

# CIVICS AND ETHICAL EDUCATION

Students Textbook Grade 10





***PREVIEW:***  
***What are expected of the  
presession***

# STATE & FORM OF THE STATE

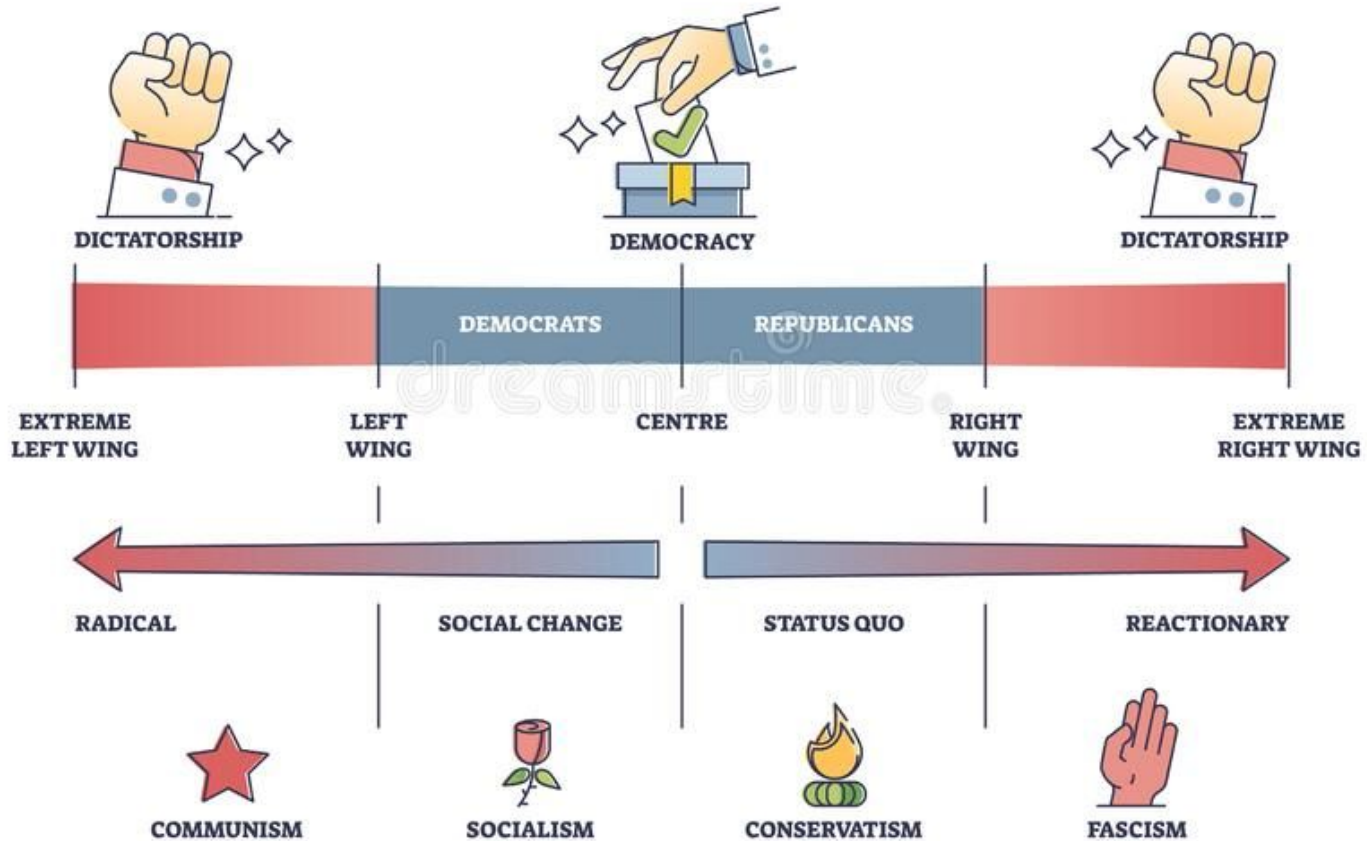
## 1. Unitary State or Single State (รัฐเดี่ยว)

- a. A system of political organization in which most or all of the governing power resides in **a centralized government**

## 2. Federal State or Dual State (สหพันธรัฐหรือรัฐรวม)

- a. A political entity characterized by a union of partially self-governing provinces, states, or other regions under **a central federal government**

# POLITICAL SPECTRUM



# POLITICS 101



## COLLECTIVISM

The idea of the population **working together for the common good.**

## INDIVIDUALISM

The idea that **each person rises or falls on their own merits alone.**

## DIVISION OF WEALTH

The idea that all benefits from land development or material goods produced are **divided equally among the population to ensure no poverty** e.g.

Public Health,  
Public Ownership of utilities  
Public Education

## RETENTION OF WEALTH

The idea that the land, and anything within it or upon it, and all the means of productions (like factories), **belong entirely to their owners** e.g.

Private health,  
Private ownership of utilities  
Private Schools

## CLASS DIVISION

The ideal that **all people should be equal.** No working class, no middle class, no rulers.

## CLASS RETENTION

The idea that there should be a **ruling class who make the decisions**, and a **working class who do the work.**

## PROTECTIONISM

The introduction of tariffs on imports to **protect local industry.**

## FREE TRADE

The idea that the market will sort itself out by cost efficiencies.

สังคมนิยม

ทุนนิยม



01

# Principles and Values of a Democratic System

What is a democratic system ?

# DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM

Democracy is a **system of government in which laws, policies, leadership, and major undertakings are directly or indirectly decided by the “people”**

A democratic country has a system of government in which the people have the power to participate in decision-making. Each democracy is unique and works in different ways. In some democracies citizens help make decisions directly by voting on laws and policy proposals (direct democracy).

— The group of people generally understood to include \_\_\_\_\_ ??

# PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY

Public Participation	Control over the abuse of power
Equality	Freedom of economy
Accountability	Bill of rights
Transparency	Free and fair elections
Political tolerance	Free courts
Rule of law	Human rights
Multi-party system	Accepting election results



# PRINCIPLES AND VALUES

01

**Public Participation**

02

**The presence of Universal  
suffrage**

03

**The presence of fair, free, and  
periodic elections**

04

**Majority rule and minority rights**

05

**Transparency and  
accountability**

06

**The presence of presence of  
multiparty competition or pluralism**

# Public Participation



Public participation is a **concept that describes the activities of involving people's concerns, needs and values into public decisions and actions**. Different researchers and agencies also use other similar terms, such as public engagement, citizen engagement, and public involvement.

Participation of citizens is one of the pillars of democracy.

There are different forms of participation :

- **Taking part in elections**
- **Debating on issues and policies**

# The presence of Universal suffrage



Universal suffrage means the right of all adult citizens to vote

Universal suffrage in **Thailand** : Elections are held under universal suffrage in accordance with the 2007 Constitution;

- Must be a national of Thailand; if not by birth, then by being a citizen for 5 years.
- Must be over 18 years old the year before the year the election is held.
- Must have also registered ninety days before the election at his constituency.

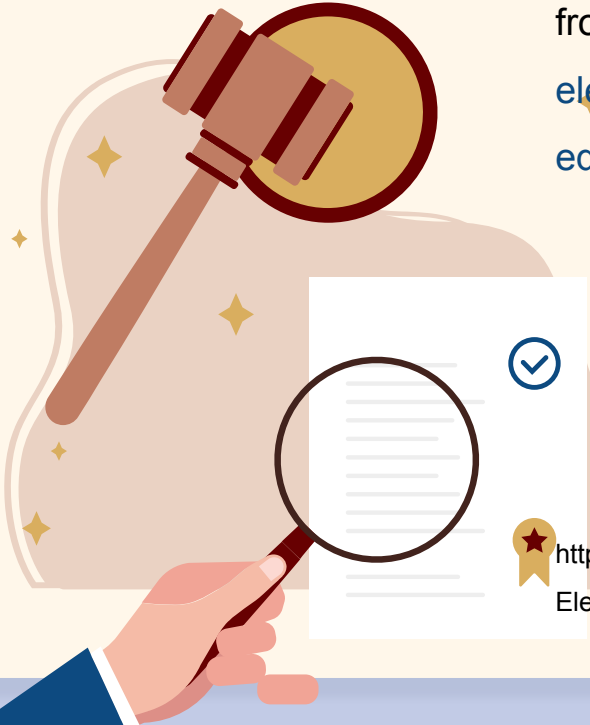
# The presence of fair, free, and periodic elections

In any State the authority of the government can only derive from the will of the people as expressed in genuine, free and fair elections held at regular intervals on the basis of universal, equal and secret suffrage.

**Bangkok Declaration on Free and Fair Elections**

**Or**

**“คำประกาศกรุงเทพว่าด้วยการเลือกตั้งที่สุจริต เทียบธรรม”**

 <https://anfrel.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/The-Bangkok-Declaration-on-Free-and-Fair-Elections-Its-Endorsers-.pdf>

# Majority rule and minority rights



In a democracy, majority rule is the idea that the group with the most members has the most political power in a country and can make binding decisions, while minority rights are protected rights that are enjoyed by everyone, even those not considered part of the majority.

Minority rights are individual and collective rights through which people belonging to national minority groups are entitled to enjoy their own culture, to use their own language, to profess and practice their own religion, to have the right to freedom of expression and assembly, to have equal opportunities to education and employment, and to enjoy full participation in public life.

In the United States, individual liberties, as well as the rights of groups and individual states, are protected through the Bill of Rights

# LAW AND JUSTICE ICON PACK

