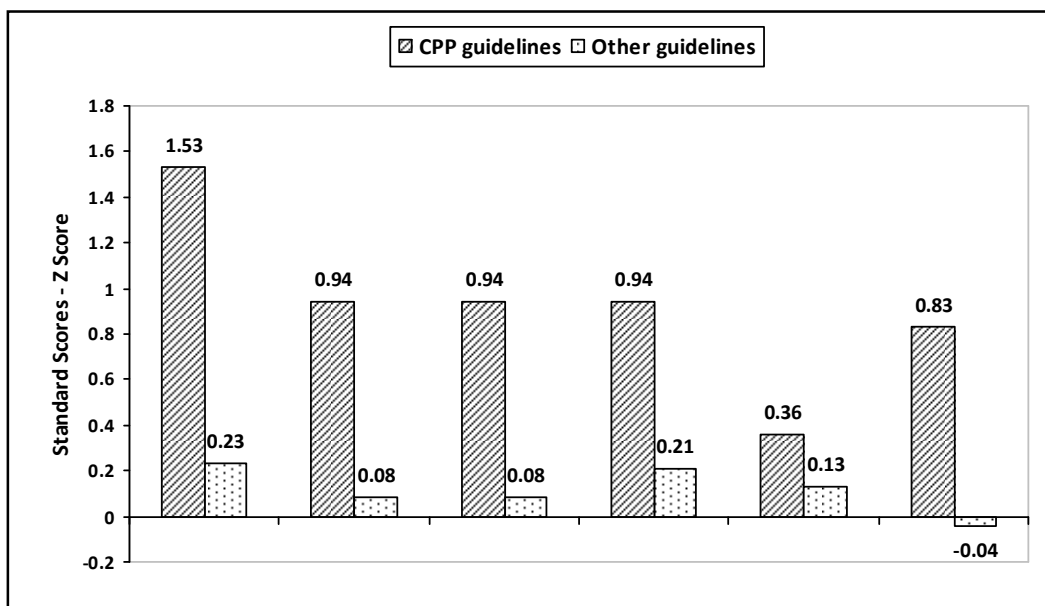


Figure 2: The Standard Scores of Citizen Participation (Z score)
Strategy 1 Strategy 2 Strategy 3 Strategy 4 Strategy 5 Strategy 6

3.3. Qualitative Analysis on Validity of Citizen Participation

This section analyzed the concerns of citizen participation within the policy content in terms of the opportunity of citizen can be involved with the decision-making on natural resources and environmental management through the authorization of policy. The analysis was divided into 2 sub-sections those are (1) Levels of Citizen Participation Analysis and (2) Techniques of Citizen Participation Analysis which can be described as following.

3.3.1. Levels of Citizen Participation Analysis

The concerns of citizen participation in policy content were analyzed according to the "ladder of citizen participation" of Sherry R. Arnstein (1969) for determining the perceptions of a policy's purpose and compare this with the anticipated perceptions of citizen participants. It describes eight levels of participation, which are divided into three main categories. These levels can be represented as a ladder, as shown in Figure 3.

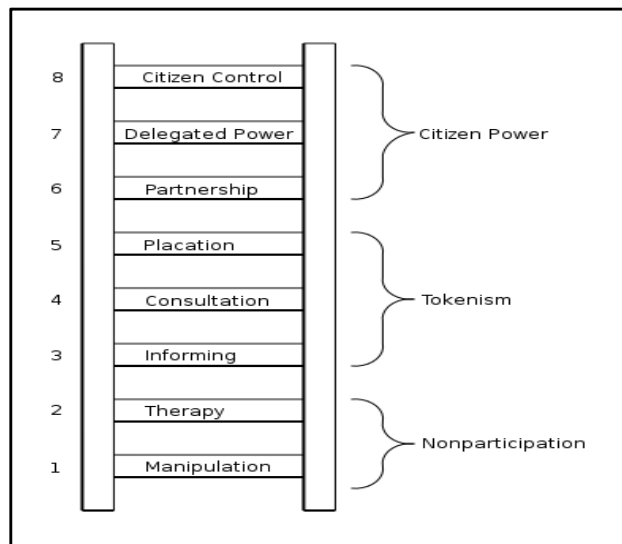


Figure 3: The Ladder of Citizen Participation
Source: Arnstein (1969)

The 64 CPP guidelines under the six strategies were analyzed and described the validity of citizen participation according to the three categories of Levels of Citizen Participation; Nonparticipation, Tokenism, and Citizen Power as shown in Figure 4. The overview of analytical results in this sub-section, when compared among the strategies, can be explained as follow.

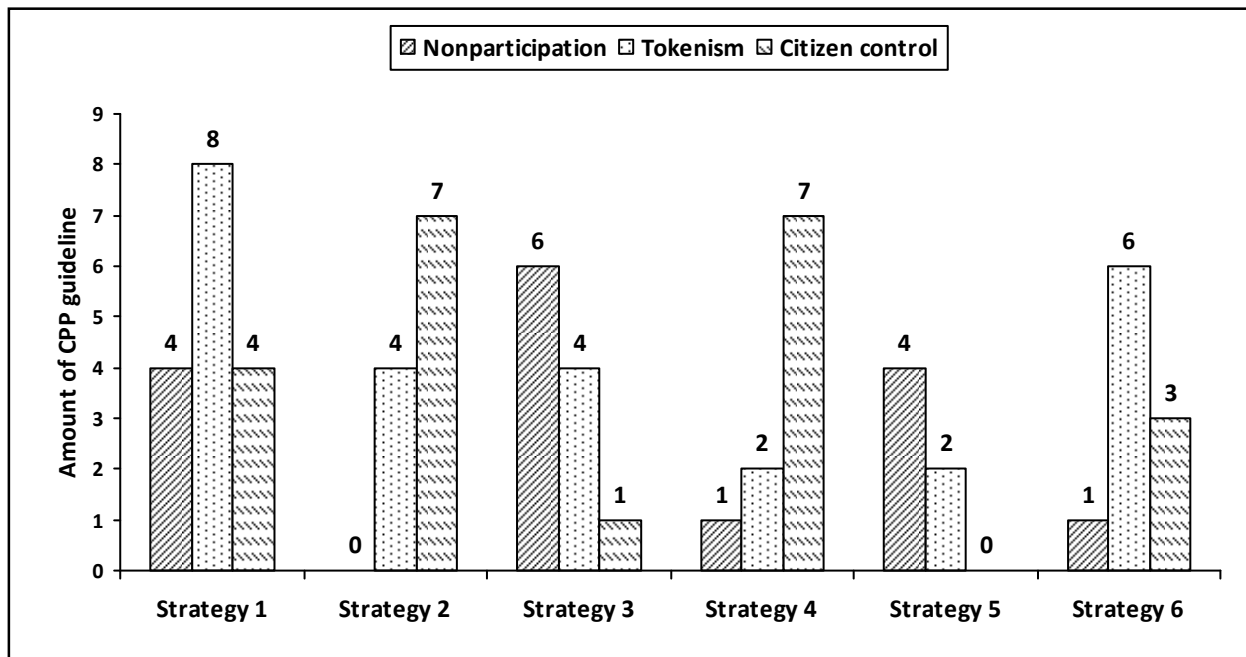


Figure 4: Levels of Citizen Participation in Policy Content

(1) *Nonparticipation* - This level was considered on the CPP guidelines those the public cannot directly involved and may be manipulated into thinking they are part of decision-making. The results shown that the one-fourth of CPP guidelines was placed in this category (16 from 64) and the majority of nonparticipation activities were stated in Strategy 3 (6 from 11), and Strategy 5 (4 from 6), whilst Strategy 2 did not have any CPP guidelines in this level.

(2) *Tokenism* - This level was considered on the CPP guidelines those the citizens become involved by them were informed, consulted, and placated when implement the policy. The results shown that the majority of CPP guidelines were placed in this category (26 from 64) and the majority of Tokenism activities were stated in Strategy 1 (8 from 16) and Strategy 6 (6 from 10), whilst the minority was placed in Strategy 4 and Strategy 5.

(3) *Citizen power* - This level was considered on the CPP guidelines those the citizens get to influence the decision-making directly. The results shown that the 22 CPP guidelines were categorized in this group and the majority of citizen power activities were stated in Strategy 2 (7 from 11) and Strategy 4 (7 from 10), whilst Strategy 5 did not have any CPP guidelines in this level.

3.3.2. Techniques of Citizen Participation Analysis

The concerns of citizen participation in policy content were analyzed according to the "Techniques of Citizen Participation" for presenting as a continuum that ranges from passive involvement to active involvement as shown in Figure 5.

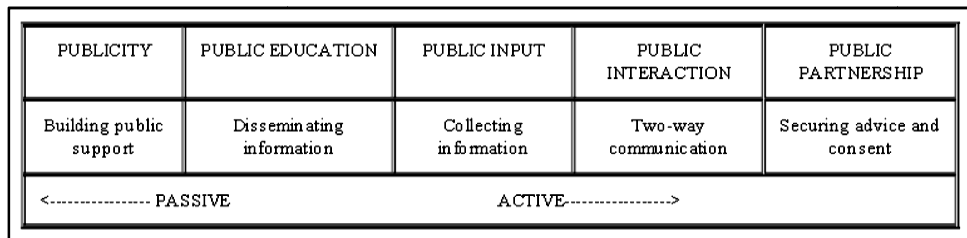


Figure 5: Public Participation Continuum
Source: Cogan et al. (1986)

The 64 CPP guidelines under the six strategies were analyzed and described the validity of citizen participation according to the five techniques of citizen participation as shown in Table 3. The overview of analytical results in this sub-section, when compared among the strategies, can be explained as follow.

- (1) *Publicity* - This technique was considered on the CPP guidelines those designed to persuade and facilitate public support, relating to citizens as passive consumers. The results shown that this technique was emphasized in Strategy 1 (8 from 16), Strategy 3 (6 from 11) and Strategy 5 (3 from 6), whilst Strategy 6 did not have the CPP guidelines relating with this technique.
- (2) *Public Education* - This technique was considered on the CPP guidelines those presented the dissemination of information that citizens can use to draw their own conclusions. The results shown that this technique was emphasized in Strategy 1 (3 from 16) and Strategy 4 (3 from 10), whilst Strategy 2 did not have the CPP guidelines relating with this technique.
- (3) *Public Input* - This technique was considered on the CPP guidelines those accepted ideas and opinions from citizens in its implementation. The results shown that this technique was emphasized in Strategy 6 (4 from 10), whilst Strategy 1 did not have the CPP guidelines relating with this technique.
- (4) *Public Interaction* - This technique was considered on the CPP guidelines those facilitated the exchange of information and ideas among citizens, planners, and decision makers. The results shown that this technique was emphasized in Strategy 4 (5 from 10) and Strategy 6 (4 from 10), whilst Strategy 5 did not have the CPP guidelines relating with this technique.
- (5) *Public Partnership* - This technique was considered on the CPP guidelines those offered citizens a formalized role in shaping the ultimate decisions. The results shown that there was this technique related only two strategies those were Strategy 2 (6 from 11), and Strategy 1 (4 from 16) whilst the other strategies did not have the CPP guidelines relating with this technique.

Strategy	CPP Guidelines Amount	Techniques of Citizen Participation				
		Publicity	Public Education	Public Input	Public Interaction	Public Partnership
1. Transformation to Environmental-friendly Consumption and Production	16	8	3	-	1	4
2. Conservation and Rehabilitation for the Sustainability of Natural Resources	11	1	-	2	2	6
3. Management on Natural Resources and Environment for Strengthen the Good Governance	11	6	1	1	3	-
4. Creation of Good Environmental Quality for Citizen	10	1	3	2	5	-
5. Risk Management and Adaptation on Climate Change and Natural Disaster	6	3	2	1	-	-
6. Capacity Building on Environmental Responsibility and Awareness in Human and Society	10	-	2	4	4	-
Total	64	19	11	10	15	10

Table 3: Techniques of Citizen Participation in Policy Content

4. Conclusion

In this study, for the analysis of the overview of citizen participation in policy content, the citizen participation sphere distributed throughout this policy both in Rationale of Policy, Policy Concept, Policy Principle, Policy Vision, Policy Objective and Policy Strategy. The six of policy strategies were analyzed in detail to describe the substantial and the priority of citizen participation under the quantitative analysis and found that Strategy 6 was the most important strategy which was ranked as the first in the substantial and the second in the

priority aspect whilst Strategy 5 was fallen into the last ranking both its substantial and priority aspect. The results reflected to the most attention on the citizen participation of policy paid to the topic of Capacity Building on Environmental Responsibility and Awareness in Human and Society in Strategy 6. Meanwhile, the topic of Risk Management and Adaptation on Climate Change and Natural Disaster (Strategy 5) was seldom emphasized on the citizen participation aspect.

On the other hand, the qualitative analysis was conducted to examine the levels and techniques of citizen participation in this policy and found that the overview of citizen participation in this policy was based on the Tokenism level and the Publicity technique. This finding indicated the policy was designed to persuade and facilitate public support, relating to citizens as passive consumers which only involved to certain extent those are 1) informing, 2) consultation, and 3) placation.

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