

DIFFERENCE AND SIMILARITY OF ETHNIC TAI YAI IMMIGRANTS FROM SHAN STATE AND KENG TUNG STATE LIVES ALONG THE NORTHERN BORDER OF THAILAND

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ABSTRACT: The objectives of this research were; 1. To study the differences of ethnic who migrated from Shan State and Kengtung State. At lives along the northern border of Thailand. 2. To study the similarities of ethnic who migrated from Shan State and Kengtung State. At lives along the northern border of Thailand. 3. To bring this research to be presented as a guideline for the preparation of national economic and social development plans. Towards a society of opportunity and fairness. This is qualitative research using documented data analysis. The researchers studied and analyzed articles, textbooks, journals, online media and related research. The results of the study found that; (1) Ethnic differences of immigrants from Shan State and Kengtung State considered a social conflict, This results in cultural conflicts or conflicts between different groups. But ineffective manipulation under fear and hatred can ultimately lead to violence and mutual violence, (2) The Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand 2017 provides assurance. Rights, liberties and equality of persons Regardless of differences in origin, race, language, gender, age, disability, physical condition or health. Status of a person socio-economic status, beliefs, education or political opinions, (3) The Thai government should promote and protect the Thai people by enacting legislation promoting and protecting the rights of Shan and Kengtung ethnic groups from Shan State and Kengtung State, for example: Convention on the Elimination of Boards of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

KEYWORDS: Difference and Similarity, Immigrants Ethnic Tai Yai, Kengtung State, Shan State, The Northern Border of Thailand

1. INTRODUCTION

The guarantee of human dignity is the prohibition of treating humans as animals. Is like a slave or humans cannot experiment with animals. Is can use this certification to do anything. But it must not create problems for other UN Charters, which are similar to the country's constitution, as an important tool. There are provisions on human rights, including reaffirming belief in fundamental human rights. The personal dignity and equality in the liberties of men and women and all human beings in all countries In which Thailand has adopted five human rights treaties: the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. International Covenant on Economic Rights Social and Cultural Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women The Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination And the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights affirmed that people from ethnic or tribal groups have the right to have their own culture. The religion and perform their own religious rituals, They can use their own language freely both in public and in public. It is without interference or discrimination of any kind. This is consistent with the Universal Declaration of Persons belonging to ethnic minorities by nationality, race, religion and language, Thailand, and the constitutional protection of tribal human rights. The according to international human rights treaties including the protection of human dignity the right to determine the way of life Principles of Equality and Non-Discrimination The right to an adequate standard of living for oneself and one's family the right to obtain citizenship freedom of movement and Choice of housing rights, access to public services and the right to education (SitthidechWongprachya. 2016).

Reducing ethnic bias is therefore extremely important because of the acceptance and appreciation of humanity and cultural diversity, it will help strengthen Thai society in all dimensions. Transformed into a force in the development of the country pushing efforts of ethnic law, Therefore, it is one mechanism to help protect this group. That's not just about ethnic groups. Challenges of Thai Society That has to turn to review the approach to managing ethnicity and cultural diversity. Originally, is emphasized management under a state-centered paradigm. Which shows that Apart from being unable to solve various problems, it has created new problems and conditions. It Is Until now, ethnic groups have become a problem that leads to violent conflicts in many areas. The approach of management under a new paradigm that believes in cultural diversity and respects cultural rights Must believe in the potential of ethnic groups and have to change perspective to view ethnic groups as problem, Ethnic groups are important forces in the development of the country. (ApinanThamsena. 2022).

The Thailand has many ethnic groups. Multi-ethnic who came to live from reasons of migration from war conditions economic condition shortage of arable land, most of which came into immigrant status. Is become marginalized or foreigners or disadvantaged groups, in The lack of opportunities in many ways. The finally, one of the main problems of the tribes in Thailand is The fact that the tribe does not have Thai nationality lack of arable space or inaccessibility of public services because of the reason for traveling between the Thai-Myanmar or Thai-Laos borders. Is which being the traditional practice of occupation and the way of life of the tribe causing problems whether the person or group holds the nationality of any country or a person without nationality which is a problem that occurs in many countries around the world when no state recognizes that a person is a person of its own state Thus, they become stateless. (DujaruedeeKongsuwan, SamerchaiPoolsuwan. 2019). However, they should be protected by international human rights law under the United Nations Charter. In which this research, The researchers studied Shan immigrants from Shan and Kengtung States to live along the northern border of Thailand. There is an issue in studying the differences of ethnic Shan who migrated from Shan State and Kengtung State. This is live along the northern border of Thailand, study the similarities of the Shan ethnic groups who migrated from Shan State and Kengtung State. They live along the northern border of Thailand and present this research as a guideline for the preparation of the country's economic and social development plan. It is a society of opportunity and fairness.

2. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

1. To study the differences of ethnic who migrated from Shan State and Kengtung State. At lives along the northern border of Thailand.
2. To study the similarities of ethnic who migrated from Shan State and Kengtung State. At lives along the northern border of Thailand.
3. To bring this research to be presented as a guideline for the preparation of national economic and social development plans. Towards a society of opportunity and fairness.

3.METHOD OF RESEARCH

This research examines difference and similarity of ethnic Tai Yai immigrants from Shan State and Kengtung State lives along the northern border of Thailand. This researcher has studied related papers and research and presents ethnic differences. The Ethnic similarities of immigrants from Shan and Kengtung States along the northern border of Thailand and the country's economic and social development plan Important information is documents, textbooks, and various online media related to research. These Relevant agencies that can find information such as the National Library of Thailand, official documents can be viewed without confidentiality, etc. Processing period: 9 months from Feb. 2021 - Oct. 2021.

4. RESEARCH TOOLS

This research examines difference and similarity of ethnic Tai Yai immigrants from Shan State and Kengtung State lives along the northern border of Thailand. This researcher studied the data from the document analysis form is by collecting information, articles, textbooks, journals, online media and research that is encouraging. It is allowed researchers to adjust the data according to the environment to obtain clear and diverse answers and facts. (Shank, G.D. 2002).

5. DATA ANALYSIS

This research examines difference and similarity of ethnic Tai Yai immigrants from Shan State and Kengtung State lives along the northern border of Thailand by the researcher analyzing the data By bringing the information collected into a systematic, orderly, meaningful information to categorize the meaning of the data, analyze it, and summarize it Collect the recorded meaning from the main document. These Secondary documents public documents personal documents all research papers are obtained from media research studies. The purpose of the research, therefore, the selection of documents for analysis is a very important step. Because

there are many papers on research issues. Which details the various criteria, truth, validity, credibility Representations and meanings. (Chattawat Shatnataphat. 2020).

6. RESEARCH FRAMEWORK

Based on ideas and research related to the difference and similarity of ethnic Tai Yai immigrants from Shan State and Kengtung State lives along the northern border of Thailand, The conceptual framework of the research has been shown in Figure 1.

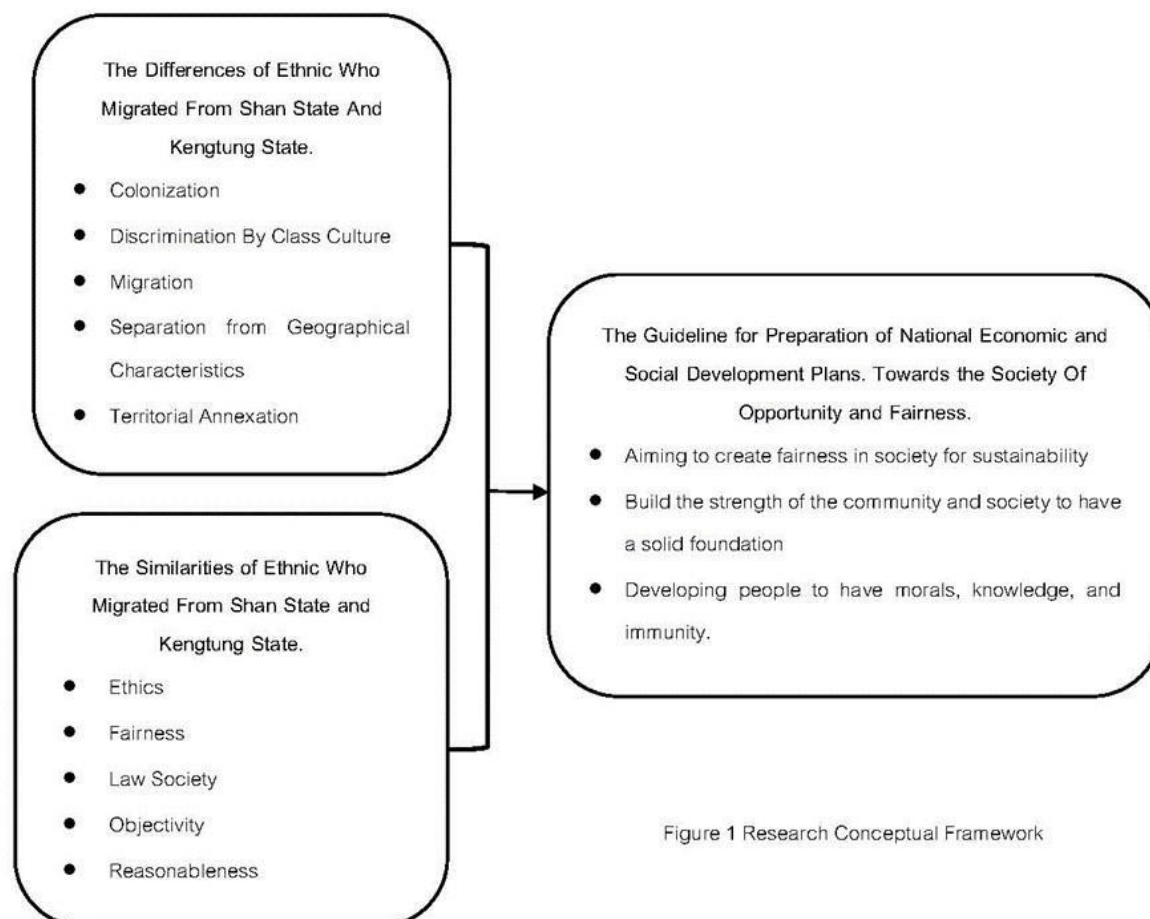


Figure 1 Research Conceptual Framework

7. RESEARCH RESULTS

Differences and similarities among Shan and Kengtung immigrants. Live along the northern border of Thailand, the researcher received the study results according to the following objectives:

The objectives of this study were 1) to study ethnic differences that migrated from Shan State and Kengtung State. Who lives along the northern border of Thailand The results of the research revealed that; The inequality is Today's global problems and challenges are interconnected; This both nationally and internationally whether it is about poverty climate change Migration and the economic crisis, from the study of such phenomena? This research team studied the relevant documents and analyzed them; The following findings were obtained;

Discovery 1; This practice in which powerful countries directly control less powerful countries and use their resources to increase their own power and wealth. The systematic colonialism or a nation's policy to expand or maintain power over other peoples or territories. This is unique to the colony and controlled by more than one power, depends on the area or people.

Discovery 2; The Discrimination based on class culture reveals that social norms determine as a result, people from different genders Be it a woman, a man, a transgender person or someone who is Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender; (LGBT). There is an awareness of their gender. It is well as having personality, emotions, attitudes, behaviors and expressions and the role that society expects will vary. They recognize that gender differences often result in unequal rights, opportunities, power and social status for individuals of each gender.

Discovery 3; The Community Migration Actions to Strengthen Strategic Actions by Developing Master Plans To develop these groups with tribal participation based on principles of respect for human dignity. The constitution and international human rights.

Discovery 4; This Separation from geographical features is the creation of elements of citizenship. The idea that the importance of multicultural societies affecting cultural rights is a problem of ethnic rights immigrants from Shan and Kengtung States. The transition to a context known as globalization that took place and coupled with the neoliberal nature of economic processes has influenced and influenced various aspects of movement and social change.

Discovery 5; The Territorial annexation of Ethnic groups who migrated from Shan and Kengtung States When separating groups, though. It's a beautiful word. But the conclusion is not accepted as Thai people, but not Thai.

Therefore, Ethnic differences in immigrants from Shan and Kengtung States. It can be concluded that ethnic conflicts with immigrants from Shan and Kengtung States. The considered a social conflict, one model showing bias and lack of adequate interpersonal communication. This results in cultural conflicts or disagreements between different groups. This may extend to states of fear and hatred. Both hidden and revealed to a variety of expressions, but ineffective conflict management under fear and hatred can ultimately lead to violence and mutual violence.

The objectives of this study were 2) to study the similarities of ethnic immigrants from Shan State and Kengtung State. Who lives along the northern border of Thailand The results showed that: The Ethnic groups who migrated from Shan and Kengtung States will settle in the mountains of many highlands in the north an agricultural society that relies mainly on forests; Ethnic groups on the plains It is a large ethnic group with a harmonious lifestyle they also tend to change their way of life to a more urban society; From the study of such phenomena the research team studied the relevant documents and analyzed them. The following findings were obtained;

Discovery 1; The ethical rules that guide one's behavior in what is good, appropriate and popular. This is similar to immigrants from Shan and Kengtung States. This accepted by society for peace in oneself and society. The importance of morality and ethics lifesaving to go on smoothly and calmly helps to be conscious at all times.

Discovery; 2 The concepts of fairness in all dimensions of society This is similar to ethnic immigrants from Shan and Kengtung states. It's not just the legal dimension. Rather, it refers to social justice in itself, which can be interpreted in different ways. It can mean fair treatment of each other.

Discovery 3; The Ethnicities who migrated from Shan State and Kengtung State have a unique law traditional culture and their own way of life, and most of the time. These indigenous groups live in harmony with nature. They act as forest guards and are loved because they believe that natural areas are their homes.

Discovery 4; The objectivity is considered material truth when truth conditions are met without bias caused by matter. This is similar to ethnic immigrants from Shan and Kengtung States. Where everyone is responsible, whether in direct performance of duties or assignments.

Discovery 5; This Reasonableness reveals that self-improvement is being used to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. The Reasonableness and prudence based on the ideas of His Majesty King BhumibolAdulyadej emphasized the philosophy of Sufficiency Economy, which is sustainability and is recognized as an important principle of the Thai economy and society. Development plan since 2002.

The Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, B.E. 2560 (2017).Provides for the assurance of rights, liberties and equality of persons under this Constitution. This Section 27 states that people are equal in the law. Have rights and liberties and are equally protected by law and prohibit unfair discrimination against persons Regardless of differences in origin, race, language, gender, age, disability, physical condition or health. The Person's status socioeconomic status, beliefs, education, or political opinions.

The objectives of this study were 3) To bring this research to be presented and a guideline for the preparation of the country's economic and social development plan. To justice in society, The results showed that: The principles and methods of power are defined as the process of creating a good public and social administration in any society, depending on how you exercise power. This is divided into 2 parts: those who exercise power and those who exercise power If both are satisfied with the way of governing the country and society, it means a society with good governance and society as follows;

Discovery 1; The Focus on creating sustainable social justice. The principles of good governance are the basic principles for governing subordinates in administration. Because it will help to manage the work effectively. It also makes all employees happy at work, and it also helps build good morale. This Ready to perform duties as assigned to the fullest potential. This will benefit the overall operation for further progress in the future. The Good governance is beneficial to the government sector.

Discovery 2; They Strengthen communities and societies to have a solid foundation. It must be implemented on an ongoing basis, which means that good corporate governance and social affairs must be

carried out on an ongoing basis. The key factor is that all leaders and officials must understand and have a conscience. This saw the necessity and importance of taking action in this regard.

Discovery 3; The developing people with morality, knowledge and immunity. The principles of good governance are the basic principles for governing subordinates in administration. Because it will help to manage the work effectively. It also makes all employees happy at work, and it also helps build good morale. The Ready to perform duties as assigned to the fullest potential. This will benefit the overall operation for further progress in the future. The Good governance is beneficial to the government sector.

Currently, Thailand does not have laws that directly promote and protect ethnic groups. As a result, Tai Yai ethnic groups from Shan State and Kengtung have to face various problems. In particular, a lack of cultural rights, a lack of rights, resources, and social bias against ethnic Shan groups from Shan and Kengtung States. Therefore, the State should promote and protect the Thai people by enacting legislation promoting and protecting the rights of the Shan and Kengtung ethnic groups from the Shan State and the Kengtung State. Kengtung States such as the Convention on the Elimination of Committees of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD), International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), International Convent of the Rights Association. Economic and Cultural Organization (ICESCR), United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), etc.

8. DISCUSSION

The research study Difference and similarity of ethnic Tai Yai immigrants from Shan State and Kengtung State lives along the northern border of Thailand. The researcher has studied related research to see the consistency of other researches as follows; The Ethnic group refers to a group of people who have a historical continuation with Thai society since the past. There are different aspects and have their own culture which is a group in which the population has a relationship with each other having a racial character the same culture, traditions and language integrated into a multicultural Committed to preserving, developing and inheriting the ancestral land base and ethnic identity of the old generation to future generations. The since the past Thailand has not had a policy to develop ethnic and indigenous groups. They only the hill tribe development policy caused by foreign pressure on the production of addictive crops. The lack of stakeholder participation processes such as Colonization, Discrimination by Class Culture, Migration, Separation from Geographical Characteristics and Territorial Annexation, especially communities that coexist with community forests that maintain and use forests as a result, these laws have a negative impact on the community. There is an urgent need to stop the enforcement of these laws that threaten the traditional livelihoods of ethnic or indigenous groups and other communities. The along with examining the compliance with international laws and agreements that Thailand has joined to be bound by and pushing for the amendment of the state law to be consistent as soon as possible. They which is consistent with the research of NurAmaliAminnuddin (NurAmaliAminnuddin. 2020).The Studied the research on Ethnic differences and predictors of racial and religious discriminations among Malaysian Malays and Chinese. The results of the study found that; Studies on racial and religious discriminations in Malaysia tend to be avoided. This is due to their sensitive nature, possibly becoming political ammunition, and individuals being accused of seditious intent. They much that is necessary to discuss discrimination in Malaysia remains unclear. It is not known to what extent contact between groups is undesirable, especially as neighbors in Malaysia. This study examined ethnic differences and predictors of racial and religious discriminations among 1200 Malaysians 319 Chinese and 881 Malays. The Discrimination was conceptualized through having the attitude of not wanting people of a different race or a different religion as neighbors. Ethnic differences in discriminating against others were found to be significant. Malays showed higher means of not wanting neighbors of a different race or religion compared to Chinese. Demographic factors and beliefs reflecting conservatism were not good predictors, explaining only slight variances. However, a person who discriminates based on religion was consistently a predictor of exhibiting racial discrimination, and vice-versa, with approximately double the odds among Malays. The finding highlights a strong interplay between race and religion, suggesting that Chinese and Malays conflate the two together.

Therefore, the misunderstanding of society caused by the myth that ethnic groups must be peculiar are other people who migrated to Thailand are drug dealers including those who destroy forests and natural resources It makes us look at ethnicity as a distant matter and see that ethnic problems are other people's issues. It's not about us, In fact, ethnic groups are the original local people. The settlers lived together in Thai society for a long time. Until it can be said that everyone in Thailand has a different ethnicity. More than that Thai society still uses ethnicity Seeking benefits all the time, such as in the era of fighting security threats Ethnicity is used instead of otherness that must be controlled. We therefore see problems with ethnic groups, such as nationality issues. Land issue to the problem of cultural bias.

Political Ethnicity, especially in Thai society in the early stages of the state-nation process. This pushing people of various ethnic groups who are far from the center or are considered to be different from theirs by the implication of the contempt and pressure of being in a central society and culture, The Otherness was born. Such visualization creates a state of social marginality. This may also happen to those who are abandoned

and that are not far from the center at all. It was a process of exclusion for those far-flung groups. Have to lose rights that should be obtained from the development of the state by calling this condition Marginalization the Similarities of Ethnic Who Migrated From Shan State and Kengtung State: Ethics, Fairness, Law Society, Objectivity and Reasonableness. When this happens, it is followed by the process of opening up social and cultural spaces. If ethnic groups to counter prejudice and create unity among themselves, It is a response and self-determination of grouping rather than just centralized power or state power as the manager. By joining together to claim rights, expressing an Ethnic Identity by building one's identity, creating Ethnic Rights, including Indigenous Knowledge, which is a local right that a democratic state must recognize. Which is consistent with the research of Hassan Abu Bakar, BahtiarMohamad (Hassan Abu Bakar, BahtiarMohamad. 2017). Studied the research on Matter of Similarity and Dissimilarity in MultiEthnic Society: A Model of Dyadic Cultural Norms Congruence. The results showed that; Taking this into consideration of diver cultural norms in Malaysian workplace, the proposal model explores Malaysia culture and identity with a backdrop of the pushes and pulls of ethnic diversity in a Malaysia. The model seeks to understand relational norm congruence based on multiethnic in Malaysia that will be enabled us to identify Malaysia cultural and identity. This is in line with recent call by various interest groups in Malaysia to focus more on model designs that capture contextual and cultural factors that influences Malaysia culture and identity.

Therefore, in the era of globalization where information technology as a tool is spreading all over the world quickly, no matter what. However, it causes the characteristics of similar social and cultural links. Connecting the whole world together, It has become a driving force for people in society to turn back to look for identity or identity to be more anchored. This new identity based on ethnic, social, cultural and political roots will blend in both the original and the complex and complex post-modern society. Is a combination of Arts, culture, traditions, beliefs in the past and present in a complex society returning to one's original identity Because at present, we are in a state where society has more concepts of individualism or Individualism. The people in a globalized world are stateless. it is Without borders and more socially various interest groups mixed with the concept of nationalism in the past It becomes an excuse to maintain the interests of the group, meaning more than the nation-state or homeland or motherland, which is a social, cultural and political area to be deprived of. The state power will be shaken due to the increasing number of interest groups.

The Guideline for Preparation of National Economic and Social Development Plans. Towards the Society of Opportunity and Fairness. Kingdom of Thailand Aiming to create fairness in society for sustainability Build the strength of the community and society to have a solid foundation and developing people to have morals, knowledge, and immunity. The dimensions are civil rights, political rights. Economic, social and cultural rights, community rights and resource bases Rights in justice, children's rights, women's rights, LGBTQ rights access to public health services, including rights and status of ethnic and indigenous groups, etc. The work of the National Human Rights Commission is therefore to ensure that all people are entitled to the equal promotion and protection of human rights in society. In this regard, the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, B.E. 2560, certifies equality. The rights and liberties of persons subject to equal protection by law. Unfair discrimination against individuals whether due to differences in origin, race, language, gender, age, disability, physical condition or health. Status of a person socioeconomic status Religious beliefs, education, or political opinions which are not contrary to the provisions of the Constitution or any other cause shall not be permitted, and the state must promote the protection of Thai people of various ethnic groups to have the right to live in society according to culture, traditions and voluntary traditional way of life in a peaceful and undisturbed manner. This is consistent with the research of Roxanne Connelly, Vernon Gayle, Paul S Lambert (Roxanne Connelly, Vernon Gayle, Paul S Lambert. 2016). We studied Ethnicity and ethnic group measures in social survey research. The results of this article are a review of issues. Associated with measuring ethnicity and using ethnicity measures in social science research. The review is oriented towards researchers who undertake secondary analyzes of large-scale multipurpose social science datasets. The article begins with an outline of two main approaches used in social surveys to measure ethnicity, the 'mutually exclusive category' approach and the 'multiple characteristics' approach. We also describe approaches to the use of ethnicity measures in cross-national comparative research. We emphasize the value of sensitivity analyzes. Furthermore, we also encourage researchers to carefully consider the possible relationships. Between ethnicity and other important variables in order to avoid spurious interpretations of the effects of ethnicity.

Therefore, the Thai government should promote and protect the Thai Shan State and Kengtung State ethnicities by having a law to promote and protect the rights of Shan State and Kengtung State ethnicities by proposing this law. To enable the Thai government to have legal roles and powers in accordance with the social conditions The culture of Thailand is ethnically and culturally diverse, in order for Shan State and Kengtung State ethnicities to participate in preserving and inheriting a good culture, as well as taking care of and making use of natural resources. In their locality can be sustained legally without being insulted to discriminate against or exclusion from outsiders with racial and cultural differences, and to enable Shan State and Kengtung State ethnicities to be self-reliant with human dignity; The researcher has studied the overall picture in the research, therefore, designed aiming for a Society of Opportunity and Fairness according to Figure 2

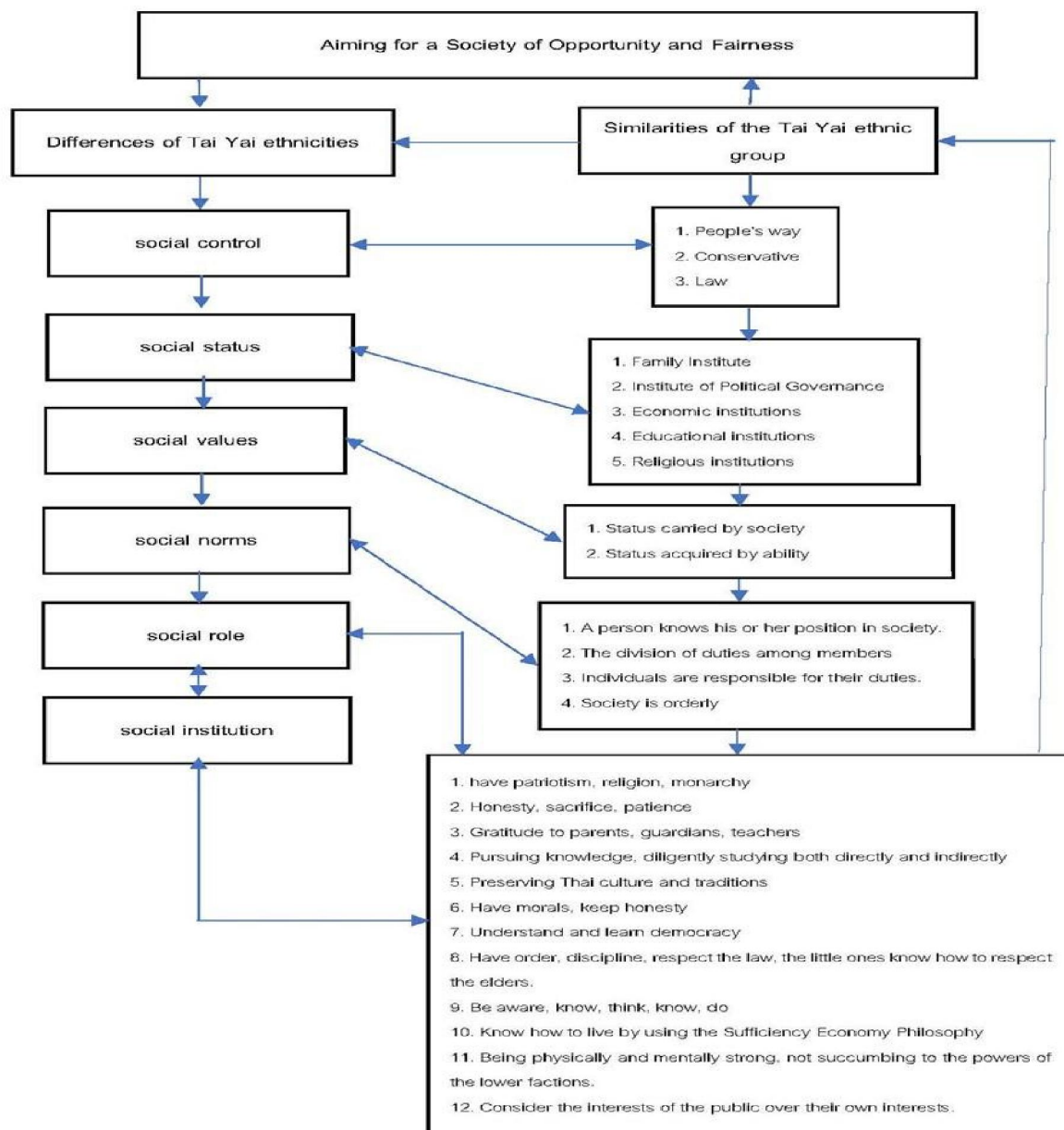


Figure 2 Research Difference and Similarity of Ethnic Tai Yai Immigrants from Shan State and Kengtung State lives Along The Northern Border of Thailand

To be consistent with both the context of being The reality of Thai society, which is ethnically diverse and has a multicultural character. By such characteristics, Thailand has many Shan State and Kengtung State ethnicities, each of which has long had its own unique way of life, language, wisdom and culture. Including in order to comply with the constitution and international obligations as aforementioned, it is necessary to enact this Act.

9. SUMMARY / SUGGESTIONS

Thailand is culturally diverse. In addition to the general Thai population, there are also diverse ethnic groups scattered in different regions, with different languages, cultures and customs from the majority. Most of these diverse ethnic groups are blended under the state integration policy and are citizens of the Thai state. But it is a risk group that is more likely to be affected than other groups of people from the change. Causing problems in various dimensions, including security, politics, economy, society and environment amidst the rapidly changing world and country situation It presents challenges in the lifestyles of ethnic groups, especially during linguistic and cultural crises. Despite some degree of conservation efforts. Ethnic differences include: (1) social control, including people's way of life, conservative and social status laws; (2) social values, including family

institutions. Institute of Political Governance economic institutions, educational institutions, and religious institutions (3) Social values are status driven by society, and status obtained from competence; and (4) social norms, i.e., a person knows his or her position in society. Division of duties between members, Individuals are responsible for their duties, and orderly society leading to social institutions In the view of patriotism, religion, monarchy, honesty, sacrifice, patience, filial piety towards parents, guardians, teachers, curiosity, diligent study both directly and indirectly. Preserving Thai culture and traditions, having morals, maintaining honesty understand and learn democracy Disciplined, respecting the law, the little one knows how to respect the elders, is conscious, knows, thinks, knows, does, knows how to live by using the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy. Physically and mentally strong not succumb to the power of the lower classes and taking into account the interests of the people over their own interests

10. A SUGGESTION

The problem of ethnic minority groups is a problem of the world society. Especially the rising demand for autonomy. This is because ethnic minorities have their own ethnicity, race, culture, traditions, way of life, attitudes, beliefs, creeds, religions, history, identity and values. Minority groups still have to coexist with large groups. They are with other ethnic minorities, therefore often causing conflicts in coexistence and leading to various problems, inevitably These problems are often problems that accumulate over a long period of time. One of the reasons is as a result of the actions of large groups especially discrimination and discrimination as well as political, economic and social imbalances and lack of human resource development. The Assisting ethnic groups in various fields is also consistent with the current Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2560, which states in Article 4 that human dignity, rights, liberties and equality shall be protected, Articles 25 to 49. The described the scope of specific rights in areas such as criminal justice, education, non-discrimination, religion and freedom of expression. In particular, Section 43, individuals and communities have the right; (1) To conserve, restore or promote wisdom; art, culture, tradition and good customs, both local and national; (2) Manage the balanced and sustainable maintenance and utilization of natural resources, the environment and biodiversity in accordance with the methods provided by law; (3) State work to take any action which will benefit the people or community or to refrain from any action which will affect the peaceful living of the people or community, and promptly notified of the result of the consideration. By allowing the people concerned to participate in the consideration according to the method provided by the law; (4) The State provides for the welfare system of the community. The rights of persons and communities under (1) to (4) also include the right to cooperate with local government organizations or the State in such action, including Section 70. The State should promote and protect Thai people of different ethnic groups. In order to have the right to live in society according to culture, tradition and voluntary traditional way of life in a peaceful and undisturbed manner, so far as it is not contrary to public order or good morals; or dangerous to the security of the state or health.

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