

Follower Status: Forms and Strategies of Mass Movements Toward Controversial Social Concepts of Protest Activism

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Abstract

To investigate and analyze the status of the followers who attended the People's Alliance for Democracy (PAD) in 2005–2009; the United Front for Democracy Against Dictatorship (UDD) in 2006–2010; and the People's Democratic Reform Committee (PDRC) in 2013–2014 under their thinking that the right to freedom of peaceful assembly is a basic human right. As characterized by the model of Hersey and Blanchard, was guided by the leaders' status. The concept of followership characteristics and styles were followed and compared. Adapting the 24-item Follower Creative Thinking on Participating Protest Rally (FCTPPR) in four scales through 600 followers were assessed. The FCTPPR is valid and reliable. It was found that Thai-style followers are thought leaders with independence, and have the capital potential within society. Simply put, the masses were ready for themselves and didn't intend to advance or lead in supporting the rallying groups of followers. The followers' minds have been reflected in their thoughts on the leadership in the participating group and being followers of their leadership. Significant differences in the followers' perceptions of their four creative thinking abilities in attending the parts of the PAD, UDD, and PDRC mass movement rally protest groups were also found.

Keywords: *Political Gatherings, Protests Against the Government Groups, Leader and Follower Status, Characteristics and Styles, Creative Thinking Ability.*

Introduction

An important political rally during 2013–2014 of the People's Democratic Reform Committee (PDRC) or People's Committee for Absolute Democracy with the King as Head of State (PCAD) was a reactionary umbrella political pressure group in Thailand (The Nation, 2014). It is a gathering of many different activities. It is a movement of the masses, a new movement of Thai society with special characteristics and collective leadership behaviors. Various forms and strategies for the movement are not exclusive to the leaders, like previous or past rallies. The participating masses were diverse, the navigation was broader. There is a participatory democratic movement organization. Each network will act as a movement based on issues and specialties. The strong point is that the formation of the fighting movement can be designed according to the diverse ideologies of the participants. It was divided into several gathering stages at various points in Bangkok (Suriyasai Katasila, 2015).

Phasuk Phongpaichit (2001) explains this in the report. "Is social movement theory applicable to Thai society?" that social movement is a matter of grouping to do collective action. Chairat Charoensin-Olan (1997) said that the movement of civil social groups and organizational groups is an action that collectively responds to problems and conflicts that occur in society. Either through the party's established network or the general masses without affiliation obtained a large enough number to start organizing the rally. Increasing the participation of the masses, and keeping the masses in the rally with strategies for organizing the rally and drawing the masses in preparation for the rally, thus meeting the potential of the leaders organizing the rally (Takasila, 2015).

Designate an effective mode of leadership or agree to opt for a more open, nonhierarchical structure. Peaceful protest is a powerful tool for political statements and a constitutionally protected form of expression, effectively, there have been many examples of peaceful protests throughout history. Their effectiveness has varied wildly based on a variety of factors. Many of these protests are based on a concept

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called civil disobedience. Civil disobedience means breaking the law in a non-violent way to achieve a desired result. (Blakeley and Teasley, 2023). The transformed sentiments may be better or worse than those of the individuals of which the crowd is composed. A crowd is as easily heroic as a criminal as “new mental characteristics” or “special mental characteristics” among the crowd under “the Unconscious Personality.” The unconscious personality processes are a subset of unconscious processes that occur in human information processing in the insight of effects, attitudes, cognitions, memories, and skilled motor sequences. Unconscious Personality that a person who stays alone must keep hidden but he or she can be fully released when surrounded by a large crowd (Le Bon, 2007).

Historical world mass society refers to a society filled with many isolated and alienated people. Additionally, mass societies are led and disconnected from the average personnel society. The main characteristics of mass society include individuals who feel isolated, disconnected, powerless, and anonymous. Additionally, mass society shows very little diversity. Mass society theory emerged due to the Second Industrial Revolution, which occurred from the 1800s to 1900s. The Second Industrial Revolution saw rapid advancement of technology, mass production of goods, and immense industrialization. At this time, many people moved from rural farmlands to large, urbanized cities. Additionally, great importance was placed on wealth, capitalization, and status (Washmuth and White, 2023).

Focused on this mass society, Rungmanee Meksophon (2014) describes the mental characteristics of the masses of people in one passage: *Among the participants in the gathering were hundreds of thousands and millions of people protesting, injuries occur very rarely and we can say that they do not occur at all. Cheerfulness is a common thing. Whether it's a sunny day, a torrential downpour, or a cold night, the mass society who had joined the rally alone still felt warm and could blend in with masses of people in a short time, it's meanwhile, there was no barrier between the city's rally participants and those from the provinces. They can count relatives. They can laugh or sing together over the same topic. It's like they all have special minds like the masses of mass spectrum people who were connected and connected.*

The gathering of the masses dissolved the background of the society's mass protest. Reduce your identity in terms of Individuality It is considered to be the creation of a "new identity" that unites people of different classes and ethnicities, all genders, and all ages. International people have changed their identities to have the same ideas, and have the same goals. Chonthira Satyawattana (2014) stated in her anthropological work “The Phenomenon of Mass Power of the People” that said to be “a crystallization of knowledge: Those people regularly get from the PDRC stage, that cultivated, they became good people, have morals, virtues, and ethics, to be controlled the mind, and made sacrifices for the common good with a united mind to fight for the nation.

The researcher has an idea about the collective mentality with the "mass" model that comes from behavior groups. This mass of people comes from the idea of being deprived of justice or the suffering people. A positive correlation was found between the power motive and expressed feelings of anger in reports of unpleasant experiences (McAdams, 1982). Mancur Olson (1965) argues that any group of individuals attempting to provide a public good has difficulty doing so efficiently. On the one hand, individuals have incentives to "free-ride" on the efforts of others in certain groups, on the other hand, the size of a group is of high importance and difficult to optimally determine for wanting to see fairness in society according to the principles of a theocratic society. Individuals would participate in collective action in certain situations or not because of incentives. and the behavior of the masses mobilizes resources with the drive to create social change. John D. McCarthy and Mayer N. Zald (1977) reported that social movements and social movement organizations have normally assumed a close link between the frustrations or grievances of a collectivity of actors and the growth and decline of movement activity. It can then be more easily integrated with structural theories of social process. A set of concepts and related propositions drawn from a resource mobilization perspective. It emphasizes the variety and sources of resources; the relationship of social movements to the media, authorities, and other parties; and the interaction among movement organizations.

Qualitative Research Methodology

Qualitative research data was analyzed and interpreted on what followers' formations of masses for social movements were well done on their strategies to follow the social spectrum-mass movements toward controversial social concepts of protest characteristics, metaphors, symbols, and descriptions of their interactions' relationships with the leaders in the situation of the group played a key role in the 2013–14 Thai political crisis by the People's Democratic Reform Committee (PDRC) protest activism toward their situational followers indicating that of the leaderships were investigated.

Research Purpose

To analyze the gathering of demands to the opposition of state power based on the common interests of the people and the nation based on a spectrum of mass movement differentiated political ideas and ideologies for developing conceptual activism regarding follower status with collective behaviors and social masses during the previous political movements in Thailand using observations, interviews, and leader-follower interpersonal behaviours.

*Research Frameworks**The People's Alliance for Democracy (PAD)*

The People's Alliance for Democracy (PAD), Romanized: Phanthamit Prachachon Pheu Prachathipatai; commonly known as "Yellow Shirts" is a Thai reactionary, monarchist political movement and pressure group. The PAD was a chief player in the political crisis of 2005–2006, and the 2008 crisis. Its leaders included media mogul Sondhi Limthongkul and Major General Chamlong Srimuang. People's Alliance for Democracy announced the end of the political role on August 23, 2013, the protests lasted for 7 months two times, 173 days with approximately 90,000 participating followers, and a total of 11 violent incidents, resulting in 4 deaths, including the dispersal of the protest. and many more injured. The number of leaders of the PAD group consisted of 98 leaders. The follower status of the PAD group was the first independent variable.

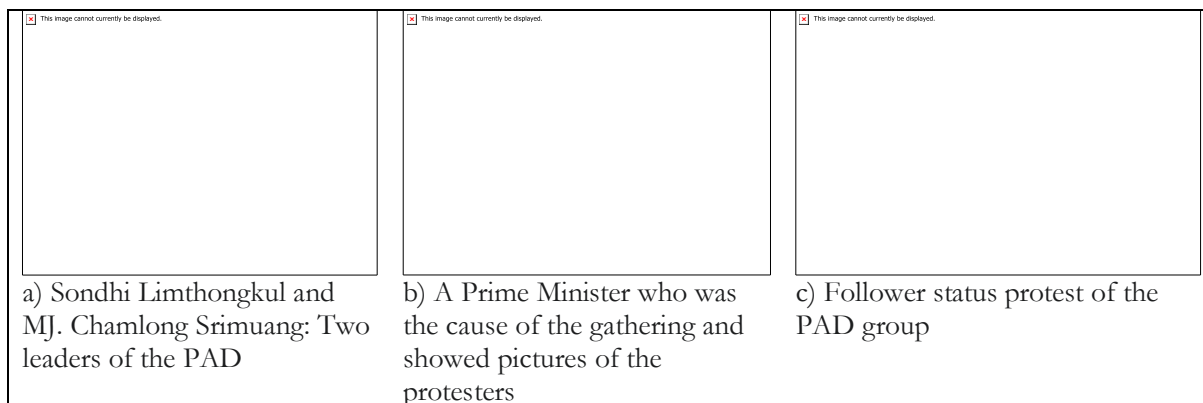


Figure Caption 1: The two leaders of the PAD were protested by the Prime Ministry of Thailand during 2008-2006, and 2008 with the Yellow Shirt Followers

Source: Photos by BBC Thailand (2024)

The United Front of Democracy Against Dictatorship; UDD

The United Front for Democracy Against Dictatorship (UDD), alternatively translated as National Democratic Alliance against Dictatorship), whose supporters are commonly called Red Shirts, is a political pressure group opposed to the People's Alliance for Democracy (PAD), the 2006 Thai coup d'état, and supporters of the coup. Although the movement seems to receive support from former prime minister-in-

exile Thaksin Shinawatra, not all UDD members support the deposed prime minister. The UDD's memberships mostly consist of rural Thai citizens from the northeast and northern regional people, urban lower classes from Bangkok, and intellectuals, consisting of 10 million followers. The UDD led major anti-government rallies in April 2009 and March–May 2010, leading to violent clashes with military forces. The follower status of the UDD group was the second independent variable.



Figure Caption 2: The United Front of Democracy Against Dictatorship (UDD)

Source: Photos by the Bangkok Post (2012)

As reported in Figure Caption 2, The Red Shirts are a political movement in Thailand under the readers who were supported by Thaksin Shinawatra who used to be a Prime Minister, formed following the 2006 coup d'état which deposed then-Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra. Originally synonymous with the United Front for Democracy Against Dictatorship (UDD), a group formed to protest the coup and resulting military government, the movement expanded to include various groups with diverse political priorities.

The People's Democratic Reform Committee (PDRC) Protest Activism

The People's Democratic Reform Committee (PDRC) or People's Committee for Absolute Democracy with the King as Head of State (PCAD) was a reactionary umbrella political pressure group in Thailand. The group played a key role in the 2013–2014 Thai political crisis and the lead-up to the 2014 Thai coup d'état, organizing large-scale protests within Bangkok and disrupting voting in the 2014 Thai general election to prevent a predicted victory by Pheu Thai. The follower status of the PDRC group was the third independent variable.



Figure Caption 3: Thai PDRC (People's Democratic Reform Committee) protestors marching from Lumpini Park, 3.5 million people rallied in Bangkok with Forms and strategies of mass movements toward controversial social concepts of protest activism of Leaders and Followers

Source: Photos by Inmagine Lab Pte Ltd. (2024).

The Social Mass Movement Theory

Mass society theory argues that social movements make up individuals in large societies who feel insignificant or socially detached. Social movements, provide a sense of empowerment and belonging that the movement members would otherwise not have. People are driven into movements out of deprivation or inequality, particularly about their expectations. In the first view, participants see others who have more power, economic resources, or status, and thus try to acquire these things for themselves. The three major sociological theories are the interactionist perspective, the conflict perspective, and the functionalist perspective. Focused on the leader-follower situation framework contains the elements: leader, follower, and situation. A leader gains power related to the leader following the situation framework because the relationship between the follower and the leader is the key concept of power and leadership.

Chaleff's Concept of Followership

In Ira Chaleff's concept of followership, he describes four different followership styles: resource, individualist, implementer, and follower.

Assuming resources and responsibility: Low support, low challenge - RESOURCES - ones who do what you tell them to, but that's about it - they are generally passive and do not challenge their leader in any way.

Serving individualists: High support, low challenge - IMPLEMENTERS - ones who do the heavy lifting - they believe in the direction set, they do treat the mission as theirs, they aren't leaders (in any way) themselves: committed & dedicated, but always need a navigator to guide them.

Challenging participants in transformation implementers: Low support, high challenge - INDIVIDUALISTS - usually not a very numerous, but a troublesome group - people who always do have their opinion & who'll just do their way - because they "know better" and can't be persuaded otherwise; adherence is just beyond them.

Taking moral action partners: High support, high challenge - PARTNERS - ones who respect the leader, and cooperate on fair & open terms; they adhere to the vision set & overall direction but still challenge it when needed & the reasonable level/degree (Sebastian GebSKI, 2020).

Kelley's Five Followership Styles

These followership styles are based on exemplary, conformist, passive, alienated, and pragmatist styles (Kelley, 1992).

Exemplary followership: Exemplary followers rank high in both active engagement and independent critical thinking to challenge leaders by providing alternative solutions if they disagree with the leader. They proactively support organizational goals and leader decisions congruent with their beliefs. Followers work well with others.

Conformist followership: Conformist followers are high in active engagement but dependent on uncritical thinkers. It referred to conformist followers as "yes people." Conformist followers are very active doers that unquestioningly follow the leader's directions.

Passive followership: Passive followers are low in active engagement and dependent on uncritical thinkers. It refers to sheep who unquestioningly follow the leader but only after being given constant direction. After completing a task, the passive follower typically waits for direction before beginning the next task.

Alienated followership: Alienated followers are highly independent critical thinkers but are low in engagement. They think for themselves, but instead of being positive like exemplary followers, who proactively provide alternative solutions to the leader, alienated followers are negative critical skeptics.

Pragmatist followership: Those with the fifth follower style are pragmatists, have moderate engagement, and portray critical thinking. Pragmatists tended to maintain the status quo and wait for crises to pass before taking action.

There are too many quantitative data research methodologies using Kelly's five followership styles (Cozby & Bates (2012); Fobbs (2010); Oyetunji's (2013); and Qu & Dumay (2011). They conclude that even though about 80 percent of organizational success is posited to be a result of follower contributions.

Research Frameworks of the Follower Status

There are many reasons why people want to follow a leader. The authors believe that it is important for an individual follower to follow through with the leaders. Modified the ideas of the Hersey-Blanchard Model, Kelly's Five Followership Styles Model, and Chaleff's Concept of Followership to support the creating research methodology (Figure 4).

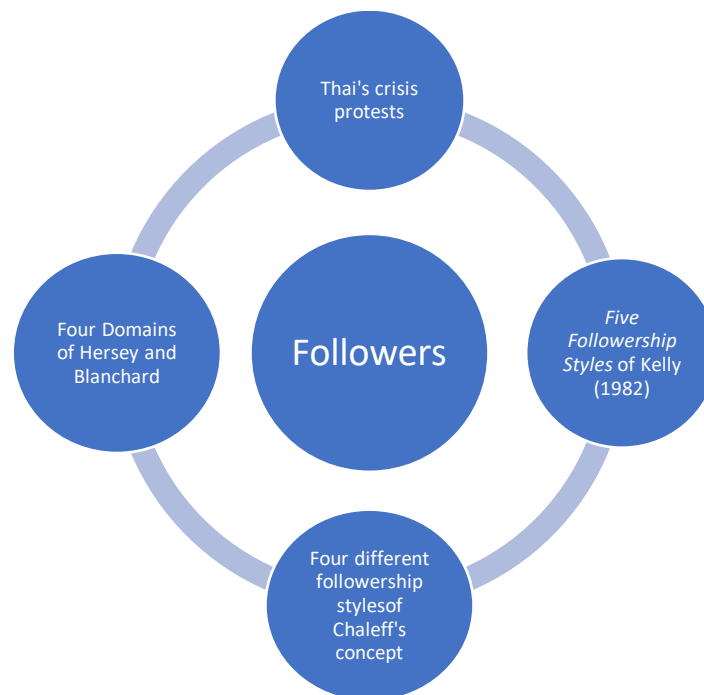


Figure 4: Research Frameworks of the Follower Status: Forms and strategies of mass movements toward controversial social concepts of protest activism

Creative Thinking Abilities

Guilford (1950) was an early proponent of the conceptual idea of intelligence. Based on his interest in individual differences, he explored the multidimensional aspects of the human mind, describing the structure of the human intellect based on several different abilities. Thus, Guilford's work allows for a greater appreciation of the diversity of human thinking and abilities without attributing different values to different people (Guilford, 1980, 1986). Chanthala, Santiboon, and Phonkam (2018) added the 24-item Guilford Divergent Thinking Questionnaire (GDTQ) on four scales. The 24-item Follower Creative Thinking on Participating Protest Rally (FCTPPR) on four scales, including fluency, flexibility, originality, and elaboration roles, to assess the perceptions of the followers who used to attend participants with creative ideas about joining protests against the government of the PAD, UDD, and PDRC alliance groups.

The FCTPPR refers to having creative thinking abilities. There are four types of divergent thinking: Fluency thinking ability – the ability to develop large numbers of ideas, (b) flexibility – the ability to produce ideas

in numerous categories, (c) originality - the ability to produce creative thinking unusual or unique ideas, and (d) elaboration – the ability to adapt abstract ideas into realistic solutions.

Literature Reviews

Formations of Masses for Social Movements

Protest against the formation of masses for social movement rule is a well-studied phenomenon in the social sciences but mass rallies in favor of authoritarian regimes have received only limited scholarly attention. Nevertheless, many people certainly acquiesce to autocratical rule, and join mass rallies to express their support in leadership protests. Modern autocrats increasingly introduce formal democratic institutions but deny fair political competition “electoral authoritarianism,” or “competitive authoritarianism” (Hellmeier and Weidmann, 2020). The conceptual basis of group committee behaviors includes perceptions, understandings, and factors of the masses for participating in gatherings were shown off. The role of the relationships of the masses who join the rally is to promote ideas that differ from the government. These people had never known each other who attended. But they can separate their roles to perform the duties that they are best at of their characteristics and were very important to the assembly. Previous work emphasized that authoritarian regimes. In contrast totalitarian regimes are characterized by demobilization and mass apathy due to the lack of an all-encompassing ideology (Weyland, 2016).

The follower masses consist of various people, various functions and roles, and are the collective action of people. The collective action requires social change, these individuals have ideas, abilities, potential, knowledge, labor, and sacrifice. It depends on whether those individuals would draw on their qualities or what can be called their original capital within themselves, or when and how they use it. For Pierre Bourdieu, the term “habitus” refers to the collective entity by which and into which dominant social and cultural conditions are established and reproduced. In Bourdieu’s words, habitus refers to “a subjective but not individual system of internalized structures, schemes of perception, conception, and action common to all members of the same group or class.” These “internalized structures” and “schemes of perception” structure the subject’s (shared) worldview and their “apperception” of the world in which they suppose they exist (Bourdieu, 1977).

Social Movement

Sociologists (Polletta, 2008) define a social movement as “an organized effort to change laws, policies, or practices by people who do not have the power to effect change through conventional channels.” ‘Movement’ is somewhat overused for everything from describing organizations’ lists to formal coalitions and networks of activist groups. According to Italian Sociologist Mario Diani, there is no academic consensus on what a movement is. but Diani says that most definitions share the following criteria: networks of informal interactions between a plurality of individuals, groups, and organizations, engaged in political or cultural conflicts, based on shared collective identity (Adams, 2024).

The social movement can be considered a collective effort to establish a new life system (Scott and Marshall, 2009). The social movement refers to an informal organization of individuals with a social goal, a collective effort of many individuals to modify or transfer dominant culture packages to institutions or specific in society (Rose, 1971). Dinesh Vyas (2020) summarized, that a social movement is a loosely organized effort by a large group of people to achieve a particular goal, typically a social or political one. This may be to carry out a social change or to resist or undo one. It is a type of group action and may involve individuals, organizations, or both. Shannon Deric (2011) refers to "organizational structures and strategies that may empower oppressed populations to mount effective challenges and resist the more powerful and advantaged elites." Charles Kurzman (2008) has considered three elements of the social movement including particular perspective ideology, a strong sense of organization and idealism, and a tendency to work. James M. Jasper (2010) considers social movements' including collective mobilization actions, trust, demand, change, and social order.

Characteristics of leaders of their forms and strategies of mass movements toward controversial social concepts of protest activism

Gusfield (1989) defines a social movement as socially accepted actions and beliefs directed towards the demand for change in any aspect of the social system by leaders and followers. "Leadership" is the thing these days - one able to get others moving, ones who act as a multiplier to others' work (due to the leverage effect they make), one that inspires their peers & actively shapes the culture around them - they are worth their weight in gold (Gebski, 2020). Weber's theory of charismatic leadership is a relational approach that assigns a key role to followers in imputing charisma to leaders. elaborates on the movement forms associated with charismatic leadership, including the emotional character of the community and the appointment of officials based on loyalty to the charismatic leader (Weber, 1968). Leadership is the power to diffuse positive energy and a sense of greatness. As such, it rests almost entirely on the leader (Weber, 1978).

The Charismatic leader is responsible for his subjects or those who ruled to prove that "he is indeed that master willed by God." Leaders are critical to social movements: they inspire commitment, mobilize resources, create and recognize opportunities, devise strategies, frame demands, and influence outcomes (Aminzade et al., 2001). Moreover, an emphasis on *leaders* seems to unfairly relegate the critical masses of movements to the category of *followers* (Barker, 2001). Thus, any approach to leadership in social movements must examine the actions of leaders within structural contexts and recognize the myriad levels of leadership and roles of participants. The target goal of this research study was to describe that taking leadership into followers can improve explanations of key issues in social movement theory.

Paul Hersey and Ken Blanchard (1969) developed it while working on the textbook, management of organizational behavior. Situational Leadership is adaptive and flexible, weighs variables, and provides us with the tools that best suit current circumstances and meet our desired goals. *Flexibility*: A Situational Leader moves seamlessly from one leadership style to another to meet current demands. *Trust*: A Situational Leader gains the trust and confidence of their employees, *Problem-Solving*: A Situational Leader solves problems using the most applicable leadership style for the current challenge they are facing, and *Coach*: A Situational Leader is capable of evaluating the maturity and competence of their employees and then applies the best strategy to enhance their employees' skill sets and goals. However, this study has still been limited to components of the action of the leadership and its integrative and innovative role. Then, leadership therefore involves the use of influence and interaction between followers. It represents the change that affects the behavior and performance of leader memberships of the group that was reported in this research study.

Characteristics of Followers: Forms and Strategies of Mass Movements

Characteristics: The most noticeable feature of new social movements is that they are primarily social and cultural and only secondarily political, if at all. Although Kelley (1992) explains in detail how all the ineffective followership styles contended that approximately 80 percent of the organization's success may be attributed to followers, conceptual followership remains an understudied phenomenon. Valentin Novikov (2016) reported in his study the differences between average job and work group performances of exemplary followers were compared to pragmatist followers (Figure 5).

Sample

The researcher assumes the position of leader and coordinator in the events of the gathering of the two groups that lasted a long time. The researcher is a leader of two groups (the PAD and PRDC) and followed the UDD activity protest at all times; therefore, I designed a concept to evaluate the perceptions of rally participants or followers with a questionnaire assessment form of 200 followers per group, totaling a sample group of 600 followers for this research using the research instrument that was developed from the ideas of Guilford (1950, 1980, and 1986) and modified a research study of Chantala, Santiboon, and Phonkam (2018) to the 24-item *Follower Creative Thinking on Assessment Participating Protest Rally* (FCTPPR) on four scales, including fluency, flexibility, originality, and elaboration roles.

Data Analysis

Statistical significance was analyzed with average means, standard deviation, variance, internal consistency (Cronbach alpha reliability) coefficient, grant means, F-test, and a t-test testing value.

Results

Comparisons between the Situational Leadership Model and the Leadership Characteristics of the PAD, UDD, and PDRC Protesting Groups

The fundamental principle of the 4-domain Situational Leadership Model (HB-SLM) by Hersey and Blanchard (1969) characterized leadership style in terms of the amount of task behavior, and relationship behavior that the leader provides to their followers including *Delegating*, *Participating*, *Coaching*, and *Directing* domains with the leadership characteristics of the PAD, UDD, and PDRC protesting groups were compared as reported in Table 1.

Table 1: Analyzing the 4-domain Situational Leadership Model and the Leadership Characteristics of the PAD, UDD, and PDRC Protesting Groups

HB-SLM Domain	Thais' Leadership Characteristics of their Protesting the Previous Social Movement Groups		
	PAD's Group Leaders	UDD's Group Leaders	PDRC's Group Leaders
<i>Delegating:</i> Leader's delegate most of the responsibility to the group. They monitor progress but are less involved in decision-making High maturity.	The group was established as a formal organization with various components such as consultants, democratic organizations/non-governmental organizations, business people, academics, lawyers, public representatives from different professions, etc.	UDD began organizing rallies in other provinces. Opening a school for democratic politics Red Shirt television. Let the Red-Shirt followers move their forces from each region, and move into Bangkok with the sub-leaders in taking action against the followers.	The leadership group was the main player who could draw many people to rally together. This division is based on the primary responsibility and decision-making affecting various movements.
<i>Participating:</i> Leaders focus on relationships and less on providing direction. They work with the team and share decision-making skills and responsibilities	The target goals of the PAD leaders and memberships consisted mainly of ultra-royalist middle-class and working-class Bangkok residents and anti-Thaksin Southerners, supported by some factions of the Thai Army. The PAD voluntarily dissolved after announcing its goals had been accomplished.	The group's followers have officially returned. The government surrounded and suppressed them to participate in the red-shirt movement protest. Most Thai people said that the memberships of the UDD were viewed as "villains" by society, they were "overthrown" and "burned down houses and cities."	The characteristics of leaders and followers are the same, being a responsible person and focusing on the results of work and the organization would be successful. Leaders stimulate and push for change in the organization. Followers must be able to work as a team to achieve goals.
<i>Coaching:</i> Leaders provide direction. But they	Attendance the leaders started webcasting shows on their websites. The	Red Shirt groups followed by leaders from every region in	The division of responsibilities of leaders and followers

attempt to coach their ideas to get people on board.	PAD's leaders' and followers' support base had since expanded to include civil servants, state enterprise labor unions, the urban middle-class of other cities, conservative Buddhist groups, Southerners, and the so-called "elite".	every procession passed checkpoints smoothly. The group red-shirt areas could stop the Red Shirt convoy, which was perceived as a rally and full speech of the mass gathering that characterized this struggle.	is clear. Leaders are responsible for making various decisions. The roles of leaders and followers must act together or integrate responsibility to relate their activities to achieve the goal together.
<i>Directing:</i> Leaders tell people what to do and how to do it, directly.	The leaders stand for honest politics, promoting justice. The rules of law while fighting against corruption among politicians and civil servants with discussions, giving a speech, or presenting ideas through various media to the followers who carry out activities consistent with the shared leadership concepts.	The influence of the leadership of the Red Shirts, with a head leader of the UDD, affects followers who will decide to join the activity "Thailand does not tolerate unity of the people." He agreed with only drawing the line to expel the country's leaders.	Leadership would focus on teamwork and results rather than having heroes like in the past. This causes leadership to have more relevant variables than before due to environmental conditions to their goals for developing the followers.

As reported in Table 1, a protest leader, thereby laying the conceptual groundwork for describing protest leadership trends was compared with the characterized leadership styles by Hersey and Blanchard (1969) and the previously important three protesting movement groups; the PAD, UDD, and PDRC Protesting status. However, this research analysis of social movements of the masses who have participated in demonstrations would be divided into groups or levels of leaders and followers in gatherings in various situations.

The concept of members of the Red Shirts having official roles in joining rallies to protest against the government. The idea was proposed that the struggle with the large demonstrations led by the UDD protest group. The government has political status including the army, the elites, and the middle class support them, the society is divided into two groups, yellow shirts, and red shirts who used to struggle against the government. Even according to the democratic process, it's even more difficult (Disthapichai, 2020). Wilawan Watcharasakwet (2021) reported that the Criminal Court sentenced Mr. Suthep Thaugsuban, former secretary-general, to prison. People's Committee for Change and Reform to be a perfect democracy with the King as Head of State (PDRC) and other defendants, a total of 26 people, for periods ranging from 4 months to 11 years on the main charge of sedition from political gatherings to oust Ms. Yingluck Shinawatra, Prime Minister in 2013-2014.

Summary of leaders who led people to protest against past governments in Thailand's history. The end on all anti-government protest involves a change of government through a military process called a coup. After each coup, some leaders may still feel like they are "owners of power" and continue to work with the new government. Meanwhile, some academics declared themselves. Leaders set up political parties to inherit power. Some leaders have been judged by the courts' deceit for such actions, return to the polling place again, or must have a lawyer to defend running up and down the court with many lawsuits arising from performing duties as a leader, and being considered the maximum penalty of death, both criminal and civil cases. A refund may be required to compensate for a large sum of money. All previous rallies have been the beginning and end of the same pattern. While there are still leaders and protesters waiting for action, as long as the military still has a role in politics and politicians continue to seek benefits from politics.

Comparisons between Chaleff's Concept of Followership, Kelley's Five Followership styles, and the Followers' Characteristics of the PAD, UDD, and PDRC Protesting Groups

Modified relationships exist between *Chaleff's Concept of Followership* and the different followership styles with the various aspects of *Kelley's Five Followership Styles* adapted to the performances and followers' characteristics protesting movement rally groups of the PAD, UDD, and PDRC Protesting Groups as reported in Table 2.

Followership concept and style	Status of the protesting movement rally groups and followers' characteristics.		
	The PAD Group	The UDD Group	The PDRC Group
Assuming resources and responsibility	It is a gathering of many organizations of the country and middle-class people giving support, which expels two former prime ministers from the position of prime minister. Both sets of governments are seen as having conflicting interests with Thaksin Shinawatra.	Red Shirt Villages are part of the UDD movement that had large protests in 2009 and 2010. This UDD group has its' origins in opposition to the coup and is a supportive group of Mr. Thaksin Shinawatra former Prime Minister.	Preparation for the rally according to the potential of the leaders organizing the rally. In terms of fundraising, staff, necessary tools (media, equipment, and tools used for gatherings), and mobilizing the masses which can be considered limited
Serving individualists	Mr. Suriyasai Katasila, PDA's Coordinator read the statement of their clear stance against the Red Shirt movement, and for the alliance. All over the country came out to move as well.	Opening a school for democratic politics Red Shirt Television broadcast UDD leaders starting a debate following calls for a large rally. Meeting ten times. Planning and movement of large gatherings.	The gathering of individuals in the form of a crowd will be "Special Mental Traits" that can change people upside down in both actions and feelings
Challenging participants in transformation implementers	The PAD was officially established on February 9, 2006. At its founding, it set out three "missions": a campaign to push for Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra, who lacks basic legitimacy. Resign from office, expose the unfairness and hidden agenda of the Thaksin regime, and coordinate with various forces in society to push for Thai political reform.	The establishment of Red Shirt Villages was intended to promote and reflect support for the UDD movement. Red Shirt Villages have continued to expand in various areas throughout the country and were supported by Thaksin Shinawatra. They saw that the entire process was not fair;	The formation of the PDRC movement organization was coordinated with the United Front organization. Single-commanded-collective leadership, the content of the speech on stage is still primarily a work of thought, pointing out the failure of the Thai political system for national reform.
Taking moral action partners	The underlying causes of conflict include economic inequality. Society and politics of the people conflict in	The followers of the UDD group are being surrounded and suppressed, unable to achieve any goals as	Activities of the PDRC group during 2013–2014 include impacts on the division of people within the nation, ethics and

	power and the interests of political groups: the media and allied groups, the coup, the system of checks and balances, and the creation of conflict are the most important causes. Political rallies based on the coalition public places of the followers' PDA Group	their side can demand, and are considered "complete losers" to state power. The nature of the legal action that follows: is to distort, cover up, hide, and legitimize acts of violence that lead to the impunity of government officials involved.	good governance, security impacts, economic impacts, country acceptance at the international level, confidence in the justice process, and the democratic governance system. The greatest impact is the impact of economics.
Exemplary followership	Blockade of several international airports until all flights stop operating. An economist estimated more than 4.2 billion USD from airport closures, which its credibility and the Thai economy. "Thaksin regime" means not paying attention to the democratic spirit, related to economic interests and corruption unable to control the violence that occurred until it became a violation of human rights	Context of life, career, and family contributed to the women's group's red shirts. People of all professions have been allowed to leave out to the public sphere for a long time. Being able to travel and experience the world more than ever before and engaging with fellow Red Shirt members is a factor in changing people's thinking and understanding of what it means to be a follower.	Participants in the gathering have collective leadership behaviors. There are many forms and strategies in movement; not having a monopoly on leaders like at rallies, the masses participating are diverse. There is a participatory democratic movement organization. and the deliberative form of democracy using horizontal relationships are united in the same grand direction.
Conformist followership	Followers have ideas that agree with leaders: Participants in the gathering proposed the idea that the use of democratic processes, redress, reconciliation, and fairness according to the law—the reconciliation process with the government as the leader, creating a common future, sharing power, and allocating benefits—are factors that can resolve conflicts by creating unity among the nation.	Followers have ideas that agree with leaders: People in society are alert, following this important political phenomenon with concern, and following news from various media with increasing frequency amidst the tense atmosphere. The ongoing political conflict is "how far Thai society has come in terms of knowledge, understanding, and adherence to "fighting" without violence."	Followers have ideas that agree with leaders: "Creating a new leadership" is "collective leadership" so that the gathering operation has a consistent movement direction. The main goal has been for the country's leaders to resign from their positions to pave the way for national reform. During the campaign, the mass majority was able to overcome their fears and continue to join the rally to bear risks that could lead to death.
Passive followership	When the Thaksin government had a populist. Policies pleased the people; it was elected	The UDD passive followers were showing behavior that was not a person's normal way. It	Among the participants in the gathering were millions of people. Cheerfulness is a

	<p>as the passive followership. The media and the coalition have been at odds with each other and have made speeches attacking the functioning of the government as intra-group conflicts are not working according to the constitution by mobilizing the masses, causing political groups and citizens who are admired to come out and oppose them. which is a conflict in power and interests of political groups</p>	<p>was an action that went beyond what was required by the leaders' frameworks' ideas of the customs and traditions of their rallies. It may even be a violation of laws, principles, and regulations. also includes acts of omission for refusing to do something normal that is done by custom, various laws, and regulations.</p>	<p>common sight. Whether it's a sunny day, a torrential downpour, or a cold night, even those who join the rally alone still feel warm and can blend in with the masses of people in no time. Meanwhile, they can count relatives. They can laugh or sing together over the same topic. It's like they all have special minds, like the masses of people who are connected.</p>
Alienated followership	<p>The politically alienated followership context: the PAD and the UDD were formed partly in response to the anti-Thaksin movement known as the PAD. Royalist PAD members, donning their trademark yellow shirts, staged anti-Thaksin demonstrations, after which they accepted the 2007 election results and disbanded their network. The PAD renewed its protests in 2008 when the pro-Thaksin government attempted to bring back the prime minister. The 2008 protests involved occupying Government House in August and closing down Bangkok's airports in late November and early December. The political conflicts and arguments between the PAD and UDD plans to call for followers may be viewed as a form of tension between elitist and electoral models of democracy as well as representing two power networks, including professionals, technocrats, and majoritarian networks, which were provided in two protest groups.</p>		<p>Reducing followers identity in terms of individuality. It is considered the creation of a "new identity" that unites people of different classes and strata; all genders, ages, and races have changed. Their identities have the same ideas and have followed the same goals. It is the crystallization of knowledge. Those people regularly get from the PDRC stage who, when cultivated, become good people with morality, ethics, mind control, and sacrifice for the common good with a united mind.</p>
Pragmatist followership	<p>Whenever a situation threatens higher institutions, the law cannot be enforced anymore. People on the so-called enemy side have used violence to threaten the institution to the point of risking its existence. Then Thai people like the Yellow Shirts will not take risks</p>	<p>After the event, the UDD movement did not organize a summary of the battle to collect lessons learned. Improve and correct weaknesses and shortcomings, and strengthen the good factors of the movement. The red shirts still do the same</p>	<p>The development and dynamics of these activist movements come from learning about the problems and limitations of various private sector participants, directly and indirectly. The activists and members of these groups arise from confronting</p>

	and come out to face it. We do not have a policy of organizing mobs against mobs. The only thing we have is to face the enemy. People took it for granted since the May 1992 events were viewed as a democratic uprising of the middle classes.	things. Not learning fighting moves Being on the government's side, they made the same in the fight to protect democracy. This was one of the UDD's weaknesses, but they still had a fighting spirit, had democratic ideals, were bright-eyed, and still stuck together as a group. Join the fight according to each person's conditions.	environmental issues. Social or other problems until it becomes a source of grouping to demand various changes. It is a loose and informal gathering. Therefore, it is a natural characteristic of public-sector organizations or political public groups. Especially in rural areas, attempts are made to form organizations to create bargaining power for solving problems.
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As reported in Table 2, a national crisis was caused by each failed government that took control of the country. There is a pattern of leading the country into a failed state. Each government lost the war to seize the space of ideas-making power used in the form of discourse, a new form of thinking power called "Thought Governance War," which cannot create the dominance of ideas and create acceptance among civil society and the people. The emergence of a crisis of representative democracy caused by the parliamentary crisis. The reasons can be summarized as follows: the encroachment and influence over political parties and parliament by large monopoly capital groups. Thus, Thailand has a totalitarian system of political parties in the parliamentary system that is truly monopolized by the capitalists who own the parties. Government politicians are under the obligation of the capitalists, and their political parties can implement policies and laws to facilitate the businessmen of their groups and their associations. As for the guidelines for solving the problem of political party dictatorship in the parliamentary system, there must be amendments to the political party law. Election law and democratic constitutional law to create democracy within the party.

Thailand: The 3rd World: From Coup to Crisis

In a bid to quell the protests, the government closed down, a state of emergency banning gatherings of more than a large group of the participating people who used to attend the social mass movements in terms of their "Followers" status in many times in "Thailand: From Coup to Crisis." Thailand is a constitutional monarchy with a history of political instability, alternating between military rule and unstable civilian governments. 1932-2014: A long history of instability: Since transforming from an absolute monarchy to a constitutional one in 1932, Thailand has been rocked by clashes between conservative monarchists and pro-democracy reformists. After 16 months of military rule, the country adopted a new constitution. A turbulent period followed, with two elections (in 2007 and 2011) won by pro-Thaksin parties, clashes on the streets between 'red-shirt' Thaksin supporters and 'yellow shirt' opponents, political deadlock, and after an abortive election in 2014, another military coup.

The role of the monarchy Constitutionally: The Thai monarch is an apolitical figure who avoids taking sides. Nevertheless, the monarchy and the military are closely linked. Ahead of the 2019 elections, King Rama 10, echoed his father's words, calling on Thais to avoid chaos by voting for 'good people'— interpreted as a veiled endorsement of Prayuth. Anti-monarchical statements have always been taboo, not least due to a draconian *lèse-majesté* law that makes insulting the monarchy a criminal offense. Nevertheless, publicly criticizing the king is still highly risky. The immediate outlook therefore seems to be for stalemate, with the government hanging on despite continuing protests.

The Thai crisis has the coup in Thailand: The cause of people joining together as a mass movement to oppose the election vote government by social movement protests. The Revolution of 1932 brought to be

started and an end to absolute monarchy and replaced it with a constitutional monarchy. Since 1932 the head of government of Thailand has been the Prime Minister of Thailand, usually the leader of the largest party or the largest coalition party in the lower house of parliament. From 1972 until 2019, Thailand was ruled by a military junta, the National Council for Peace and Order, which partially repealed the 2007 constitution, declared martial law and nationwide curfew, banned political gatherings, arrested and detained politicians and anti-coup activists, imposed internet censorship and took control of the media.

The Follower Creative Thinking on Participating Protest Rally (FCTPPR)

The 24-item Follower Creative Thinking on Participating Protest Rally (FCTPPR) on four scales, including fluency, flexibility, originality, and elaboration roles, to assess the perceptions of the followers who used to attend participants with creative ideas about joining protests against the government of the PAD, UDD, and PDRC alliance groups. The ECTPPR refers to having creative thinking abilities. There are four types of divergent thinking: Fluency thinking ability – the ability to develop large numbers of ideas, (b) flexibility – the ability to produce ideas in numerous categories, (c) originality - the ability to produce creative thinking unusual or unique ideas, and (d) elaboration – the ability to adapt abstract ideas into realistic solutions.

Reliability and Validity for the ECTPPR

Because validity is about what a research instrument measures and how well it does. In contrast, reliability concerns the truthfulness of the data obtained and the degree to which any measuring tool controls random error. The internal consistency (Cronbach alpha reliability) coefficient statistic was analyzed with the validity and reliability of the PAD, UDD, and PDRC follower groups for the ECTPPR reported in Tables 3–5, respectively.

Table 3: Average Item Means, Standard Deviation, Cronbach Coefficient, Grant Means, And F-Test Of The PAD Follower Group For The ECTPPR

Scale	Scale means	Standard deviation	Variance	α -reliability	Grant means	F-test
Fluency	19.229	2.763	7.632	0.771	3.205	3.271**
Flexibility	19.632	2.781	8.244	0.791	3.272	5.163***
Originality	19.487	2.929	8.581	0.818	3.248	4.901***
Elaboration	19.403	2.907	8.452	0.812	3.234	1.177

$N_1=200$, * $p<.05$, ** $p<.01$, *** $p<.001$

Table 4: Average Item Means, Standard Deviation, Cronbach Coefficient, Grant Means, And F-Test of The UDD Follower Group for the ECTPPR

Scale	Scale means	Standard deviation	Variance	α -reliability	Grant means	F-test
Fluency	20.527	3.527	12.440	0.797	3.421	1.584*
Flexibility	20.194	3.380	11.427	0.785	3.366	6.115***
Originality	19.672	3.768	14.202	0.850	3.279	3.096**
Elaboration	19.910	3.530	12.462	0.817	3.318	2.177*

$N_2=200$, $N_3=200$, * $p<.05$, ** $p<.01$, *** $p<.001$

Table 5: Average Item Means, Standard Deviation, Cronbach Coefficient, Grant Means, And F-Test of The PDRC Follower Group for the ECTPPR

Scale	Scale means	Standard deviation	Variance	α -reliability	Grant means	F-test
Fluency	19.676	2.823	14.344	0.802	3.279	10.818***
Flexibility	21.632	3.787	14.344	0.799	3.605	4.816***

Originality	21.711	4.013	16.106	0.829	3.619	2.238*
Elaboration	22.348	3.211	10.308	0.675	3.725	28.964***

$N_3=200$, * $p<.05$, ** $p<.01$, *** $p<.001$

As reported in Table 3-5, the reliability coefficients of the PAD, UDD, and PDRC Follower Groups for the ECTPPR ranged from 0.675 to 0.850, which means a generally accepted rule is that α -reliability of 0.60-0.70 indicates an acceptable level of reliability a greater than 0.80, indicate at a very high-value level for statistically significant (Tavakol & Dennick, 2011). An F-test is any statistical test used to compare the ratio of variances between three groups of samples. The test statistic determines the predictive associations between the variables are significant ($p<.05$) for all four scales of the ECTPPR scales. This confirms that the research instrument is valid and reliable for supporting this research study.

Comparisons between the Followers' Perceptions with Grant Mean Scores of the PAD, UDD, and PDRC Groups of their Creative Thinking Abilities

The statistic was measured with a t-statistic, a popular statistical tool used to test differences between the average means of two groups and more than groups. Followers' perceptions with grant mean scores of the PAD, UDD, and PDRC Groups of four creative thinking scales: Fluency, Flexibility, Originality, and Elaboration creative thinking ability scales. The results are shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Differentiations Between the Grant Means and the T-Test Values of The Followers' PAD, UDD, And PDRC Groups of Their Creative Thinking Abilities for The ECTPPR Scales

Scale	Grant means			Compare Group	Mean Difference	t-test value	Sig.
	G1:PAD	G2:UUD	G3:PDRC				
Fluency (a)	3.205	3.421	3.279	Ga1:Ga1	-0.396	-4.230***	.000
				Ga1:Ga3	-0.154	-1.581	.116
				Ga1:Ga4	0.142	2.634**	.009
Flexibility (b)	3.272	3.366	3.605	Gb1:Gb2	-0.094	-1.796	.074
				Gb1:Gb3	-0.333	-7.285***	.000
				Gb2:Gb3	-0.296	-4.057***	.000
Originality (c)	3.248	3.297	3.619	Gc1:Gc2	-0.031	-0.545	.586
				Gc1:Gc3	-0.371	-12.487***	.000
				Gc2:Gc3	-0.340	-5.534***	.000
Elaboration (d)	3.234	3.235	3.725	Gd1:Gd2	-0.001	-0.001	-
				Gd1:Gd3	-0.491	-8.134	.000
				Gd2:Gd3	0.491	-12.478	.000

$N_1=200$, $N_2=200$, $N_3=200$, * $p<.05$, ** $p<.01$, *** $p<.001$

The results given in Table 7 show the mean scores for three grant means of the four ECTPPR scales. Each grant mean scale has six items ranging from 3.205 to 3.274 for the PAD group, 3.325 to 3.421 for the UDD group, and 3.278 to 3.725 for the PDRC group, respectively. These results reveal the differences between some creative thinking ability scales of the PDA followers their thinking creativity is less than the UDD group, and the followers of the UDD group less than the PDRC group in some scales were statistically significant at the .05 level with the t-test analysis. In most cases, the findings also present a pictorial comparison of the PAD, UDD, and PDRC followers' perceptions of their creative thinking abilities to attend all parts of the participating social mass movements to their protesting rallies.

In most cases, the findings also present a pictorial comparison of the followers' perceptions of their creative thinking abilities for participation in attending a part of the PAD, UDD, and PDRC mass movement rally protest groups of the three Thai crises with the four creative thinking abilities that modified from Guilford's Creativity (1950), Guilford's Cognitive Styles (1980), and Guilford's Creative Talents: Their Nature, Use, and Development (1986) on four creativity thinking scales. The significant differences between the

followers' perceptions of their creative thinking abilities for participation in attending a part of the PAD, UDD, and PDRC mass movement rally protest groups as shown in Figure 4

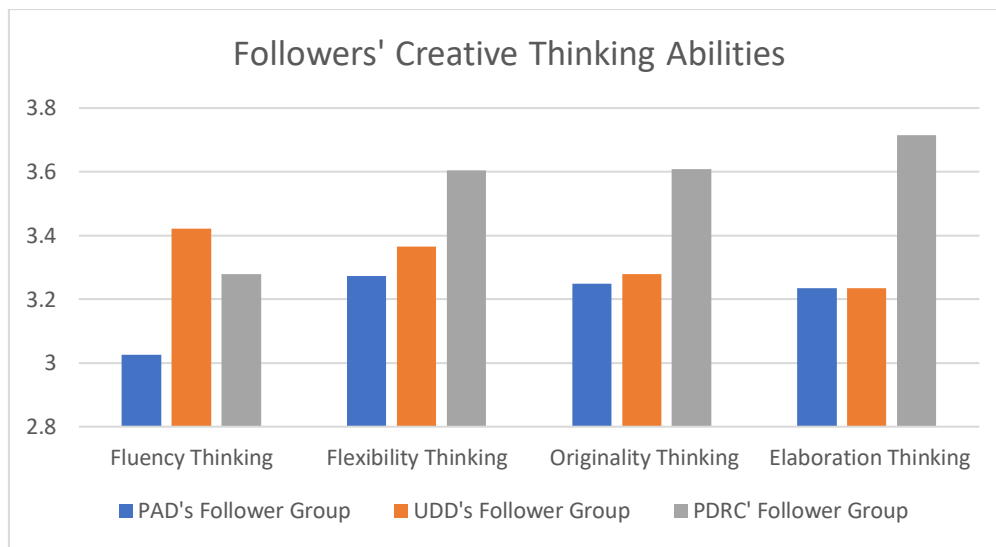


Figure 5: Significant differences between followers' perceptions of their creative thinking abilities for participation in attending a part of the PAD, UDD, and PDRC mass movement rally protest groups of the three Thai crises.

Discussions

This research was investigated to understand the concepts in Thai society through the basic condition of followers or participants in "secret" protests, using case studies of the PDA, UDD, and PDRC protesting groups, which had large rallies. It has resulted in a crisis in Thai politics for the last four decades. The political struggle of various movement groups, namely the People's Alliance for Democracy (the PDA, UDD, all the way up to the PDRC). People's politics arose after the Constitution of 1997. It is a new struggle of the people's movement in a new situation that is differentiated from the previous situation. It summarizes the lessons for political activists who want to find new alternatives. It is a conflict between the government and civil society activists. who can't stand the business of politics and populist policies? Group of nefarious capitalists, capitalist dictators, etc.

Designing the qualitative and quantitative research methodology investigated the followers' characteristics and statuses of their attending a part of the PAD, UDD, and PCRC mass movements for protesting rallies with the Thai government crisis. Modified leadership and followership ideas and theory models with the qualitative data were compared, and quantitative data was designed into a questionnaire on the followers' creative thinking in four types. The results indicated that the relationship between the ideas of the previous academies and the actions of the leaders and followers is associated with the qualitative data and differentiated significantly from the quantitative data for the PAD, UDD, and PDRC's followers' creative thinking about their participation.

As a result of this move, the government may face problems with the legitimacy of continuing to run the country as usual. As conflict cannot be managed, however, from the perspective of studying follower status, the researcher saw that the success of the People's Alliance for Democracy is not only in being able to put pressure on government decisions. It is also a reflection of the high level of awareness in the public sector. In rising to fight against state power. The uprising of the masses, therefore, in organizing the demonstrations ensuring the safety of protest participants is a point of pride for activists who join the movement with the People's Alliance for Democracy. In taking responsibility for the masses in the rally (Democracy for the People Study Group, 2010),

Social and political changes due to the influence of neoliberalism entered Thailand, which played a huge role in the ideas of political reforms that occurred after the Black May period of 1992 onward, and economic restructuring after the Tom Yum Koong crisis. Various changes. Such a structure and channel to opening for Mr. Thaksin Shinawatra, and the Thai Rak Thai Party where he seizes political powers, successfully. Such structural changes have also caused changes in the way of the living majority of villagers in the countryside because of the decentralization of political power. Politics from central government to local government has changed the people attached to electoral politics and have truly benefited from the "populist" policy. The political movement of the Colored Shirts (PAD) movement that occurred amid the conflict during the important political transition is empirical data. To confirm the correctness of such propositions and arguments. Both quantitative and qualitative research methods were used in the study. Relatively independent gathering, there is no hierarchy of command, as in the case of the Yellow Shirt mass movement.

The Red Shirt (UDD) masses are characterized as strong supporters of political parties for forming a progressive mass movement to change society to be more democratic and want to eliminate economic and social structures that are unfair to them. The nature of the organization is hierarchical and dictated by the government, as in the case of the Blue Shirts (PDCR) mass movement. To add clarity to the analysis of social and political movements that occur amid conflicts during important political transitions, it is used as empirical data. Therefore, the social movement here is the democratic mass movement (Natthaphatthanunth, 2015).

Political rallies are a form of political participation and are an expression of the rights and freedoms of the people, according to democracy. It is also a reflection of the problem of lack of political institution legitimacy (lack of political institution legitimacy) as well. Political rallies are an important component of a growing pluralistic society. which allows groups with diverse beliefs, practices, or policies to live together peacefully Freedom of peaceful assembly is therefore a fundamental right protected by international charters and regional, national, and even local laws. International principles related to the right to assemble include the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948 - UDHR, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966 - ICCPR. Important domestic principles include the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand 2017 and the Assembly Act Public 2015 (Rattha-Amrit, 2016).

In the characteristics of Thai politicians in the eyes of the people compared to politicians abroad, there is a lack of morality, ethics, and political responsibility. These are things that the majority of citizens demand happen among politicians in a representative democracy that claims to be from the people and will work for the people. But politicians have been found to have behavior that lacks morality, ethics, and political responsibility, such as in cases where government MPs use ballots instead of each other in voting, amending draft laws, or interfering in proposing a law, known as the forgery of legislative bills.

Intentionally, distorting and reducing the value of democracy to just elections by using a majority to decide right and wrong from some sides, the administrative government likes to claim that it is elected, and the majority that wins the election can do anything, even decide right and wrong. Because of the movement of civil society groups and organizations, they used issues, knowledge, and information that had weight and reliability. This comes from reflecting the problems of a failed and corrupt administrative government. The investigating officer will request the court's authority to detain the accused. This contrary rule was the law principles, which involved considering and pondering. and ensure that the law is enforced realistically by the rule of law and international standards of the world including seven articles that were used to the PAD group's leaders and followers' crisis.

Conclusion

Important political gatherings in Thailand, since Thailand changed its government to democracy, freedom of assembly has been guaranteed by the 1949 Constitution. There have been important political demonstration events in Thailand, including on October 14, 1973, which was a continuation of the cause of the coup in 1958. In May 1992, there was a protest movement against the government and the succession

of power following the coup. During 2006–2010, rallies of the UDD-Red-Shirt to oppose the 2006 coup were held against the rallies of the PAD. The PAD was a chief player in the political crisis of 2005–2006 until it was dispersed in May 2010. The UDD was first formed in 2006 to oppose the military government and the crackdown on May 19, 2010. In 2013–2014, the group gathering PDRC aimed to oppose the issuance of the Amnesty Act and the amendment of the Constitution to establish a non-elected People's Council to control political reform. The 2020–2021 political rally was a rally to oust the government of General Prayut Chan-o-cha. Finally, this research study focused on the PAD, UDD, and PDRC mass movements' protesting and gathering violent anti-government rallies.

Public Assembly Act 2015, Section 6 Public gatherings must be peaceful, and without weapons. The right to freedom of peaceful assembly is therefore a basic human right. It is also a right that should be earned and exercised by individuals and groups, as is the protection of the freedom to assemble peacefully and assert oneself. The leadership power of followers in Thai society. It was found that Thai-style followers are thought leaders, independent, and have their capital. have potential within oneself be a thought leader for themselves and society. Simply put, the masses were ready for themselves and didn't intend to advance or lead. They wanted to participate to support the rally. Therefore, the masses are individuals or groups of people who have potential. The followers' minds have been reflected in their thoughts on the leadership in the participating group and being a follower of their leadership (authority), which can come to the forefront. But these individuals or groups want to position themselves as followers who play a role in the background and push everything forward for the leaders to move forward, or position themselves as followers when, in fact, they are opinion leaders.

Designing the quantitative data for the followers' status: Using the 24-item Follower Creative Thinking on Assessment Participating Protest Rally (FCTPPR) on four scales, including fluency, flexibility, originality, and elaboration roles, to assess the perceptions of the followers who used to attend participants with creative ideas about joining protests against the government of the PAD, UDD, and PDRC. alliance groups. The ECTPPR refers to having creative thinking abilities. There are four types of divergent thinking: Fluency thinking ability: The ability to develop large numbers of ideas; Flexibility: the ability to produce ideas in numerous categories; Originality Creative thinking: the ability to produce creative unusual or unique ideas; and Elaboration Creative Thinking: the ability to adapt abstract ideas into realistic solutions. Each scale consists of 6 items in five options including Strong Agree (5), Agree (4), Neither Agree nor Disagree (3), Disagree (2), Very Disagree (1), respectively. The significant differences between the followers' perceptions of their creative thinking abilities for participation in attending a part of the PAD, UDD, and PDRC mass movement rally protest groups were also found.

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