

ASIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW

ISSN: 2551-0862

VOL.2 NO.2 (JULY-DECEMBER 2018)



EDITOR
MUHLIS MADANI

Asian Political Science Review

Volume 2 Number 2 (July-December 2018)

Editor

Muhlis Madani



**Political Science Association of Kasetsart University
Bangkok, Thailand**

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Asian Political Science Review

Editor: Muhlis Madani

ISSN: 2551-0862

Published by

Political Science Association of Kasetsart University

8/82 Banklangmueng Ngamwongwan, Ngamwongwan Road

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- 3) Key Word: Immediately after the abstract, provide a maximum of 5 keywords, avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts (e.g., “and,” “of”). Be sparing with abbreviations: only abbreviations firmly established in the field may be eligible.
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- 5) Equations: The text size of equations should be similar to normal text size.
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Example:

Table 5 Output shortfall in DHs in 1389 and 1390

Variables	1389		1390	
	Actual	Shortfall	Actual	Shortfall
Number of Outpatient Visits	3,782,351	326,922	4,195,618	611,256
Number of Inpatient Admissions	158,190	13,537	174,978	6,963
Number of Patient Days	391,984	17,119	426,221	13,793

Table 5 shows summary of outputs shortfall for 1389 and 1390.

- 7) Figures and Schemes: Number figures consecutively in accordance with their appearance in the text. Place a figure’s caption and description below the figure body. A minimum resolution of 300 DPI is required.

Note: Avoid abbreviating the titles of tables, figures, and equations (i.e., Tab. 1, Fig. 2, Eq. 3) in the caption or in running text. Do not write “the table above/below” or “the figure on page 32,” because the position and page number of a table or figure cannot be determined until the pages are typeset.

References

Cite the work of those individuals whose ideas, theories, or research have directly influenced your work. They may provide key background information, support or dispute your thesis, or offer critical definitions and data. Citation of an article implies that you have personally read the cited work. In addition to crediting the ideas of others that you used to build your thesis, provide documentation for all facts and figures that are not considered common knowledge.

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Editor's Note

As an editor, I am honored to know that our “Why ASEAN Fails to Play Role in the Rohingya Situation from the Perspective of ASEAN Charter” article written by *Nattapat Limsiritong*, which was published in *APSR* Vol.1 No.2, was introduced and recommended on the University of Melbourne’s website. Not only does it show that our way of publishing makes it accessible, at least from the library of a world-class university that is located in another continent, it also shows that the quality of our journal is up to par and recognized internationally.

APSR Vol.2 No.2 contains articles that are important, interesting, and academically useful, such as the “Myth of Drug Addictions” by *Sungsidh Piriyaarangsang*, the “Analysis on Structural Equation Models for Public Administration Researches” by *Wanlop Ratchatranon*, and “ASEAN: The Literally Invisible Hand in Disaster Management” by *Parada Chainikom*. Nonetheless, I have to admit that it was unsuccessful in gathering articles from abroad. All 10 articles that were published in this volume of *APSR* are all written by Thai academicians.

The challenge in operating this journal in the future, or at least in the remaining year I have as an editor, is how will we be able to raise its standard to increase the amount of articles from abroad. Most definitely, the international cooperation and high-quality articles that have been sent in for speculation and publication in *APSR* Vol.3, both No.1 and 2, will be a very important factor in helping us reach our goal. Which is why you should not hesitate and send in your manuscripts!

Muhlis Madani
Editor

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Myth of Drug Addictions

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Abstract

The objectives of this study are to find; 1) the power and knowledge that create the myth of drug addictions, 2) the illusive mythology, and 3) the approaches in which the myth of drug addictions can be dismantled using the critical discourse analysis or CDA. This work reflects the use of language with social context, culture, dimension of power, dominance, ideology on knowledge and social culture. The in-depth interviews were conducted revealing the results of study which are; 1) power and knowledge create the myth of drug addictions through social institute structure such as medical institutes, legal institutes. The knowledge creates the myth of drug addiction in the society and the power in dealing with the drug addicts. 2) For the illusive mythology, in the United States and many other countries, drug addictions are accepted through the definition of addiction in the view of medicine, and 3) for the power to dismantle the myth of drug addictions, the government agencies try their best to eliminate drug problems. However, such effort has created a trap in another aspect. For example, white schools, white factories, drug-free communities are new sets of discourses that aggravate drug use. The power to heal the addiction found in this research is the power of family and community strongly bound with the same direction.

Keywords: Myth, Power, Knowledge, Drugs

Introduction

The definition of "drugs" is different from "addiction". Drugs are part of addiction. Human can be addicted to materials, substances, or activities variously. According to the literature review, it is found that the definition of happiness is associated with addiction. In other words, it can be said that from one or more addictions whether with any behavior or substance, human will be happy. The happiness can be clearly explained that happiness is caused by neurotransmitter in the brain. If the neurotransmitter in the brain works properly, completely, and balance, human will be happy. But if the defect exists, it is likely to emit a negative emotion.

Steve Sussman paid attention to the Science of addiction by emphasizing the interest in the functionality of brain. When doing something that satisfies, it will cause the brain to release substances leading to happiness. Addictions are closely associated with "happiness" in the anatomy which is the physical structure. Understanding the organs and functions of brain cells is one source of knowledge that explains human happiness that happiness, unhappiness, loneliness, depression, anxiety, etc. are partly caused by neurotransmitters in the brain. This neurotransmitter is a chemical that sends signals from one neuron to another. They are mostly in the brain and spinal cord. The important role is to control the body. If the neurotransmitter loses the balance, it can cause negative impact on one's health. Most importantly, it can cause mood disorders such as depression, anxiety, and Insomnia (Sussman, 2017). The neurotransmitter in the body and the brain related to happiness and sufferance of people is varied. Those important to the emotion, mood, and feeling are 1) Acetylcholine (ACH) spreading inside the brain, spinal cord, and nerves in red blood cells and other cells in the body. This neurotransmitter functions in the Autonomic Nervous System (ANS) in the part of parasympathetic involves almost all functions of the body such as heart rate, sleep, respiration, digestion, excretion, reproduction, and memory. 2) Dopamine is the neurotransmitter helping controlling the brain parts of Reward and Pleasure Center playing the role in learning behaviors, sleep, memory of skills, immune system, work intent as well as helping controlling the response to the movement and emotion. If the dosage level of dopamine is too high or too low, it possibly leads to various diseases such as Parkinson's disease or depression. This is due to the lack of dopamine. Meanwhile, if there is too much dopamine, it is associated with schizophrenia. 3) Glutamate is the stimulating neurotransmitter which is in high amount and is used by half of the neural cells in the brain. It is the Central Nervous system (CNS) functioning on memory and learning which is related to GABA the most related to brain function. 4) Epinephrine or Adrenaline is the neurotransmitter and hormone contained in large amount in blood, some organs in the body and some in the brain. This neurotransmitter is essential for metabolism. It controls and responds to stress, emotion, fear, anger, and anxiety. If the level of Epinephrine is abnormal, it shall affect sleep, anxiety, emotion, pressure and level of immunity. 5) GABA is an inhibitory neurotransmitter that reduces neuronal function. This kind of neurotransmitter is distributed throughout the brain. It controls the flow of nerves and electrical energy in the brain involved with the emotion and stress. When the level of GABA decreases or it malfunctions, the nerve cells will change affecting the rest and depression. Moreover, the lack of GABA can also cause convulsion. 6) Serotonin is an inhibitory neurotransmitter that is considered as Happiness molecule functioning related to emotion, feeling, and perception. It is mostly found in the brain, intestine, and platelet. If the amount of serotonin is low, it can lead to depression, suicide tendency, insomnia, and Migraine. 7) Endorphin is the neurotransmitter with structure and functions similar to opioid which influences the brain, nervous system of the body, and gastrointestinal tract as an analgesic, stress relief. Each person has different levels of endorphin release.

According to Neurology, it can be explained that under the neural system, there are relationships of these issues; 1) Appetitive effects which means impact on craving and desire, 2) Pragmatics which means accessing routes of addictions differently, 3) Attraction which means the strong desire for it, 4) Addiction-related communication which means the learning and use of language that is associated with specific addictions, 5) Addiction makes accomplishing the Expectation.

There is also a set of explanations that bring happiness to depend on other things. For example, the economist, Richard Layard, wrote the book called "Happiness: Lessons from a new science" representing the factors that make people happy. Such book is the book of economists and academics leading to many researches and academic works. The purpose of

these works is to explain that human has to work in order to have a happy life. The Layard's chart shows the will to create human happiness and presents the ideal happiness. Such chart consists of; 1) Income earned from good economic policy, 2) Family life gained from good family policy, 3) Community environment gained from good community policy. But at the same time, it portrays the happiness in the reality of today's society. Happiness is in fact complicated and moving. Happiness comes from more income with the reduction in family security, more crime, and normative changes. These are the key elements that make real world happiness move away from the pleasures of the ideal world. The Layard's work is interesting because even though he is an economist, he has expanded his work space into a knowledge-based frontier of psychology. Questioning about the happiness of Layard is therefore out of the way or out of the frame of the traditional economists. For example, he questioned in his own book that the problem existing in the society is that even people are working to make money until they feel so rich, they still do not feel happy. He suggested that there should be a complexity in measuring the happiness of people. But the evidence also shows that people grow up unhappily. It can be seen from the number of people with depression and increased use of drugs as well as criminals. Although Layard is aware of the problem with the definition and the measure of happiness, the challenge he presents in the book is to focus on the issues of psychology. He calls it as "Science of Happiness," which he gave space to more psychological dimension (Layard, 2005: 35-38).

Research Questions

What is the myth of addiction? What is the process of formation? What is the myth of pleasure from drug use? What are the power and knowledge forming the myth of addiction?

Even though Layard's concept offers mental delight, in the view of the researcher, Layard still cannot cross the line of linear thinking. This is because happiness of human beings is still determined and organized by the discipline from the main social institutes. Even the psychology, Layard mentioned the definition of happiness and the sense of happiness in a dimension that went beyond capitalist approaches. This is considered the economics that shines but it has not really touched the root of the real problem. Mitchel Foucault tried to explain the happiness in a sluggish dimension unlike the happiness pegged to the values that are molded up. What is implied in the Foucault's suggestion is that human being is happy because they are forced to feel happy in the framework of the power of knowledge which is done with human life in a real way and man has no choice. The happiness that is done with human life with this chain of power of knowledge is the only choice in life. It is the standard form of life that happiness should have such a pattern. If another standard deviates or goes beyond the definition of happiness, it is not happiness or it is the distress. With this power and knowledge that organizes happiness, it blocks and does not allow opportunities for happiness in other alternatives to have a common ground in society. (Foucault, 1977: 5)

The empirical knowledge and the science have tried to measure the happiness of people. It can be measured by the value of goods and services as the set of goals, the happiness and the measure of happiness. The human body looks like a body bound by a set of rules, the power of knowledge and discipline. Foucault proposed the concept of "body under the mastermind". The human docile body is dictated by the normative conditions by determining what the normality is and it is justified through the actions of those responsible such as teachers, doctors, judges, police and administrators using "science" under the institutes built specifically. Human activities created by these institutions have generated a set of knowledge that is a power that has been practiced everywhere in society including the dominance of the human body. While Foucault presents the power of knowledge that is being created, Roland Barthes presents the cultural "myth" in the form that human being is deflated to be perceived as natural as the story goes on in everyday life. The myth works by taking over the meaning of all things. The mechanics of the myth refer to language in the sense of Denotative

Meaning which is the meaning that everyone accepts and Connotative Meaning which is normal (Barthes, 2001). The myth of Barthes's works analyzes the power of institutes in the society. Those who have power or those who have more power can use the power to change the implicit meaning into the generally-accepted one and use the authority to create words and methods such as story-telling, defining, valuing, and creating facts. In addition, the myth also limits the meaning of some implications. When someone who uses it cannot change, it accepts repetitive actions in order to accept oneself into the myth. It is a social action to accept the myth. In addition, the mechanism of mythology has given the Binary Opposition and Value assignment by determining the provisions to compare for good and bad, right and wrong judgment. The competent institutes can guarantee and can make such myth to become true (Kaewthep and Hinwiman, 2008: 32)

According to the concept of Steve Sussman, the meaning of happiness is explained by the concept of neurotransmitter secretion. The meaning of the neurotransmitter leads to the management and control of chemical levels in the brain to balance. Meanwhile, Layard presented the economics of happiness by asking why people have money and huge assets still have troubles. The answer to Layard's question is about paying attention to the mental dimension. However, the concept of the two scholars still cannot release the bond of chain that attaches to mankind as the "organized happiness". Today human being is happy with one pattern. The value of life is as if being pumped out of the factory. As everyone follows the same pattern of capitalism, the human body becomes docile body that believes and enjoys the "myth" of happiness especially the pleasure that comes from addiction. Human beings are dealt with by discipline through the rules of what is the "permitted" addiction while one is the "banned" addiction. Therefore, the researcher's interest is based on the concepts of Barthes and Foucault as the Foucault's concept is very challenging for the researcher to note what kind of power and knowledge cause the addiction which is human happiness not to be able to exist in the society. At the same time, there is the power of knowledge that enables other addictions to exist in the society such as the addiction to liquor and cigarette. It is the reason why human is consent to be the docile body to be organized through the social actions, the processes of power and knowledge as well as various operations which have existed so long ago that man became one with power and knowledge. This is what Barthes called "Myth" which was built together until becoming the thought of people in the society. The society builds such belief and is also the user. Maya appeared in front openly and not deceived. There is indeed truth. Anything that appears in the domain of myth, whether it is verbal, non-verbal, gesture, or view is interpreted as "sign" reflecting the concept that is tied to social values whether it is good, evil, obscenity, cruelty such as the myth of drug addiction through the symbol of "language" as "methamphetamine". The implication of latent meaning of amphetamines is criminal. It is rape and murder. When talking about amphetamines, the meaning of amphetamines is shifted from the truth in the mythic view that amphetamine is not just a drug that can be ingested to make people have fun in their own home but there is the latent meaning of serious drug that causes chaos to the society.

Research Objectives

The researcher studies the "Myth of Addiction" to the extent that addiction is the drug addiction. The research objectives are; 1) to study the power and knowledge through social institutes that create the myth of addiction, 2) to study the myth of happiness which is beaten, blocked, and put pressure as otherness, and 3) to study the methods of demolition of the myth of addiction.

Research Methodology

This research uses the Critical Discourse Analysis or CDA of Norman Fairclough as the study of "Myth of Addiction" has the linkage between the language use and the social and

cultural contexts. The relevant views are power, dominance, ideal on knowledge, social institutes, establishment of science to organize the human body, the use of power through the dialectic discourse, etc. (Fairclough, 2010: 24). For the concept of CDA, Fairclough had the conceptual framework in 3 dimensions as follows:

1) Text: According to the ideas of Fairclough (Fairclough, 1995b), the information will be analyzed to study the methods both in the spoken and the written language, both verbal and non-verbal. Each text has 3 roles:

1.1) Textual function is to present the contents in the text to signify and bind the understanding in the integrated way.

1.2) Ideational function is to present the ideas, beliefs, and knowledge of community in the society

1.3) Interpersonal function is the action to generate the relationship between people and groups.

2) Discourse Practice: Text production and interpretation. Discourse Practice links the Text to the Sociocultural Practice. Text and social contexts are interrelated. Text may be defined by socio-cultural contexts through Discourse Practice. At the same time, the role itself may also affect social change. Thus, the analysis of discourse is the nature of a systematic relationship between the context and the process of creation through the Discourse Practice.

3) Sociocultural Practices are the relationships among the different characteristics of the text, the complexity of the discourse process and the process of social and cultural change. It is the analysis on the abstract context that results in discourse such as ideology, power, identity, value, inequality, or hegemony embedded in the social structure. This will lead to repetitive production, or to the transformation of economic, political and social relationships by learning what the society is doing and how it works. This includes the study of economic situation, politics and culture as well as studying the institutional and organizational surveys of the discourse in order to consider how these situations influence the practice of discourse, and how the effect of discourse is. It requires background, experience and knowledge in such context well. Mostly, it is often found that such context is derived from the social and cultural contexts at that time.

Key Informants

In this research, the text of happiness, knowledge, and drugs in the narrations to society are studies. This will lead to the explanation and interpretation of how these are built under the power of knowledge reflected in the text especially the reflection through language. The researcher has collected data from electronic media, radio media, television media, internet media, and printing media especially various academic papers both in Thai and foreign languages. In addition, the researchers collected the field data by interview both from the Focus group and in depth interview. The researcher selected the sample group from Theoretical sampling initiated by contacting with the "intimated persons" and knowing that person or that community has some issues related to drugs or has some theoretical examples. In this field study, the researcher is interested in mainly focusing the south because of the outbreak of marijuana and Mitragyna. After having returned from the south, the researcher was reported that the drugs transported to the south came from Minburi which is the influence source of Bang Ron. For Sa Kaeo, it is an area for loading drugs from the Cambodian border. From this reason, the interviewed groups and the main informants were divided into 3 groups: 1) community groups including the village headman, the police officers, the teachers, the volunteers of public health, the NGOs, the drug addict rehabilitation foundation in the group of provinces ((Yala, Surat Thani, Pattani, Ta Phraya, Sa Kaeo, Prachin Buri, Minburi)., 2) Group of Prisons, Correctional Department, Ministry of Justice (Surat Thani, Minburi, Yala, Sa Kaeo, Pattani), 3) Narcotics Control Units (Bangkok, Yala, Pattani, Sa Kaeo, Minburi), and 4) University Students Groups.

Research Results

The Power and Knowledge to Create the Myth of Drug Addicts

1) Creation of Knowledge about Drugs

The researcher went into the communities and found that many workers still used Mitragyna and marijuana especially in the agricultural community. As the working people in the agricultural sector have to use labors, they rely on Mitragyna as "diligent medicine" by chewing fresh Mitragyna to be energized and happy in working. They can withstand sun and outdoor for a long time without feeling tired and have a good mood. They can be lively and do not have pain. They can work in the garden for a longer time than usual. The doctors in the community say that the benefits of Mitragyna are medications in the form of drugs, diarrhea, pain, bloating, body aches, sleep and sedation. Marijuana or Marihuana is a plant that people in the community "secretly use". If they are arrested by the police, they are likely to go to jail. In the documentary research, marijuana is both medical herb and stimulant. Marijuana has major contributions to religious beliefs in meditation, rituals and godly worship (Munmek, 2015). In religious activities in India around 700 BC, Marijuana was considered to be the good mood modifier. It was found that marijuana is a psychoactive herb. In AD 0 (543), Hashish was found in the grave in Siberia. In 47 BC (590), Thracians (Southern European tribe) addicted to marijuana. Marijuana was regarded as the king of many medicinal herbs in the world, and is popular with the herbs for the belief that they can communicate with God. Marijuana is also mixed with yoga called "marijuana yoga" or "Ganja Yoga". It is believed to deepen the relaxation. Marijuana is like salt on food. It enhances the taste making yoga more gentle (Matichon Online, 2018). Regarding medical properties, Marijuana can cure cough, fatigue, and asthma because it can expand the bronchi and reduce the contraction of the bronchi, relieve migraine, and menstrual cramps. For people with cancer, marijuana is also used to treat side effects, prevent nausea and vomiting from chemotherapy, use as an appetite stimulant, help slowing down the weight loss in cancer and AIDS or use glaucoma treatment.

Opium is a drug that reflects the power and knowledge that goes into practicing true knowledge building until knowledge becomes overwhelming and deal with the way people live. After the industrial revolution, England became the superpower and dominated the economy over other countries. Using technological advances to increase the productivity in the factories, more industrial products could be produced. England was rich and wealthy, especially the production of firearms. English colonialism was a demand for power and it needed the land to support the expansion of the population in order to open the door to trade and to access the resources of colonialists who were hunted righteously. England controlled most of India's land and made India an important opium crop. At the same time, England also traded with China but England always had the trade deficit with China because Europe needed precious commodity from China such as silk, tea leaves, ceramics, paintings and crafts. As China imported very little products from England, England had to find a way to create trade with China in order to balance the trade. England had to look to turn the situation by introducing opium to the Chinese.

The myth that England created determined the habit of the Chinese people. As the Chinese world is dominated by opium civilization, it gives meaning to the new world. The values had to be changed. Opium had been rapidly spread in China. Women, men, boys, and even the royal family were addicted to opium. Belief or feeling, the whole world, and the whole life of the Chinese were dominated by opium. The opium war between China and England occurred two times with China being defeated and disadvantaged. The greatest loss was humanity from the spread of opium throughout the kingdom.

Later, these natural substances were synthesized as Synthetic products to be used in medical treatment as same as Amphetamine which was first discovered in 1887 and was used in

medicine in 1927 in treating asthma instead of Ephedrine. The benefit of myth in the way of happiness has been created clearly. During the Second World War, amphetamine was used for warfare to be used by soldiers on duty or soldiers performing some special tasks to make them be able to work longer without being weak or fast sleep. After the war, amphetamine was widely used in medical and other fields, for example, horse racing or other sports, long-distance riding, exam review, and weight loss.

Methamphetamine entered Thailand after World War II and was well known in the public as "amphetamine", especially among truck drivers, taxi drivers, and labor groups. Regarding the formation of drug dependence apart from being derived from medical use and used for enhancing the work resistant, the influence of drugs on stimulants contributing to happiness is also major factor in the spread of the drug. Furthermore, the value of drug trafficking, especially amphetamines, is much higher than that of generic drugs. While the cost of amphetamines for tablets is about 0.35 baht, it can be sold up to 100-150 baht per tablet. Such myth of economic value creation is the main reason that results in the creation of the myth of Amphetamine in Thai Society.

2) Power and Knowledge Created By Social Institutes

The first set of power and knowledge in creating the myth of the drug addiction is the knowledge through medical knowledge in the meaning of mainstream science which has defined the drug as a neurological substance. Drug users are dangerous to people close to them. It leads to the feeling of society that the drug users are ready to commit crimes that create problems and disturbances to the society and people close to them. In addition, knowledge has defined the value and meaning of drugs as illegal. Those who involved in drugs are those who break the law. Drugs are what the law says they are wrong. Knowledge has also defined drug users as worthless people. The society does not accept those who are addicted and treat them in the way of being pushed away from society. Power has been committed against drug addicts, claiming the legitimate authority of the law such as decisive and radical solution, extrajudicial killing, and killing of people involved with drugs. The killer officers did it innocently in destroying one or more human lives. Power and knowledge of drugs has become a culturally embedded process through various social institutes. This is done by empirical knowledge. These processes have been realigned with the world and people in the understanding that the knowledge is true. That is the knowledge about the poison of amphetamines. When passing the language analysis, the meaning of methamphetamine results in a set of thoughts behind. The mindset of this myth has created "fear" for society and social institutes regardless of the border of knowledge of science. In the whole government structure, government agencies, and media, they are pleased to present a plea, news, and statistics of Amphetamine harm continuously. Sometimes, it is "exaggerated". Such fear leads to the creation of various discourses, nationalist discourse, the power of the land, etc. These are used to legitimize the use of violence and to accept the "means" of government violence.

3) Myth of Legal Institutes

Social institute is an important mechanism in the production of science to create a series of narratives describing drugs. Legal institutes are the institutes that have a very solid concept and practice with the nature of the need to deal with the peace and order of the society. At the same time, the problems of society are progressing beyond legal compliance as the legislation process is the decision-making. The data of the decision comes from the knowledge that the science has created. Besides, the scholars who consider the law are also the product of creation by science. For example, in considering the offense of drug carriers, the drug carrying in the drug process is the important factor in the analysis as the drug carrying is the communication between drug traffickers and drug users. Almost all of the drug carriers are drug users. The drug can be purchased at cheap prices. Thus, drug carrying is in the form of

"sharing" rather than having only a commercial intent. Drug trafficking is an important process and step in drug addiction and distribution. It is important to bring drugs from capitalists who do not want to be exposed to drug users. Moreover, because the value of paying the difference in drugs is high, if you are a drug addict, you can deal with it in order to save money in buying drugs. You can also gain income as the risky cost in the drug carrying. From entering the field study area, it was found that there were some 5-year drug carriers. They were used in drug carrying for camouflaging and concealing the drug delivery from the police officials. The undeniable thing is that these kids are perceived and accept of participation in the field of drugs. The interesting question is, in the future, how these children can survive from the power of drugs. In addition, what is found in the research area is the spread of drugs in schools. Elementary school children are used as tools for senior high school students to carry drugs. What is used by the senior students to motivate elementary school students is the promise of "If you put this package or this box there, I will buy you a mobile phone that is advertised on TV. It is not tired. You just walk around and get a good mobile phone to play games."

While social problems are progressing beyond the ability to manage effectively, in legal aspect, the attitude of the Thai government about drugs is delayed and does not keep up with the condition of the problem such as marijuana and Mitragyna. According to the Forest Act B.E.2484, which was amended in B.E.2518, Mitragyna was defined as restricted plant. To cut it must be authorized by the official. Currently, the possession of Mitragyna is illegal in accordance with the Narcotics Act B.E.2522 prohibiting the purchase, sale, importation, exportation or possession which covers the prohibition of planting. Marijuana is classified as Category 5 narcotics which are comprised of four addictive substances including marijuana, Mitragyna, opium and psilocybe mushroom. The penalty for the offender to be imprisoned for not more than 1 year and fine not exceeding 10,000 baht. For the manufacturer, import, export, distribution or possession for sale, the imprisonment ranges from 2 to 15 years and a fine from 20,000 to 150,000 baht.

Creating Thai law on drugs is influenced by international law mainly including the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961) and the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs. 73 countries attended the meeting to draft this convention which gathers the existing international convention or agreement in the same volume with the contents of power, control, and restriction on the use of drugs for medical and scientific purposes only. Marijuana and Marijuana extracts are prescribed as controlled drugs (Lertpanichpan, 2013). For hemp grown in the same species as marijuana, it is prohibited to grow as illegal as well. The violence of the law on drugs includes the government's suppression of narcotics control which is even stronger. In 1997, the policy of "capture dead of the drug dealers" was given to the police and high-rank government official. In the late 1996 to late 1997, it was filled with extrajudicial killings using the method of "Tempted to buy and kill". Even the Amnesty International said that Thailand has the most extrajudicial killings in the world and the government is put pressure to accept the truth. However, extrajudicial killings have been widely praised by Thai society for its use of violence against amphetamines with the belief that by doing this, amphetamine will disappear from Thai society.

The Myth of Happiness from Drugs and Others

1) Myth of Happiness from Drug Addiction

In the United States of America, there are many people who enjoy using drugs which can be found in many different careers. A group of people who find themselves in drug use are a group of veterans and people who come to the church to get relief from daily fatigue, poverty, the cost of living, and the weakness of family institutes. There are several causing a number of people in USA to approach drugs. In these groups, some accept that their drug use is a

mistake and admit that drugs destroy personal and family life. This group desires to end the drug use. Another group is found to be still satisfied with drug use. In order not to fall into the narrative of drug addicts, this group recognizes the status of patients requiring substance abuse and stimulants on the body function. In order to generate the fairness in the drug use, this group of addicts choose not to discontinue the drug but choose to continue using drugs by allocating the physicians for treatment reasons. This group of people who use drugs accepts the status of patients as depressive disorder. Drug is used for reducing the stress, for creating emotional resistance from everyday stress, and for medically pain relief. However, there are people who view drug users as a justification of their illness. This is because the drug users do not have the desire to quit. However, the need to seize the drug addiction to reduce the pressure from the society to call for quitting in order to reduce the burden and expense of the government. Therefore, the drug users continuing to be in the rightful place taking medication under the order of doctor becomes a safe alternative to social stigma and does not face the unacceptable condition of others. However, there are some drug addicts who can quit on their own. From the analysis through the concept of self-reliant technology, it is believed that the in-person power of drug addicted people is desirable in the desperate need to quit. It creates the awareness directing the drug addicts to struggle for physical and psychological medication to stop drug use (Schirato, Danaher, and Webb, 2000) with the aesthetics of existence. It encourages the drug addicts to successfully quit using drugs in order to live happily in the future.

2) No Space for Difference

While Thailand's policies have made a difference for drug users, drug traffickers, drug carriers and the process of drug use, the attitude of other countries on the Mitragyna and marijuana generates the different myth. In Malaysia, Mitragyna is legal plant. In Australia and Myanmar, Mitragyna is regulated under the drug law. For EU countries, such as Denmark, Poland and Sweden, Mitragyna is classified as controlled medicine. However, in many countries, Mitragyna is legally traded. For example, in Indonesia, Mitragyna is legally planted and exported to countries in Asia, Europe and North America. For the United States of America, England and Germany, there are not the laws governing the use of Mitragyna. There is only the surveillance and Mitragyna is sold in many forms such as fresh leaves, dried leaves, powder, and resin extracts. The consumers can buy it from coffee shops or via internet without prescription. For the United States of America since 1839, the law is issued to allow the use of marijuana in 14 states including Alaska, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Maine, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Washington. Currently, there are 7 states in USA that allow marijuana for medical and recreational purposes; Colorado, Washington, Oregon, Alaska, Maine, Massachusetts, Nevada. California is the sixth state in the United States to allow the legal retail of marijuana from 1st January, 2011, apart from the use of marijuana for the treatment of diseases in the United States allowed for approximately 20 years ago. The law allows the adults of over 21 years to grow marijuana up to six pieces and possess no more than 1 ounce of marijuana. Almost 200 marijuana licenses were issued temporarily. For the government of Canada, it has been officially announced that Marijuana in Canada is legal by the year 20. However, it must be for medical purposes (Cover Story, 2017). For Japan, Mitragyna has been patented as a medicinal plant. The researchers from Japan have patented the Alkaloid derivative in the Mitragyna leaves as the substance that helps relieving pain, treating fatigue, and curing the digestive system. It can be said that Mitragyna leaf is the best substance to solve these symptoms. This patent application is for patent applications through the Patent Cooperation Treaty or the PCT in effect in different countries. It is a member among the 117 countries including Thailand (Cover Story, 2017). For the Australian Government, it aims to become the world's leading medical marijuana exporter with the use of medical marijuana legally

valid from 2016. Previously, using marijuana for recreation was still illegal. The export of medical marijuana is not only for dried marijuana but it also covers marijuana products such as oil, sprays, pills and tablets. Moreover, Australia also launches the 'Cannabis Club' for medical use for the first time. The Netherlands has allowed marijuana smoking legally with smoking outlets clearly distinguished. Marijuana can be purchased in general but it is not allowed to be produced and grown (Panichkul, 2015). Portugal is the first country to launch a new drug policy in 2001 and it is viewed that to "subdue" a serious drug or to make it as the 'War on Drugs' is an American concept initiated by Richard Nixon. As it is ineffective and failed, the new concept of drug possession occurs and is not as serious as it used to be. The decriminalization of drugs (Sookprecha, 2018: 2) has eliminated all criminal penalties for drug possession as in the type of personal possession and starts more focused drug-centric policy.

The Power in Removing the Myth of Drug Addicts

The process of drug use is dynamic. For example, in Thai society, the language used for calling methamphetamine was created and was lost. It was then created in a new way such as the language used to call methamphetamine from the "horse drug". If analyzing the text, it can be found that the horse drug looks valuable and meaningful for a group of people who need stimulus to work effectively. But when it is changed to "amphetamine", it is to create the new meaning to this substance. It is the implied meaning that becomes the Denotative meaning. When creating the ideas, beliefs and actions in the form of myth through power and knowledge, the mechanism of resistance in society is manifested in the phenomenon of Deconstruction in various forms. The deconstruction principle is the analysis of the binary opposition in the deep structure of thought and culture. Because people in the society often match different ideas to be put together and judge that these opposites have an anode and subtract, these ideas lead to judgments in many dimensions whether cultural, religious, educational, and political aspects. For example, in the narcotic substance, what the authorities do is to mean "amphetamine" which does not only eliminate the word "horse drug" or drug that keeps truck drivers on the go but to create the new drug and it is called "amphetamine".

Thailand is in the process of drafting ideas and efforts in the form of drug liberalization. It means the process of 'eliminating' or 'reducing' the laws related to the prohibition of narcotic drugs. There are two major forms; reduction of control and punishment from existing laws, such as fines or other penalties, instead of imprisonment and legalization of drugs. It may mean to be legalized for some laws. However, it does not mean liberation. It is to change from Prohibition to Regulation instead such as forcing the label to specify the size, instructions of usage, and medical caution. There are the limitations on advertising, consumer's age, number of purchases each time, prohibition for selling to those who are intoxicated. In some countries, there are special rules such as 'Injection rooms' for those who use certain drugs that need to be injected. The injecting person must be staff with knowledge. The issues in working through legal processes may be difficult and time-consuming. At the same time, the ideas and proposals are created by other social institutes other than legal institutions, for example, the creation of medical recognition processes, the medical use of marijuana, the adoption of marijuana as a substance of happiness at a level that can be controlled.

The issue of community empowerment is a major force in the demise of addictions found in research with the government efforts to solve drug problems using various state mechanisms in every agency whether Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, and Ministry of Industry. For example, in the field of education, Ministry of Education prepares the integrated action plan for all relevant parties, conducts the White Classroom Project in all educational institutes nationwide. In cultural practice, the project of White Village and Strong Village / Community to win over the drug harm has been organized. It is the project that aims to stop

the drug addiction. People in community are important to solve drug problem in community. The agencies give good response to this policy. For example, Ministry of Development and Human Security by the National Housing Authority conducts the project of White Flag Design Program and Non-drug Village. The village leaders survey the community members. When being found that any house members are free from drugs, they will put a white flag in front of the house as the declaration to the community that this house is not a slave to drugs. Any house without a flag shows that the house has members who are addicted. This is a measure to put pressure on the families to let family members quit drugs. Therefore, the family is expected to be the most important because it is closest to the addict. But the difficulty of the family is to raise children in the context of a drug-addicted community until the drug becomes the social myth. Parents are semi-cumbersome. On one hand, they need to pull their children not to get involved. On the other hand, they must be flexible and do what the situation at that moment is the best. The embarrassment in this situation is not unique to the community but it also happened to the agencies and inquiring officials. While there are measures to "lure buyers," the police have to try to keep the balance between people who will be helpful in pointing out clues. The community in the area knows the clues and wants to help the community to be free from drugs. The clues to the police give negative results because the police do not conceal the witnesses. They are disclosed to the accused. This acts make the clue pointers a feudal to the drug abuse undermines community resilience and paranoid one another. Community strength found in this research is the participation of people in the community, such as building a collaborative system in the public health group, housewives group, volunteer health group (volunteer), volunteer group and other groups in the community by changing the perspective of drugs. The definition of "drug addict" is something that the rehabilitation center and the public health agency have already done but it has not received much public recognition.

Discussions

This research views the addiction through the myth. The image of drugs is evil, criminalization. The drug problem is a problem that affects the security of the government. The problem must be solved with zero tolerance in the form that must be removed from society. This process of producing this potion is based on the power of knowledge that governs and orchestrates the area of addiction as well as the binary opposition to drugs in every case in order to eliminate drugs from society. In the analysis of the demolition, the dismantling of this drug has made the drug addictive in trying to use white as a tool to obliterate and declare the opposite pair. However, it turns out that drug abduction has created a new identity incubating social problems in another way. The proposed approach to democratization is to mitigate the legal and empowerment of families and communities to protect, hold back and resume the life back from drug addiction. This research reveals these areas and processes. It also presents the power and knowledge that drive drug cartels to have no place in society.

This research is to further the conceptual study of drug narcotics: the freedom of female inmates (Ongkasingha, Piriyaangsan, Chareonporn, Prohsunthorn, and Korsuwansiri, 2016: 13) stating the research results which revealed the new meaning to drugs. It is something the society should be aware of and it should be obvious about the drug as well as the new meaning including the researches that reveal the value of bringing in drug addicts to be imprisoned in the dimension of human resource damage occurring.

This research agrees with the research of Katie Sills in *Constructing the 'Addict': A Discourse Analysis of National Newspapers Concerning North America's First Supervised Injection Site*. Master in Social Justice and Community Engagement Thesis, in Wilfrid Laurier University. The research question is how having the safe injection site can provide safe areas

for injection drug users with clean equipment under the supervision of physician. This study focuses on the indirect analysis of newspaper presentations. The first controlled place of injection in North America is located in the east side of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, with the exception of drug and chemical control laws, and has offered clients the benefit of reducing public injection. This can reduce the spread of infectious diseases by sending customers to communities and other social services. However, for these successes, the federal government of Canada, led by Stephen Harper, has made efforts to close this facility. This resulted in legal battles and led to the fighting in the Supreme Court of British Columbia and the Supreme Court of Canada. This study also focuses on the Canadian National Newspaper, presenting the Supreme Court's ruling in 2011, which allowed this place to be still open to the exclusion. A total of 25 articles were analyzed by The Globe and Mail and National Post with textual analysis of the situation. The results of the analysis revealed that Insite was presented in terms of health benefits to customers and the benefits to the wider community through increased public order in general indicating the benefits to the wider community which is important to be aware of when using a regulated care facility and people are calling for such a place as legally.

Conclusion

The key conclusion of this research is that the myth of drug addiction created by the power of knowledge of institutes and social structures has created their own set of knowledge in the form of text such as "Zero Tolerance." This knowledge set affects drug dealing, such as extrajudicial killings. There are also other sets of knowledge such as "White Factories" which make it harder for people who used drugs to find the jobs. It is the exclusion of work. The power of knowledge that generates a great deal of myth is the news presentation considering the drug addicts as persons with no space in society. The suggestion is that there should be a new knowledge creation process to demolish the myth of drug addiction in order to create a new set of knowledge that will open up legitimacy to drug users that is now differentiated in the society.

Acknowledgements

The appreciation is given to Kamlangjai Project in the Office of Affairs in HRH Princess Bajrakitiyabha, Ministry of Justice, for providing research funding.

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ASEAN: The Literally Invisible Hand in Disaster Management¹

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Abstract

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was established through the Bangkok Declaration on 8th August 1967. To date, ASEAN has comprised 10 member countries namely Cambodia, Thailand, Brunei, Myanmar, the Philippines, Malaysia, Laos, Vietnam, Singapore, and Indonesia. Originated in 2015, the ASEAN Community consists of three pillars namely ASEAN Security Community (ASC), ASEAN Economic Community-AEC, and ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC). The three pillars of the ASEAN community in particular are aiming towards the unification, conciliation and consolidation of the Southeast Asia region with a strong focus on the importance of shared responsibility among the member countries in tackling security issues in every aspect including non-traditional threat. Nonetheless, as for ASEAN, a truly crucial and obvious challenge to date has been its operation when it comes to Disaster Management. Despite the fact that almost all of these countries are situated in the areas of high vulnerability to natural hazards, and that many country members have encountered severe natural disasters throughout the past decade e.g. the 2004 Tsunami Attack, the Cyclone Nargis, the Typhoon Haiyan, there has hardly been any mutually recognizable or tangible mechanisms related to disaster management to date. This might be attributed to the fact that each country operates in accordance with their own national mechanism based on the principle of sovereignty, and that all of them are active members of certain international organizations working towards disaster management in cooperation with global mechanisms who mainly receive international assistance. In this respect, the existence of ASEAN in connection with regional mechanisms such as the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and the Emergency Response (AADMER) seems to literally be the invisible hand when it comes to regional disaster management.

Keywords: ASEAN, Natural Disaster, Non-Traditional Threat

Introduction

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is a geo-political and economic organization formed through the Bangkok Declaration on 8 August 1967. At present, ASEAN has 10 member states namely Cambodia, Thailand, Brunei, Myanmar, Philippines, Malaysia, Laos, Vietnam, Singapore, and Indonesia.

ASEAN was formed with the purpose to strengthen the region's intergovernmental cooperation in the focus areas of politics, security, economy, society, culture, science, agriculture, industry, transportation as well as the increase of income and living standard among its people so as to establish a solid foundation for the prosperity of ASEAN whose operating policies are constructed from conclusions of meetings attended by heads of governments, ministers, and ASEAN's senior officers. Apart from serving as a prominent regional conference where participants including leaders of the ASEAN member countries

¹ This article is a part of the dissertation "Cooperation of ASEAN in the Political - Security Community: Natural Disaster Management"

discuss the establishment of their overall policy framework, the ASEAN summit also provides a good opportunity for all country members to collectively declare ASEAN's long-term work plan presented in different documentary forms such as action plan, joint declaration, declaration, agreement and convention. At ministerial and high-level conferences, both overall and specific policies are discussed. (Satawedin, 2012: 286-287)

It was then at 9th ASEAN Summit on 7 October 2003 where all member states agreed upon reaching a more in-depth cooperation through developing joint operation in constructing the three pillars in the fields of political-security and socio-cultural cooperation. The Declaration of Bali Concord II was subsequently endorsed with an agreement to establish the ASEAN Community within 2020 (which would later shortened to 2015) along with the initiation of ASEAN Political Security Community (APSC), ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), and ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC). (Thepchatree, 2011: 22)

The Declaration of Bali Concord II unmistakably reflects ASEAN's improved cooperation in a rather more diverse dimensions in consequence of global security's context that is becoming all the more non-traditional. The end of the Cold War in particular brought about a transformation of ASEAN from being a seemingly anti-communist association in the past to an organization that embraces the entire Southeast Asia region through welcoming new country members of different ideological and political backgrounds. Other supporting factors instigating this turning point in ASEAN's framework also include the 1997 financial crisis and the ever-increasing terrorism around the world. (Tomotaka, 2008: 22)

Transformed Security Threats

One of the more apparent changes in global security circumstances can be clearly observed in the period after the Cold War as a result from the transformation in the concept of security. That is to say, after the collapse of the Berlin Wall in 1989 which was followed by the end of the Warsaw Pact threat such as a nuclear war too was dissolved. Yet instead of experiencing a state of stability which had never existed, each state was confronted with infinite security threats such as terrorism, the rapid increase of weapons of mass destruction, civil war and ethnic conflict. The fact that the end of Cold War did not bring about the elimination but merely disarmament of nuclear weapons among the Superpower, up until the year 2003 USA and Russia had been holding a stockpile of remaining 7,000 to 8,000 nuclear warheads. In addition, the likelihood and intensity of terrorist attacks was increasing while weapons of mass destruction as well as small arms were more readily available. During the 1990s, several conflicts instigated in many parts of the world with 47 out of 49 incidents were mainly civil wars which involved the use of small arms and light weapons. The number of deaths due to these threats, however, could not be compared to those caused by HIV/AIDS. For example, from 1960 to 2001, the highest number of deaths caused by terrorist attacks were 4,548 while 2 million died from HIV/AIDS in 1999 after which the number shortly rose to 3 million in 2003. This has made infectious disease threat which is not geographically limited become a new widespread threat with increased probability. (Krahmann, 2005: 5-7)

Taking into account the world's transformed context mentioned above, Christopher Daase (2010: 23) proposed that the transformed security culture over the past 50 years has partially resulted from secularization. Yet the main issue is the consequence of de-nationalization both politically and socially including transnationalization - an unintended consequence of social liberation. Daase was thus led to conclude that the geographical scope of the concept of security expands in 4 dimensions as follows. (Daase, 2010: 26-34)

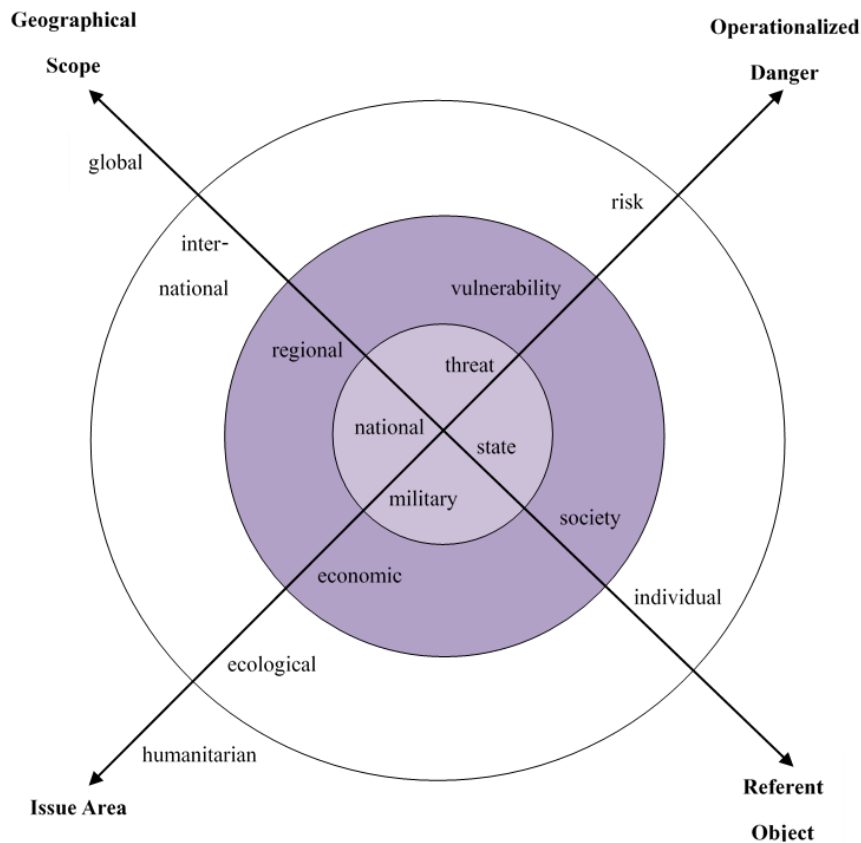


Figure 1 The expansion of the security concept happened in 4 dimensions as follow
Source: Daase (2010: 26-34)

From the Figure 1, it can be perceived that the scope of security issue area that was once only limited to military. In other words, any military-related issues back then were regarded as threat to national security with the state being the referent object. At present, nonetheless, the scope of such issue area has extended to cover economic, ecological as well as humanitarian aspects; from contemplating the issue by trying to identify threat to moving towards assessing vulnerability as well as risk involved. This method of assessing the issue area hence requires broadening and refining the geographical scope of the issue area and that of the referent object. As a result, the non-traditional security risk extends from national to regional scope, and ultimately, to international scope while the referent object's scope spreads downward to smaller units; from the state to society before eventually having a direct impact on the individual.

Broadening the scope of security threat that has taken place helps determine certain security issues in the global context including mechanisms that will tackle these issues in the international level in various aspects. For example, the 1990s was designated by the United Nations as the International Decade for Natural Disaster Relief (INDNR). Then it was in 1994 when the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World was established after which it was developed into the Hyogo Framework for Action and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Other examples include the UNSC Resolution 1540 (2004) adopted on 24th April 2004 in regards to the non-proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) which established relevant measures to keep WMD, launcher, and related equipment out of the hands of terrorist groups, and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) which prevents and suppresses human trafficking in accordance with the UN framework.

Meanwhile in the regional level, many have also been aware of certain security threats in non-traditional form somewhat apparent within ASEAN's framework since it has been transformed to cover various aspects and made suitable to the changing context of international relations. In the past, the framework would mostly relate state security to the development of military strength, however, non-traditional security threats have taken center stage. A few examples of this new form of security threats include issues related to public health, migration, environment, natural resource conflict, transnational crime, maritime piracy, and terrorism. (Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University, 2012: 11-24)

These issues were most clearly observed in the development of ASEAN Political-Security Community Blueprint 2015 which highlights the following 3 aspects: (Tangtrongpaioj, 2011: 346-347)

1) Sharing the same social rules and values including activities that will be conducted together so as to develop proper understanding in the different sociocultural systems as well as historical backgrounds among the members. Encouraging political development in growing towards the same direction through promoting the democratic principles, supporting and protecting human rights, encouraging civic participation against corruption, and supporting rule of law and good governance.

2) Promoting peace and awareness of shared responsibility in maintaining security in every aspect among the ASEAN citizens including cooperation to reinforce security in the traditional sense which is a necessary action to build trust and peaceful settlement of disputes in preventing war while also working towards peaceful coexistence far from mistrust among the ASEAN countries. Broadening regional cooperation against non-traditional security threats such as terrorism, transnational crime, drug and human trafficking as well as ensuring disaster preparedness so as to prevent and manage natural hazards.

3) Creating dynamics and enabling interactions with the outside community. Planning activities to support ASEAN's pivotal role in regional cooperation.

Natural Disaster as Non-Traditional Security Threat and ASEAN's Regional Mechanism

From the shifted perception of security, one of the issues which have been regularly brought up during discussions on security is natural disaster.

Furthermore, the past decade has been considered as a period of numerous massive natural disasters with countless lives, properties, economies, societies, and environment being affected in immeasurable ways. 4 billion is the number of lives around the world affected by natural disasters, 2 million of which lost their lives while many others have become homeless immigrants. In 2011 alone, EM-DAT's assessment revealed the total damage cost across the world caused by natural disasters was \$366.1 billion with East Asia being the most affected making up 80% of the total damage. Southeast Asia's circumstances were regarded as rather severe since most ASEAN member countries are located in the geographical zone that is the most disaster-prone area in the world. (Sawada & Zen, 2014: 1)

According to the data from 1970-2009, 1,211 natural disaster events in this region were reported, causing 414,927 deaths in total, 32 % of which was caused by cyclones, 9% by earthquakes and tsunami attacks, 4% from volcanic eruptions, 3% from drought, and finally 1% from forest fires. (ASEAN Disaster Risk Management Initiative, 2010: 124)

The natural event that causes most deaths in the region is the cyclones followed by earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, epidemics, landslides, drought, volcanic eruptions and forest fires. As for the top 5 Asian Developing Countries whose citizens are prone to be impacted by natural hazards the most are Philippines, Vietnam, Indonesia, Laos and Myanmar. (Asian Developing Countries at Relatively High Mortality Risk from Multiple Hazards) (ADB,

2013: 6)

Furthermore, every country in Southeast Asia has been impacted by climate change. According to the IPCC's reports from 1951-2000, the average temperature in this region rose from 0.1 to 0.3 degree Celsius per decade with the sea level predicted to increase 40 cm approximately in the year 2100 as compared to that of 1990. Moreover, regional rainfall amount has decreased causing more heat waves and cyclones respectively. Apart from the vulnerability caused by population density, it was quite apparent that natural disasters have affected the economy of Southeast Asia. According to the forecast on the impact of climate change, the issue will most likely affect ASEAN in the year 2100 and that most member countries may lose up to 6%-7% of GDP. (ASEAN Disaster Risk Management Initiative, 2010: 125) It should be noted that the 5 countries whose economies are most at risk of suffering from disaster events are Vietnam, Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia and Cambodia. (ADB, 2013: 6)

From the aforementioned circumstances, this type of security threat is considered rather crucial for ASEAN leading the organization to integrating plans concerning preparedness, prevention, and natural disaster management into the ASEAN Political-Security Community Blueprint (Department of ASEAN Affairs, n.d.: 9) So as to encourage the community in becoming more responsive with efficacy and efficiency to urgent issues or critical situation impacting ASEAN until 2004, when the ASEAN region was attacked by the tsunami waves causing severe damages and losses, the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management or ACDM then initiated an operational framework based on the cooperation among ASEAN members which was neither an action plan nor a declaration but an agreement with certain obligations and duties for all member countries to accept and follow under international laws. This would later give birth to the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) which was signed on 26 July 2005 by ministers of foreign affairs from every member country and became effective on 24 December 2009. (Vachirakul, 2014: 94)

As for the objectives of AADMER, the agreement focuses on building an effective mechanism to help reduce current disaster-related damage affecting lives, properties, economies, and environment within the member countries' societies as well as jointly responding to urgent disaster events so as to establish cooperation in the national level and extend such cooperation toward regional and international levels. This operation, furthermore, shall be conducted within the structure of sustainable development and under the principles of AADMER (Boonhok, 2013: 28) Consequently, AADMER which comprises 11 parts and 36 articles is characterized as an agreement with obligations that member countries must follow through along with developing cooperative frameworks and comprehensive operational mechanisms within ASEAN in preparing for effective disaster response. This should cover the non-disaster phase, the pre-disaster phase (e.g. identification of disaster risks, monitoring, early warning, prevention, preparedness), the impact phase (e.g. emergency response, mitigation), post-disaster phase (e.g. habilitation, recovery), as well as establishing academic cooperation, conducting scientific researches, and strengthening capacity and competency. The agreement also encourages each country member to first seek domestic assistance and utilize their own resources. If the circumstance is, in any case, beyond their capacity, then it is advisable for them to adopt established mechanisms suggested in AADMER for further assistance.

Risk assessment which is the first step of disaster management in this agreement involves conducting risk analysis and assessment to identify probability or likelihood of a disaster event, its damage and impact on people, their properties, economy, and environment. Each country member was asked to contribute appropriate measures in order to determine disaster risk in their own territory as well as conducting an assessment of risk and exposure levels

which shall include their disaster management capacity. All data from each assessment shall be sent to The ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Center) for data analysis.

As for the preparedness as stated in AADMER, the agreement specifies that all member countries develop certain strategies and contingency plans to reduce disaster-related loss which can be worked out collectively or independently. Furthermore, this agreement also highlights a preparation mechanism composed of 2 parts: establishment of the Standard Operating Procedures for Regional Standby Arrangement and Coordination of Joint Disaster Relief and Emergency Response Operations (SASOP), with the following regulations and standards (Boonhok, 2013: 28-51)

- 1) Guides and templates to initiate the establishment of the ASEAN Standby Arrangement for Disaster Relief and Emergency Response
- 2) Procedures for joint disaster relief and emergency response operations
- 3) Procedures for the facilitation and utilization of military and civilian assets and capacities
- 4) Methodology for the periodic conduct of the ASEAN regional disaster emergency response simulation exercises with the purpose to test the effectiveness of SASOP

As for the emergency monitoring and alert, this will take place right after the assessment of disaster risk with transboundary effects covering disasters that have already occurred as well as those with probability. The National Focal Point of each member country will present an initial report to the AHA Center for further analysis and information delivery among the member countries so as to establish early warnings and follow-ups. In this respect, the National Focal Point of each member country presenting the report is requested to closely follow up on related situation and report any distinct changes. The frequency of the report shall depend on the intensity of the current disaster event or they are suggested to provide a daily report at 9:00, Jakarta time, so that the AHA Center will be able to analyze each report on the situation and inform each member country of any changes which will then be treated either as a situation update or daily report to be released at 10:00, Jakarta time.

Regarding disaster prevention and relief as stated in AADMER, all member countries are requested to jointly or individually develop strategies in establishing prevention, reducing disaster-related loss as well as developing appropriate measures to decrease disaster risk as follows: (Boonhok, 2013: 28-51)

- 1) Conducting legislation endorsement and establishment of rules and regulations, policies, work plans, projects and strategies.
- 2) Building capacity in disaster management and coordination both in local and national scope.
- 3) Building public awareness and public education while enhancing community participation.
- 4) Encouraging the use of knowledge and implementation of such in local communities.

The operational measures during disasters will take place once the member country declares its incapacity to deal with the situation. The measures to cope with such situation are divided into 2 levels.

- 1) In responding to national emergency situation, member countries are required to establish their necessary measures for the transportation of equipment, facilities, materials, and personnel as well as the funding arrangements required for such emergency response. All of these must be clearly stated in domestic laws of each member country and informed to all the others including the AHA Center.
- 2) As for joint emergency response under assistance framework, the National Focal Point of the affected member country shall, when assistance after an event of disaster emergency within its territory is needed, request such assistance from any other member country, directly or through AHA Center, or, where appropriate, from other entities. The requesting member country shall inform to the assisting party of the type of assistance needed as well as any

significant information for further consideration. If the requesting party is incapable of indicating the scope and type of assistance, both the requesting and assisting parties shall work on such topics together.

Once the request is acknowledged by other member countries, the National Focal Point of that country is expected to go through the request and respond immediately regarding the type and possible assistance framework. In case the assisting party is incapable of providing such assistance as requested, it needs to notify the AHA Center so that it can provide other possible assistance. Since disaster management is considered an internal affair, provision of any external assistance must be first approved by that state. In addition, in accordance with the national laws and regulatory requirements of both the requesting and assisting state, the requesting party must allow the assisting party (Boonhok, 2013: 28-51)

1) Exemption from taxation, duties and other charges of a similar nature on the importation and use of equipment including vehicles and telecommunications, facilities and materials brought into the territory of the requesting or receiving party for the purpose of assistance.

2) Facilitation of entry into, stay in and departure from its territory of personnel and equipment, facilities and materials involved or used in the assistance.

3) Cooperation, where appropriate, with the AHA Centre to take place in order to facilitate the processing of exemptions and facilities in respect of the provision of assistance.

Furthermore, the assisting party shall designate a person who shall consult or coordinate with the receiving party, or, nevertheless, the assisting party itself shall be in charge of and shall retain immediate operational supervision over the personnel and the equipment provided by it. The designated person, referred to as Head of the assistance operation, shall exercise such supervision in co-operation with the appropriate authorities of both the requesting and receiving parties. The requesting party is also required to ensure the protection of such personnel, equipment and materials brought into its territory by the assisting party. Such military personnel and related civilian officials are, however, not allowed to carry arms.

Regarding post-disaster measures, ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response or AADMER establishes that all member countries, jointly or individually, develop post-disaster strategies and conduct a recovery project; that all member countries shall encourage bilateral, regional, and international cooperation with regard to disaster-related recovery.

Just How Committed Is Considered Committed?

In dealing with devastating disaster events which have over the years occurred rather frequently in the Southeast Asia region, ASEAN has been making the effort to reaffirm their commitment through the signing of AADMER which aims to establish a regional cooperation framework while providing technical assistance as well as mobilizing resources in each and every aspect deemed necessary in handling disastrous events with assistance from the AHA Centre or the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Management representing ASEAN's main mechanism in supporting coordination of humanitarian assistance.

To date, the AHA Centre has made a presentation on the operational outcomes of disaster management of the ASEAN region in the year 2013 covering 7 ASEAN disastrous events to which they provided assistance, namely (1) in January, the massive flooding in Jakarta, (2) in May, the typhoon Mahasen in Myanmar, (3) in July, the Aceh earthquake in Indonesia, (4) in August, Manila's heavy floods caused by tropical cyclone 'Maring', (5) in August, flooding in central and northern region of Laos, (6) also in August the devastating earthquake in Bohol, Philippines, and (7) in November, the disastrous Typhoon Haiyan in Philippines. In the case of Typhoon Haiyan, a team of experts organized by the AHA Centre in collaboration with the ASEAN Emergency Rapid Assessment Team (ASEAN-ERAT) was sent to Manila

and Tacloban right before the typhoon hit the two cities so as to work in coordination with a group of officers from the Philippines' National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) in ensuring proper preparedness, installation of the Broadband Global Area Network (BGAN) as a post-disaster communication channel, and provision of disaster relief to those being affected. After the typhoon's arrival, the team periodically conducted assessments of needs in Philippines. They managed to import into the affected area emergency stockpiles of relief items from the city of Subang, Malaysia consisting of clean drinking water, food, relief packs, tents, electric generator as well as mobile office space. In addition, the collaborative team also played the key role of a coordinator between the ASEAN member countries by helping facilitate assistance and relief items traveling to the Philippines from other countries. (Department of ASEAN Affairs, 2013, pp.1-2) However, according to Mr. Larry Maramis, Director of Cross Sectoral Cooperation, ASEAN Secretariat, the role of ASEAN in providing assistance to the Philippines was not as outstanding as it should have been, possibly due to lack of proper public relations. (Department of ASEAN Affairs, 2013: 2)

Satisfactory practice of public relations, nevertheless, may not be the only key answer to AHA's monotonous role since, in reality, the AHA Center, despite its key role as ASEAN's central agency in ensuring the implementation of AADMER, only consisted of 17 officers with an operating budget of \$5.8 million. (Donations from all ASEAN member countries was scarcely \$300,000) (Hughes, 2015: 7)

Whereas one may attribute this inadequate donations to the fact that all of these countries are essentially developing countries, it should be noted that in the case of Myanmar, during the attack of Cyclone Nargis, the country received a donation amount of \$323,900 in total from Thailand, both from its public and private sectors, along with a contribution made by the Singaporean government of \$200,000, and the total amount of 9,212,300,000 Rp (approximately \$1 million) in cash from Indonesia. (Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, 2010) In comparison to AHA's aforementioned budget donated from all ASEAN member countries to support its operation, this indicates, in one respect, the little importance all ASEAN member countries have given to the operation of AHA. It should be observed that, in actual practice, each country may not have maximized their own resources in their operations in accordance with the agreement's principles. (Hughes, 2015, 7)

In addition, the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response is considered the world's first and only legally-binding agreement as well as an operational tool for the Hyogo Framework for Action. This suggests that the AADMER was principally established in accordance with the framework of a global mechanism and therefore largely adopts disaster mitigation measures pertaining to such mechanism, and not the one developed out of its own conditions. The next interesting question to ask would be regarding the locality of this agreement in the context of international affairs which consists of an intersection of the these principles for each ASEAN state to keep in mind i.e. their existence as an autonomous state, a regional community, and a member of the global community. It is worth noting that in many cases when disastrous events take place within the territory of ASEAN countries, each of them is already equipped with clear strategies and work plans largely connected to global operational frameworks whereas ASEAN in 2008 took more than 2 weeks after the Cyclone Nargis had struck Myanmar before calling for an immediate meeting in Singapore in order to exert their pressure on the impacted Myanmar to accept assistance from the fellow members. After the meeting and Myanmar's consent to receive this assistance, the member countries were able to send their teams over to assess the circumstances as well as their respective medical personnel to rescue the citizens affected by the event. The major organizations that provided humanitarian assistance as well as conducting constant assessments and follow-ups after a disaster strikes the region turn out to

be those entities outside ASEAN. This reflects ASEAN's own lack of readiness in knowledge, personnel, and funds when it comes to the operation in accordance with AADMER.

One Vision, One Identity, One Community?

According to an evaluation of the Department of ASEAN Affairs, the most crucial issues and challenges for the political-security pillar of ASEAN is developing shared values among the member countries as each state comes from different political cultures. Furthermore, the role of the ASEAN Secretariat which acts as a central agency for ASEAN is considered rather weak. More importantly, given the conflict issues throughout history in the region, one cannot help but notice that mutual trust is still very much lacking among the member countries. Other issues of concern among ASEAN members also include resource-induced conflicts such as maritime security and the South China Sea dispute whereas the political situations in each country are highly vulnerable despite the possibility that these political issues would likely affect other countries in the region as well. Partially resulted from internal political conflicts, these issues have also impacted the global economy; such issues include the political development in Myanmar, smog pollution or even the 2011 Great Flood in Thailand. (The Guardian, 2014)

Cooperation in the field of disaster management which seems to be one of the most tangible joint operations among the ASEAN states reflects the level of their commitment particularly in the aspect of non-traditional security threat. Looking back to all of their virtually insignificant joint operations in the past in solving disaster-related issues within the territory of each member country, it is rather comprehensible as to why ASEAN has not yet achieved the much needed realization that this issue of non-traditional security threat can no longer be dealt with by just one ASEAN state, that even those smaller units of the society are likely to be at risk of becoming troubled by these issues. Issues such as economic inequality, gender inequality, political conflict, religious conflict or political corruption are ultimately capable of exposing every member of the society and eventually the state itself to the type of vulnerability induced by natural hazards. Situation assessments from previous disaster events reveal that mortality rates among the poor were higher than that of the rich, religious and/or political differences impacted citizens' ability to access government's assistance and welfare, mortality rates of females were higher than that of males, population density was connected to disaster-induced violence, unqualified construction of buildings affected collapse resistance, corruption among government officers decreased people's welfare in preparing for disasters, etc.

Therefore, disaster management is not merely about establishing AADMER, hosting a ministerial-level conference, running a workshop to introduce basic knowledge of natural disaster, or starting a contingency training. It is to realize and be aware, first and foremost, of the fact that natural disaster is a non-traditional threat that is actually capable of jeopardizing security despite the many perceptions of the subject e.g. the cultural view concerning the intrinsicity of nature itself, or a religious belief regarding the cycle of karma, and that this too ultimately can be dealt with through preparedness and vulnerability risk mitigation.

Revisiting the concept of disaster management in accordance with global mechanisms, one should find that risk mitigation strategies and risk identifications are categorized as the two most important processes while also being treated as the first priorities in a state's operation. Decision-making process happening in the public and private sectors together with the global disaster management mechanism are intrinsically what gives the invisible hand metaphor, yet with such mobilizing force that produces tangible effects; whereas ASEAN's own mechanism seems to be the literally invisible hand, powerless at its core - a quality that is very much identical to the community itself.

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Modes of Production and Food Security in Cultural Dimensions Ban Thiphuye, Thailand

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Abstract

The purpose of this area study was to investigate modes of production and food security in cultural dimensions on local resources diversity, a case study of the Pwo Karen Community of Ban Thiphuye, Chalae Sub-district, Thong Phaphum District, Kanchanaburi Province. This qualitative research employed applied anthropological research method. Data were gathered from related literature, and field data were gathered through semi-structured in-depth interviews, and participant and non-participant observations. The data were validated at every step. The study found that “Thiphuye” is a Karen word meaning a small creek with a lot of “Ye” trees, a tree similar to Tao Rang, a kind of palm tree, along the banks. The majority of the population of this community is Pwo Karen whose main occupation is agriculture. In the past their modes of production was subsistence agriculture and production for sale. Factors influencing the changes were (1) state development, and (2) capitalist market mechanisms. These factors resulted in changes in the economic system of the community. Nevertheless, people’s roles in their families were still based on their traditional culture where everyone in the family participates in the activities, particularly, the activities of subsistence agriculture. This provides them with food security that corresponds with the concept of sustainable agriculture or alternative agriculture that has long been inherited in the community that provides them with flexibility that enables them to adapt to the changing situation. This is the answer to why this community can maintain the sustainable way of life on local resources diversity.

Keywords: Mode of Production, Food Security, Ethnicity

Introduction

The meaning of food security covers sufficient amount of food for consumption with diverse types of food, food safety and nutrition that everyone can have access to at all times physically and economically as a result of thorough and equal distribution. Apparently, obvious problems of food security include insufficient amount of food for consumption, no access to food for consumption, a gap in food consumption caused by food distribution, health and nutritious problems, etc. The concept of food security was developed since the decade of 1970s and began to be well known after the World Food Summit in Rome, Italy in 1996. The summit gave importance to access to food for all people at all times physically and economically with sufficient amount, safety, nutrition, and preferences for good life and good health. Furthermore, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations or FAO, there are four dimensions to food security: 1) Availability, 2) Access, 3) Utilization, and 4) Stability (Chaichana & Wutthiprachak, 2017: 46).

The aim of this study was to investigate modes of production and food security in the cultural dimension on local resource diversity, a case study of a Pwo Karen community in Ban Thiphuye, Village No 3, Chalae Sub-district, Thong Phuphum District, Kanchanaburi Province, Thailand in the current social context. The data collected were on the way of life among Karen people, especially the upland rice farming that affects food security in a cultural dimension. Ban Thiphuye is a village with Pwo Karen as the main ethnic group and it

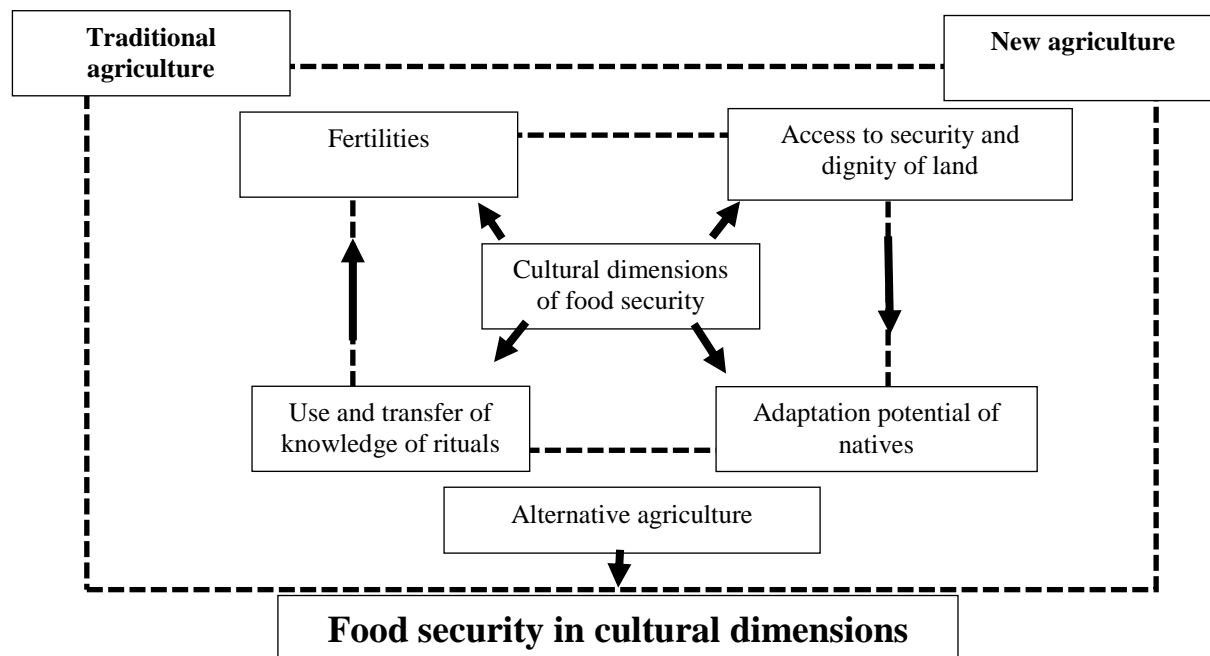
is an agrarian society where people hunt for forest products and lead simple lives peacefully. They love freedom, enjoy living in solitude and are satisfied with what they have, and adhere to kin relationship as rules of living together. This type of relationship leads to power relations that depend on state power and mechanisms as well as economic power. Power is person-centered rather than rules and regulations of living together in the community. Thus, traditional mechanisms cannot control people's conduct and confine them in the traditional framework which result in a new type of power relations which tends to widen the gap between people and their vertical relationships. Therefore, the changing circumstances and uncertainty in the way of living of the local community of Ban Thiphuye, Chalae Sub-district, Thong Pha Phum District, Kanchanaburi Province are significant and the modes of production and food security of the community from the past to the present require investigation to determine how much potential in food security management it has. In the past, the community way of life was production for survival which later was changed to two production systems: (1) Development by the state; and (2) capitalist market mechanisms. These factors have affected the community's economic system in a risk for food security. In order to know different situations related to the food security risk and to be able to analyze it to prevent and solve problems arising in the future, the researcher was interested in investigating the modes of production and food security in a cultural dimension of Ban Thiphuye Community in Chalae Sub-district, Thong Pha Phum District, Kanchanaburi Province.

Literature Review

Chaichana & Udomsap (2016), Sisuentaeng (2007), Prasertsak (2015), and Phuengpracha, Phothipalat & Thaeo-uthum (2012) studied agricultural systems for food security and found that transitional processes of agriculture from one to another take a considerable time and each transition is designated by the community with internal and external factors. Thus, all agricultural systems directly affect changes of the agricultural systems in each transitional period. Community participation is considered a major factor of community development through cooperation between people and state officials for unity in developing their own community for sustainable development to have food security.

According to Ericksen (2008), Bala & Joseph (2007), Munke, et al. (2012), and Sakda & Tillmann (2006) food security is at risk. However, most of the studies place emphasis on rural areas as they are important food production sources at the household as well as the community levels. It is, thus, important for this present study to focus on food security of the marginalized ethnic group in the border area because the group is close to the community resource base.

From the review of related literature and research reports, the following research framework was synthesized.



Research Methodology

This qualitative research applied anthropological research methods. The researcher planned detailed as follows.

1) Population and the sample group: The population providing important data was selected through purposive sampling for collection of related data consisting of (1) Five experts in Karen history, (2) Six local Pwo Karen people, (3) Three governmental and non-governmental officers, (4) Community leaders, Buddhist monks, and community wise men totaling 5 informants.

2) Data collection methods: (1) Participant observation and non-participant observation to collect primary data on various life aspects of people in the community; (2) In-depth interviews with primary key informants consisting of the abbot of Wat Thiphoye Kowitthayaram, village headman, 6 Pwo Karen people; and with 3 secondary key informants who were government officials in the area; and (3) Focus group discussion with Pwo Karen, government officials and non-governmental officers (NGOs) totaling 8 informants.

3) Data analysis: In-depth data analysis began when saturation of data was reached. Triangulation techniques were used to verify the researcher, time and procedure. Importance was given to data classification based on similarities and differences of the data. The data resulting from the analysis were synthesized and presented to the community through discussions for exchanging information, validating the data and supporting the participation so that after the data analysis, a body of knowledge was resulted with the same understanding of all parties concerned. Then the report writing process began.

Research Results

“Thiphuye” is a Karen word; “Thi” means a small creek or stream; “Phu” is water coming out from the ground; and “Ye” is a kind of palm tree growing near a stream in a fertile forest. In the past, there were many “Ye” trees growing around the area of “Thiphuye” creek. The Karen name a place according to its geographical characteristics and outstanding plants or the ecological system of the community. Geographically, Ban Thiphuye community is situated on Khao Phra Ruesi Bo Rae mountain range. Most of its population is Pwo Karen who have

houses in small kin groups consisting of 2-4 households each. They are Buddhists and believe in ancestral spirits and sacred things in their community that have relationships between humans and humans, humans and nature, and humans and super nature. This is in line with the concept of cultural ecology; that is an adaptation process to social environment with emphasis on study of evolution or changes as a result of social adaptations. This concept looks at society as dynamic or changing all the time as a result of adaptation to the environment based on production technology, social structure and natural environment as important conditions (Wansiri, 2007: 111). Thiphuye is a village located in Khao Laem National Park, the boundary of which was officially announced in 1991, and presently there is still a dispute between the community and the park on farming areas and residential areas because the ethnic Karen groups have been turned into invaders who have violated the National Park Act.

Focus group discussions revealed that this community has been here for more than 60 years. It is supported by a study by Wongtaw, Chaichana & Chanritthisen (2017). The studies state that Thiphuye village has been permanently settled here for around 60 years. At the beginning, there were only four households belonging to the father of the liaison of Wat Thuphuye and his relatives. Later, other Karen people moved in to live and to farm; until now there are 114 households of 586 people consisting of 298 males and 288 females (Tambon Chalae Administrative Organization, 2018: 114). The information was confirmed by the interviews conducted by the researcher and found that this group of ethnic Karen has settled down in the forest in Chalae Sub-district and Thung Yai Naresuan for many generations. A former village headman said that in the past ancestors of Karen in this village offered a white elephant to King Rama IV when he visited Sai Yok. The then Chalae Sub-district headman and the then permanent secretary of Thong Pha Phum District were representatives of the Karen people to make the offer. In return for their offer, King Rama IV granted conscription exemptions to male Karen living in Chalae Sub-district at that time.

From settlement to crop rotations

Traditionally, Pwo Karen of Ban Thiphuye did upland rice farming in rotation with other crops which was a subsistence production system for the community. They farmed upland and in forest areas using swidden agriculture or shifting cultivation. Upland rice farming in Thiphuye is mixture of varieties of seeds and plant diversity that helps keep soil fertility that brings in food security making the community self-reliant. The Pwo Karen grow varieties of plants for food enough for a year round consumption and these plants also have traditional and cultural importance to them as reflected in the following statements.

“Rice is our staple food. If you do not know how to do upland rice farming, then you are not ethnic Karen. Another way of our life is that between humans and forests, farms and humans, spirits and humans, all these are at the upland rice farm. We are Thais of Karen descent. Our ancestors have accumulated experience, knowledge, and beliefs in our culture of upland rice farming.” (Taemsikhram, 2018)

“Rice is life for Karen people. In the past, our ancestors did crop rotation farming, and nowadays even though we cannot rotate crops the same way as it was in the past, we still do on our own land and we still use the traditional wisdom that our ancestors used.” (Roeksaksi, 2018)

In the ethnic Pwo Karen’s traditional way of life, crop rotation farming and rice were the economic heart and existence of their culture. They did rice farming only enough for family consumption for one year, not for sale because their farming depended on labor of family members and the amount of farmland depended on the number of family members of each family. They consider knowledge of upland rice farming as important to their lives as ethnic Karen. Knowledge of upland rice farming is more important than money. To grow enough rice for consumption is not only having knowledge about farming but also about ecology,

especially knowledge about the forest where rice is grown, and knowledge about the weather, especially about rain which is an important factor in upland rice farming.

Upland rice farming for food security

In the culture of upland rice farming of the ethnic Karen in Ban Thiphuye, important labor is from people in the family both men and women. Responsibilities are distributed as appropriate to age, gender and physical conditions or skills and abilities inherited of each family member. Work distribution is very flexible and they can work to substitute for each other. Most women are responsible for seed selection and production planning in the family to decide what to grow and how much to grow while men are responsible mainly for work in the farm as can be seen from the following statements.

“In the past, as I remember, rotation rice farming was done using labor in the family. If we had small children, we took them along. Men provided important labor in slashing and burning while women collected, looked after and dropping rice seeds in the holes and we helped taking care of the farm.” (Phitsanu, 2018)

The length of each job depends on its nature. For example, in upland rice production, the culture of area selection begins with surveying which usually takes place in the last part of December and January. The areas selected must be near a creek, wetland, or ponds, and the land must be wetland. In doing upland rice farming, the area needs to be cleared by slashing and burning. If there are trees, those with soft texture are cut down near the ground, the same way as bamboo trees are cut for safety when being burned. Usually this preparation is done in February. Before growing rice in June and before dropping rice seeds, “Bue Si Bo” ceremony is performed to explain to the guardian spirit to look after the farm for good rice yield without pests. The ritual consists of digging nine holes for rice seed dropping. Rice is harvested around October to December. When the rice field turns yellow, rice harvest begins. Before harvesting, a ritual to ask rain not to fall is performed. Because rice of various varieties is grown, they do not ripen at the same time. Therefore, harvest begins from the one that ripens first. People gather to help cutting rice and winnowing rice.

It can be said that the crop rotations system of the ethnic Pwo Karen of Ban Thiphuye is a native agricultural system for subsistence giving most importance to upland rice rotations. They use labor in the household as the main labor with women playing a major role in subsistence productions in the family. Production links homes with farms and becomes a network of product circulation in the same ecology system which is an important principle resulting in stability, sustainability and effectiveness of production that creates food security that enables the community to be self-reliant in terms of production factors.

From a traditional mode of production to the present alternative agriculture of the ethnic Pwo Karen

The production mode and way of life of the community have changed. Capitalist expansion, the state's development, and production that involves marketing conditions makes the community unable to carry on the traditional way of crop rotations which has changed production relationships. Particularly, the changes are clearly seen in family economy that forces families to adapt and develop a new type of relationship based on traditional culture. The modern development structure has brought about a new type of leaders in the community encouraging it to adapt to the changes. This is clearly seen, for example in promotion for people to receive education from the school system so that they are literate and promotion for people to be interested in development and cooperate with the government sector. At the same time, the community economic system is developed to increasingly enter the market mechanisms. As a result, the community's ability to be self-reliant in the aspect of basic economy becomes lower whether in terms of sufficiency or indicator of state development as seen in the following statements.

“Nowadays, we still do upland rice farming but not with crop rotations as we did in the past. We do it on our land; we don’t grow much rice; we grow only enough for family consumption, not for sale.” (Phaphumchalathan, 2018)

Presently, Ban Thiphuye community still gives much importance to subsistence production as can be seen that every family in the community still grows rice for its own consumption but in the limited area of less than 10 rai each. Women still play an important role in the subsistence production system in the community as it is said in the statement below.

“We grow only 6 rai of rice. How much each family grows depends on how much land it has. The rest of the area we grow cassava also for our own family consumption and sharing with our relatives.” (Phaphumchalathan, 2018)

Presently, the community has production plans for their upland rice farming by allocating their growing areas. They grow rice in the area between rows of rubber trees that are less than 4 years old. Some families grow rice alternately with other kinds of plants such as sour melon, pumpkin, turmeric, etc. An example of this is the farm of Phitsanu, the family that the researcher stayed with. They grew rice in an area of 5 rai and cassava in another 5 rai which could be considered growing for commercial reason or doing modern agriculture that needs high investment as it is said below.

“Some families grow rice and other plants between rows of young rubber trees that are younger than 5 years old. Other families rotate their crops. For example, if they have 10 rai of land, they grow rice in 5 rai and grow cassava or turmeric in the other 5 rai, and they rotate these crops.” (Thongphaphumworakit, 2018)

Even though production for sale has become part of the way of life of this community, they limit it in the scope of their investment. That is to say in making production, they emphasize more on sufficiency and production power of their families than on the income. This may be because their production area of the family is appropriate for the family labor to cope with which is suitable for their production potential. It corresponds with the exchanges in the focus group discussion.

“Nowadays the community still do upland rice farming but in limited areas because we cannot rotate to do it in the forest as we did in the past. Talking about labor, we still use the same agricultural system for upland rice farming by mainly using labor in the family, men, women, and children that are old enough to do it; we all help on the farm.”

Nevertheless, the trend of commercial farming will gradually increase as can be seen from investments of people who have a good economic status in the community. They take out loans to buy a tractor and modern appliances plays an important role in their daily life. Traditional relationships among people who depend on each other have changed and the importance of their belief in their ancestral spirits has been reduced. However, the kinship system is still important in the aspect of cooperation in helping each other providing needed labor including help in investment and technology and production tools. The trend of going to the market becomes higher.

Conclusion and Discussion

Ban Thiphuye community, Mu 3 or Village No. 3, Chalae Sub-district, Thong Pha Phum District, Kanchanaburi Province has food security. Agriculture in the community began from a traditional agricultural system or subsistence production or subsistence agriculture and then as the way of life changed it was changed to two production systems: subsistence production and production for sale. Factors of change are developmental mechanisms and the capitalist market mechanisms. The Karen people were found to have self-sufficiency, give importance to the value and the culture of rice as the ideology that must be inherited, especially the social relationship structure based on the kinship system and give importance to the virtue system which is in agreement with a study conducted by Sisuphan et al. (2006). According to

Woodley, et al. (2009) and Chaichana (2016) people in the community preserve their local living culture, the Karen's way of life, knowledge transfer from generation to generation which is wisdoms of many things, particularly, "Lue Ka Wo", the way of life that teaches people to live life in moderation, know how to use resources reasonably and know the value of resources. As a result of living life in moderation, there is food security in Ban Thiphuye, Chalaе Sub-district, Thong Phaphum District, Kanchanaburi Province, Thailand. Ban Thiphuye is in the border area of Kanchanaburi Province that is a fertile land complete with natural heritage called a "New land of the west". In addition, the findings correspond with the concept of sustainable agriculture, alternative agriculture, permanent agriculture or permaculture. These are agricultural systems with similar principles, even though there are many definitions given to them. However, for all of them, importance is given to balanced ecological system, production, good quality, sufficiency for farmers and consumers, and self-reliance; importance is also given to the local community. The most significant principle of alternative or sustainable agriculture is to produce food and factors essential to living rather than to produce for export (thus, farmers do not have to run after market trends). This agricultural system utilizes natural resources for highest benefits without affecting the environment but with balanced production, consumption and utilization of local natural resources. Foods produced by this system must be with good quality, safety, without toxic and harmful residues. The system also opens opportunity for family members to work together happily and live in harmony with nature resulting in continuity of the system without negative effects on the ecological system and without health, social and economic problems. The changes of production modes and way of life of Ban Thiphuye community have brought about new authoritative power that is different from the social rule that adheres to beliefs in spirits to living together under law and modern social norms based on democracy and personal freedom. Thus, importance is given to rights and satisfaction of individuals rather than social requirements that are not certain but change with the value system and social trend in each period with more differences, and they can no longer be controlled with the traditional social mechanisms. Consequently, a new type of leaders has emerged and there have been differences in economic statuses and classes of people that widen the vertical gap between them. This correspond with studies by De Haan et al. (2001), Lueang-aramsri (1996) and Vyas (2005) that state that the way of life among the marginalized groups is to produce enough rice for family consumption for the whole year using wisdom inherited from their ancestors. This gives the community food security with participation of people in joint management of the community resource bases. In addition, people in the community see value of their community resources even though they have learned to adapt themselves to society that has changed in its internal and external factors. Ban Thiphuye, Chalaе Sub-district, Thong Phaphum District, Kanchanaburi Province, Thailand, grows rice for family consumption enough for the whole year. They grow plants around their residential area; inherit their ethnic culture and wisdom.

Recommendations

The findings suggest human and social development in Ban Thiphuye community, Chalaе Sub-district, Thong Pha Phum District, Kanchanaburi Province as this community can estimate its own food security based on the thought about community rights concerning food and food security. This can lead to a process of defining meanings of food security of the community, a process of forming indicators that are in line with the context of the area that shows changes of the way of life in the community that provide locals with choices of future activities for their community development.

Recommendations for further studies are that there should be research on types of activities that build food security in the community by promoting processes that involve participation

in the community, interactions between the “Bowon” or homes, the temple and the school network. The interactions happening during the research project will have long-term effects on the community in terms of learning and realizing the importance of positive interactions that mobilize activities to benefit the community.

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Analysis on Structural Equation Models for Public Administration Researches

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Abstract

The development in public administration is very important in the present era. Thailand in the transitional era has tried to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of public sector especially in the issues of public services and good bureaucratic system covering the quality of government officials, independence level from political pressure including the quality of policy formulation and the policy implementation as well as the credibility of government organizations to follow the policies set forth by the country in accordance with the plan of Thai government's development strategy as the continual result from the fiscal year of 2012 onwards. In addition, as there is the evaluation system of the new government with the emphasis on the integrated results in the effectiveness dimension or the Government Evaluating System altogether, the 5 concepts of quality management in the public sector then cover the quality organizations which are efficient, effective, and increase the competitiveness of the country more. In elevating personnel capacity and efficiency of public administration to have quality standards equaling to international and to strengthen the personnel in the government, the management focuses on making the organization achieve high performance in order to make the personnel available to learn, innovate, change and adapt to situations which are challenged and various properly. There is the need to accelerate encouraging the government agencies to conduct the study and research to apply the research results. The departmental level agencies can improve the quality of management to be effective and strengthen the competitiveness of the country. Based on the importance of the research as mentioned above, it stimulates relevant agencies to find the ways and means to be used in the administration and management of government affairs. Therefore, researches are important. The public agencies conduct the researches and studies to apply the results to the planning and implementation in their agencies. The author will discuss this in the research methodology which can be applied to researches in public administration for the maximum benefits. The results will be beneficial to the overall development of the country leading to peaceful society in consistent with the country development. The 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan enacted from 2016 onwards will continually benefit the beneficiaries; people in the country. This article discusses the quantitative research explaining the writing and how to use advanced statistics in finding the level of structural equation modeling. They are known as "SEM". Those who are interested in creating the structural equation model have to realize the importance and details of structural equation modeling in order to create the researches which are complete and can be used further.

Keywords: Structural Equation Model, Research, Public Administration

Introduction

The Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) is the technic in statistical analysis used for testing whether the studied variable sets in the research have causal relationship as stated in the hypothesis model or not. This research can use the analysis on the causal relationship between the variables with the measuring and collection of empirical data from the sample group and Construct variables required to be studies in the researches. However, as most

theoretical variables are the abstract variables without physical existence that can be recognized or measured directly, the study has to measure indirectly through the variables which can be measured, observed, or collected concretely and obviously. The SEM analysis then calls the variables with the real data collection as Observed Variable and calls the theoretical variables without the data appearing in the data folder to be analyzed as Latent Variable. The model used in studying the relationship between these two types of variables is Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA). The SEM analysis is also used in studying the structure of causal relationship between theoretical variables whether it is as stated in the research hypothesis or not. The model used in analyzing this kind of relationship is Path Analysis, (Namchai, 2014).

One of the remarkable points of SEM analysis is the ability to integrate both types of models in the same model to become the Latent Variable Path Analysis which can provide answers simultaneously. From the analysis, the research has measured the theoretical variables through the validity of Observed Variable. This is for finding how the studied theoretical variables have causal relationships. Moreover, the analysis model can also be defined in accordance with the research hypothesis variously and broadly both in Cross-sectional data and longitudinal data with several times of data collection. Therefore, SEM analysis is widely applied in analyzing the research data nowadays (Raykov & Marcoulides, 2006).

Structural Equation Model

Structural equation model or SEM is the popularly used statistical technique as it is the statistical method that can be used to confirm the structure of the theory whether it can be really applied to empirical data. More importantly, the analysis of structural equation models is the method of initially easing the agreement by accepting the tolerance of data obtained from the observation of each observed variable which are related to one another. Thus, the results of data analysis obtained from the analysis of structural equation models are more accurate. There are those who develop computer programs to analyze the structural equation model to be correct, accurate, and easily for the program users such as EQS program, AMOS program, Mx program, Ramona program, M-plus program, LISREL program, etc. Each program is featured in the analysis of different structural equation model or SEM. The LISREL program can analyze the structural equation model quite most convenient as the program is characterized by: 1) displaying the results of data analysis in both text and diagram resulting in the easiness to verify the accuracy, 2) having the index to check the accuracy and consistency of many models as having many experts to assert and verify that the developed model is in accordance with the empirical data or not, and 3) can more accurately analyze the data by allowing the data gained from the measurement to be inaccurate in each variable.

Structural equation modeling is the method of integration between models with various variables simultaneously both in the observed variables and latent variables. It is proper for being used in the Confirmatory rather than Exploratory to decide which models are made of theory and review and how the researches related to causal relationship called Causal model are accurate compared to the actual data. It is the analysis on the theoretical model consistent with the empirical data (Tirakananthee, 2010).

Important Conditions in Being Causal Relationship

The causal relationship has 3 main conditions as follows: (Schumacker and Lomax, 2010)

- 1) The causal variables must occur before the effective variables (Temporal order).
- 2) There must be the relationship between the causal variables and effective variables (Existence of covariance or correlation).

3) When other variables are controlled, the effective variables still occur (Control for other causes).

The analysis on the relationship structure between the variables in the model from the causal variables to the effective variables or being called as influence both Direct effect and Indirect effect by writing the Path Diagram to explain the direct and indirect influence is the creation of relationship model between the theoretical variables needed to be tested whether they are true or false (Lertchayantee, 2002).

The structural equation models consist of Exogenous variables which are the variables not being influenced by other variables and Endogenous variable which are the variables being influenced by other variables both external and internal variables. This consists of Latent variables which are the variables that cannot be determined the value directly as the researchers cannot manage or observe correctly. The observed variables are the variables which can be managed or observed directly by considering the answers determined with the questionnaires (Chaiarun, 2013).

Principles in Structural Equation Modeling

In the analysis of structural equation models, the important thing to know prior to the analysis is that the structural equation models or SEM are the tools used in verifying whether the created structural equation models are correspondent with the empirical data or not. Therefore, it should be realized that the analysis of the structural equation model is only one of the methods used to confirm the consistency of the theory with the collected data. That the results of the analysis of the developed structural equation model will be reasonable or not depend on the theories used as references. The principles determined the research hypothesis for the analysis of the structural equation model are as follows. "Model based on hypothesis is consistent with empirical data" or it can be written as the following statistical hypothesis.

1st Form H0: The model based on hypothesis is consistent with empirical data.

H1: The model based on hypothesis is not consistent with empirical data.

2nd Form H0: $\sum \text{Metrix} = \text{Metrix S}$

H1: $\sum \text{Metrix} \neq \text{Metrix S}$

In determining Relation of Specification Model, the analysis methods start from determining how the relation model of variables is, which variables are causes, which variables are effects. The technics of multiple regression, factor analysis, and Path analysis are used in finding the influences both directly and indirectly between two models of variables at the same time consisting of:

1) Measurement model is the model representing the regression coefficient between the Latent Variable and the Observed Variable consisting of the Measurement models for external variables and the Measurement models for internal variables. In this Measurement models, there are 2 main data analysis as follows:

1.1) Factor Analysis is the analysis on the factors of unnoticeable Latent Variable.

1.2) Multiple Analysis is the analysis for obtaining the statistics resulting in the actual parameter. The measured variables will tell the error of measurement in each variable.

2) Structural Equation Model is the model representing the linear structural relationship between latent variables. This model has the main data analysis which is Path Analysis. It is the causal relationship analysis between the external latent variables and internal latent variables (Wiratchai, 1999: 78). The Path Analysis by using the multiple regression method results in the Standard Regression Coefficient or Beta which is the Path Coefficient or influence value between variables. Therefore, the direct influence value of the causal variables on the effective variables is Beta available in the forecast equation.

In researching using Structural Equation Modeling, the researcher has to study the data from the population or sampling in sufficient quantity. The study is possibly the study through the

relationship lines in the equation multiplied by 20. The sum is the proper number. In case of not having sufficient size of population or sample, the reasons have to be given (which is not popularly used but available in some researches). Another method is also used. In case of minimum sample group calculation, the Latent Variable is popularly used to be multiplied by 20. The sum is the minimum sample group which can be studied. Regarding the research process, the researcher has to study the problem of public administration research and study the literatures related to the works in public administration that the researcher studies in order to create the basic model and determine the statistic procedure for analysis. The data can be explained from the studied literatures, the data collection, and the data analysis. The results can be explained until existing the new model or theory after the research.

Drawing the Symbols of Variables

Define the lines to create the composite variables of structure first by drawing the variables as follows (Rakchartchareon, 2015)

Draw the symbols of variables in a rectangular way called "observe variable".

Draw the symbols of variables in a circular way called "latent variable".

Draw the lines in case of single-headed arrow which is an effect line expressed as a parameter. The parameter is set as standardize coefficient between latent to latent or to observe variables. The point is to observe the variable of such latent which will show the value of the loading factor. In the case of double-headed arrow line, it is the correlation line which will be displayed as parameter.

For the analysis on the structural equation models, there are five key steps as follows:

Step 1 is to define the model specification.

Step 2 is to identify the single possible value of the model.

Step 3 is to estimate the model parameter.

Step 4 is to verify the model consistency.

Step 5 is the model modification.

This can be summarized on the development of the 5-phase linear equation model as follows:

- 1) Identifying the specific data of models based on related theories or researches.
- 2) Defining the single possible value of the model to see whether the developed model can be analyzed or not including the steps in writing the order for the data analysis program.
- 3) Estimate the parameters of the model. Most of them use the Maximum likelihood estimation method.
- 4) Verify the model consistency based on the Consistency Index of each model, each parameter line, and the reasonableness of the model;
- 5) In adjusting the model, if it is the error in measuring the observed variable, it can be abruptly adjusted. However, if it is adjusted by adding or removing the path, it requires the researches to support. Thus, it can be done by explaining the process of linear structural equation model development as shown in the figure.

Process of linear structural equation model development

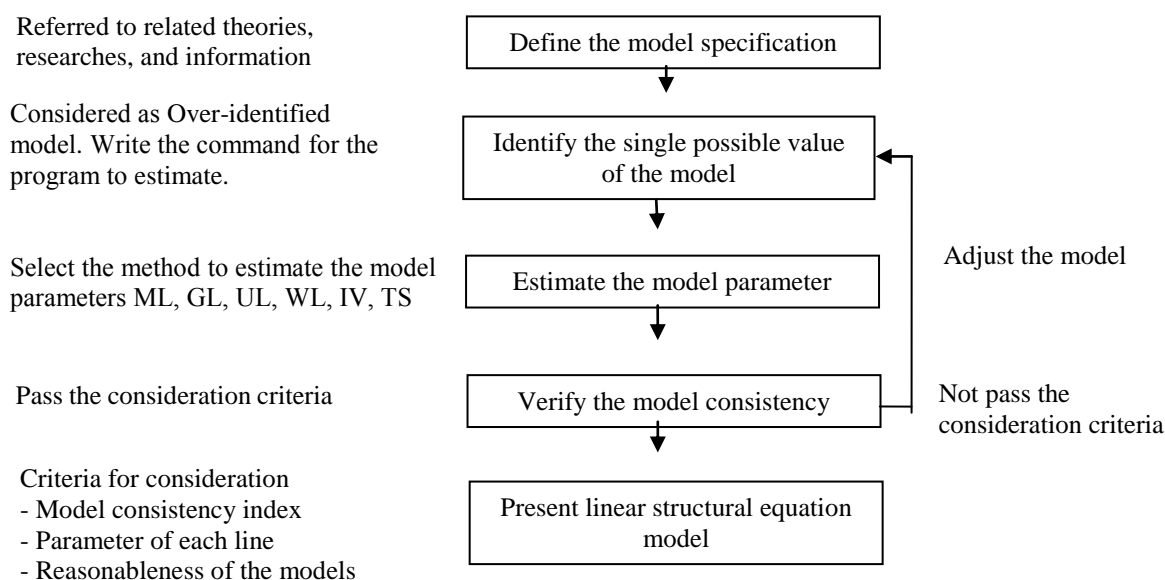


Figure 1: Process of linear structural equation model development

1) Defining the specification of the model: The structural equation model can be analyzed both the models with the latent variables and the models with the observed variables. It can analyze both the data which is the single relation model and the traceable relation model. Therefore, in analyzing the data by using this method, the specification of the model must be defined to show the relationship of variables. The specification can be defined in 3 forms as follows (Phangniran, 2010: 257).

1.1) Fixed Parameter (FI) means the parameter in the research model without the line presenting the influence between the variables. The relationship value can be defined in the matrix with the symbol “O”.

1.2) Constrained Parameter (ST) means the parameter in the research model having the line presenting the influence between the variables and the parameters. The influence size is the value having to be estimated. However, there is the condition defining some parameters to have Fixed Parameter. If it is forced to be 1, the relationship value can be defined in the matrix with the symbol “1”.

1.3) Free Parameter (FR) means the parameter in the research model requiring the estimation and it is not forced to have one value using the symbol “*”.

Parameter features determination whether the Constrained Parameter or Free Parameter in all three matrices, it is very important in analyzing the structural equation model, especially if using LISREL program as all three matrices of parameters must be defined in the form and mode of the parameters.

Model specification is the most important step which is the “core” of analyzing the structural equation model. It is the step that must link the research theory and information required in developing the model before collecting and analyzing the data. The researcher must specify particular model that is used to confirm or validate data in the form of variance - covariance data. In defining the specific model, the researcher has to explain the reasons to choose or cut the observed variables from the specific model which is the most difficult step in analyzing the structural equation model (Cooley, 1978). Besides, this model is the appropriate model only when the specification of data of the model is reasonable and the variance - covariance of the particular model is consistent with empirical data (Bollen, 1989; Schumacker & Lomax, 2010).

2) Model Identification: Model identification is the step linking the structural equation models passing the Model specification by considering the reasonableness completely with the program used in verifying the model consistency. It is considered an important step. If one value is incorrectly identified, the analysis results will not be as desired. The Model identification is to identify whether such model can be estimated as one parameter or not (Wiratchai, 1999; Tenko & Marcoulides, 2006). If the calculated equations are less than the unknown parameters, only one parameter can be estimated for the unknown parameter (free degree in plus value). Such model is called Over-identified model. If the number of equations is equal to the number of unknown parameters in the model, the parameter can be estimated for one unknown parameter (free degree in plus value). The degree is called Just-identified model. For both Over-identified model and Just-identified model, the researcher can analyze the structural equation models. However, in case of Under-identified model having the calculated number of equations more than the number of unknown parameters in the model, the parameter cannot be estimated for one unknown parameter due to the minus value of free degree (MacCallum, Wegener, Uchino & Fabrigar, 1993). In verifying the single possible value of the models before estimating the parameter to identify as Over-identified model, Just-identified model, or Under-identified model, the degree of freedom will be considered using the formula to calculate the free degree (Schumacker & Lomax, 2010). Thus, Degree of freedom = $[NI(NI+1)/2]$ - number of parameter estimation

When NI means all observed variables used in the parameter estimation (Phunphong Suksawang, 2014, Page 138),

If Degree of freedom is over 0, it will be Over-identified model.

If Degree of freedom is equal to 0, it will be Just-identified model.

If Degree of freedom is less than 0, it will be Under-identified model.

3) Model estimation: It is the step of LISREL program of other applied program to estimate the parameter of the models as stated with the single possible value of the model. The 6 methods can be used in the estimation; Instrumental variables (IV), Two-stage least squares (TS), Unweighted least squares (UL), Generalized least squares (GL), Generally Weighted least squares (WL), and Maximum likelihood (ML) (Joreskog & Sorbom, 2012). In this case, only Maximum likelihood (ML) will be mentioned as it is the method most popularly used as it is the method appropriate for the data with the measurement of class interval and hierarchy. The data distribution is normal or slightly abnormal (Schumacker & Lomax, 2010). Maximum likelihood (ML) is the parameter estimation assuming the data of the observed variables to be studied with the distribution of Multivariate normality. The main condition is that the sample group used in the data analysis must be independent. The data distribution must not abnormally skew and protruding (Schumacker & Lomax, 2010). Moreover, Rex states the identified data that the studied observe variables have abnormal skewness when SI is over 3 and the data has abnormal kurtosis when KI is more than 10 (Rex, 2011). The harmonious function with the parameter estimation of Maximum likelihood (ML) is not linear function. It is the function telling the difference between matrix of variance - covariance of the data following the hypothesis (matrix) and the matrix of variance - covariance of the empirical data (matrix S). If the two matrices are similar, the first term of the function will be equal to the third term whereas the middle term is zero. The estimated value of parameter obtained from the method of Maximum likelihood (ML) will have the same properties as the method of Generalized least squares (GL) which has the stability, efficiency, and independence from the scales (Lie & Lomax, 2005). The random distribution of the estimated value of parameter obtained from the method of Maximum likelihood (ML) is normal and the strength of the estimated value depends on the size of parameter (Wiratchai, 1999). The process of parameter estimation as Maximum likelihood (ML) can be described after the Model specification and the Model identification can be identified as follows

(Suksawang, 2014: 139).

3.1) Calculate the variance - covariance of the empirical data (matrix S)

3.2) Random the numbers to represent the parameter of the variables demanded to estimate the value of 1 parameter. Then, estimate all values of parameter of the model as mentioned for the single possible value.

3.3) Bring the numbers to represent the parameter obtained from the estimation in the 2nd step to recalculate to find the variance and covariance of the data following the hypothesis (matrix Σ).

3.4) Calculate the parameter in the 2nd step and the 3rd step again until the variance - covariance of matrix S and matrix Σ is similar. Then, stop the estimation.

3.5) Report the parameter estimated from the 4th step for all “values” together with reporting the Standard Error, t-value of each line of parameter, matrix Σ , and Standardized residuals.

4) Model testing is the step when the researcher has to consider the verifying index and the model consistency carefully. The consideration criteria; 1) consider the consistency of structural equation model developed following the empirical data, 2) consider each line of parameter whether it is different from zero or not, and 3) consider the reasonableness of the size and direction of each line of parameter (Schumacker & Lomax, 2010) with the details as follows:

Consider the consistency of structural equation model developed following the empirical data by verifying the index of consistency of the model in 3 parts; Chi-square/relative Chi-square, index to verify the harmony and the error of the estimation as follows:

Hypothesis setting

Ho: Model following the hypothesis is consistent with the empirical data

Principle: What the researcher wants to test is that the model developed following the hypothesis is consistent with the empirical data or not. The statistics used in the test are Chi-square test statistics, GFI, AGFI, CFI, TLI, NFI, RMSEA, RMR, and SRMR. The results of the test must be acceptable following the main hypothesis (Ho). The criteria are then determined as follows:

Chi-square must less than the standard Chi-square or the relative Chi-square is less than 2.

The indices to verify the harmony which are GFI, AGFI, CFI, TLI, and NFI must be more than 0.95.

The errors of the estimation which are RMSEA, RMR, and SRMR must less than 0.05.

The Goodness of fit indices for nearly all indices have the base of calculation using the Chi-square, Degree of freedom, sample group size, and number of free parameter. The scope of index of the model consistency is from zero to one (Schumacker & Lomax, 2010).

Table 1 Criteria in considering the model consistency following the hypothesis with the empirical data

Indices for consistency verification	Possible value	Criteria for consideration
Chi-square test	0 (perfect fit) to positive value (poor fit)	The calculated Chi-square is less than the standard Chi-square or the p-value must be over 0.05
Chi-square /df) model	0 (perfect fit) to positive value (poor fit)	Less than 2.00
Goodness of Fit Index (GFI)	0 (no fit) to 1 (perfect fit)	Over 0.95

Table 1 (Con.)

Indices for consistency verification	Possible value	Criteria for consideration
Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index (AGFI)	0 (no fit) to 1 (perfect fit)	Over 0.95
Comparative Fit Index (CFI)	0 (no fit) to 1 (perfect fit)	Over 0.95
Tucker - Lewis Index (TLI) or Non Norm Fit Index (NNFI)	0 (no fit) to 1 (perfect fit)	Over 0.95
Norm Fit Index (NFI)	0 (no fit) to 1 (perfect fit)	Over 0.95
Root Mean square Residual (RMR)	0 (perfect fit) to positive value (poor fit)	The value is near zero (depending on the level set by the researcher)
Standardized RMR (SRMR)	0 (perfect fit) to positive value (poor fit)	Less than 0.05
Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA)	0 (perfect fit) to positive value (poor fit)	Less than 0.05 or 0.08
Parsimony Normed Fit Index (PNFI)	0 (no fit) to 1 (perfect fit)	Use for comparing the Alternative Model. The model which has higher PNFI will be the better model.
Akaike Information Criterion (AIC)	0 (perfect fit) to positive value (poor fit)	Use for comparing the Alternative Model. The model which has less AIC will be the better model.

5) Model modification: It is the step done when some pairs of parameter not different from zero ($|t| > 1.96$) or having the direction of parameter not agreeing with the set theories or both problems occur. The researcher is necessary to modify the model. This is possibly because of the error of the tool used in measuring the observed variables or the variables following the hypothesis are not strong enough and lack of thorough revision. The revision of related theories and researches still does not find the obvious conclusion. The Model modification can be divided into 2 issues; Model modification in the error and Model modification in the measurement model and/or structural equation model (Suksawang, 2014: 142).

First issue: The structural equation model modification in the error of estimation occurring from the tool used in measuring. This issue can modify the model abruptly without affecting the structure of the model following the hypothesis. When the model is modified, the indices of consistency test are 1) The tested Chi-square is less than the standard Chi-square or the relative Chi-square is less than two, 2) The indices for testing the harmony (GFI, AGFI, CFI, TLI, and NFI) are 0.95 and, 3) The error of estimation (RMSEA RMR SRMR) is less than 0.05. The parameter of the measurement model and all lines of structural equation model is different from zero with statistical significance ($|t| > 1.96$). This includes the reasonable direction based on the theory. Therefore, it can be summarized that the developed structural

equation model is consistent with the empirical data.

Second issue: The structural equation model modification in the reduction or increase of estimation on the parameter of the measurement model and/or structural equation model is possibly caused the changes. The problems are possibly caused by the fact that the model following the hypothesis is not strong enough, lack of thorough revision, and the revision of related theories and researches still have not found the clear conclusion. This issue cannot be done if the alternative hypothesis is set prior to the analysis on the structural equation model. Thus, if the researcher is not sure whether the developed structural equation model is consistent with the empirical data or not, the researcher may need to present the Alternative model prior to the data analysis. Several Alternative models can be presented. In selecting the best model, the model modification is required until the index of model consistency passes the defined criteria. After that, the best Alternative model will be selected by using the tested statistics χ^2 - df, AIC or BIC.

Methods of Structural Equation Model Development

At present, there are 2 methods of structural equation model development. The first method is the structural equation model development by using the Two step Approach to Modeling whereas the second one is the structural equation model development by using the Four step Approach to Modeling. The details are as follows:

1) Two step Approach to Modeling is the structural equation model development. The steps of model development are as follows:

First step: Test the Measurement model by considering the latent variables which are studied by the researcher from the observed variables. As a result, what is required for the operation. In this step, it must consider how many the latent variables in the developed structural equation model are and the structure of the measurement model of every latent variable must be tested whether they can be measured from the defined observed variables by using the Confirmatory factor analysis.

Second step: Analyze the Structural model by considering the consistency of the developed model depending on the empirical data. This can be noticed from the index of model consistency, each line of parameter, reasonableness of the size and direction of each line of parameter.

2) Four step Approach to Modeling is the structural equation model development with the model development steps as follows:

First step: The Exploratory factor analysis of each latent variable to select the important variables into the measurement model.

Second step: The Measurement model of each latent variable to confirm the structure of the Measurement model in the first step whether the latent variables studied by the researcher are measured from the observed variables or not.

Third step: Test the relationships of the latent variables in the structural equation model whether they are sufficient for analyzing the structural equation model or not.

Fourth step: Analyze the Structural model by considering the consistency of the developed model depending on the empirical data by considering the index of the model consistency each line of parameter, reasonableness of the size and direction of each line of parameter.

In conclusion, the analysis on the structural equation model is the statistical technic used in testing the structural equation model developed for considering the consistency of empirical data. Therefore, the researcher should realize that the analysis on the structural equation model is just for confirming the theories with the collected data. The results of analysis on the developed structural equation model will be reasonable more or less depends on the theories to be referred.

The principle in defining the research hypothesis for the analysis on the structural equation

model is that the model following the hypothesis is consistent with the empirical data. There are 5 steps of analysis; defining the model specification, identifying the single possible value of the model, estimating the model parameter, verifying the model consistency, and modifying the model.

The principle in verifying the appropriateness of the developed structural equation model must consider from 3 criteria; consistency of the developed structural equation model with the empirical data, each line of parameter whether it is different from zero or not, and the reasonableness of the size and direction of each line of parameter. The structural equation model development can be done in 2 methods. The first method is the structural equation model development by using the Two step Approach to Modeling whereas the second one is the structural equation model development by using the Four step Approach to Modeling which are the main basis in the structural equation model development.

Conclusion

In structural equation modeling, the researcher has to understand the criteria and characteristics of the structural equation modeling mainly starting from the relationship modeling following the hypothesis, model specification, identification of single possible value, model parameter estimation, model consistency test, until the model modification. The researcher who has statistical background will be advantageous in understanding the data and can write the data analysis results more consistent, more easily to understand, and more systematically. In the public administration researches nowadays, the technics in the analysis on structural equation model are applied more gradually. The results of analysis can be used in explaining and finding the factors affecting the public management for the maximum efficiency and effectiveness. This will lead to the benefits and peace of people in the country including the competitiveness of the country.

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The Study of Structural and Managerial Design for the Regional Government Agencies of Cooperative Auditing Department

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Abstract

The objectives of this qualitative study were to analyze the current missions, structures and models, and to design new structures and models for the regional agencies of the Cooperative Auditing Department (CAD) with reference to the existence of provincial government agencies under the management guideline of the Office of the Public Sector Development Commission as stated in Document No. NR 1200/W27, dated November 1, 2017, entitled “Development of Guidelines for Regional Government Agency Management.” According to the findings, the CAD should reorganize its structure by replacing its central administration with the regional administration. The Bangkok Cooperative Auditing Office should be established and operated under the supervision of the director general of the CAD which is the feature of the central administration. For Cooperative Auditing Office 1-10, the main missions should focus on organizational governance and quality control, while the provincial cooperative auditing offices should be under the direct supervision of provincial governors, and divided into four divisions, including the division of general administration, the division of auditing, the division of accounting and financial development, and the division of accounting training and policy. The establishment is worthwhile in terms of internal organizational components, organizational stakeholders, service and operational innovation, and finance.

Keywords: Cooperative Auditing Department, Structural Design, Managerial Design, Regional Government Agency

Background and Significance of the Problem

The Cooperative Auditing Department is the administrative agency responsible for the development of cooperatives, agriculturists and other people involved. As the department's strength lies in finance and accounting, cooperatives and agriculturists can produce a good set of accounts and financial statements according to the formats defined by law and submit it to the auditors for suggestions within the specified time, while the cooperative executives can use this information in to manage the organizations effectively. After the auditors give opinions on the submitted documents, all related information must be collected, analyzed and compiled into an annual report on cooperative economy and agriculturist groups in Thailand. The report is to be submitted to the National Cooperative Development Board (NCDB) and released to the public. In addition, the information in the report will be used to draw up the development plans for cooperative and agriculturist groups. To create the individual's financial and accounting strengths, the Cooperative Auditing Department places the main emphasis on providing services to agriculturists by helping them create their household income and expenditure accounts as well as their capital accounts, so that they can use the information obtained from these accounts to develop appropriate production plans and design their own ways of life by following the sufficiency economy philosophy. Since 2009, the structure of the Cooperative Auditing Department which has been responsible for these

missions has consisted of 2 administrative sections, including the central administration (department/division/center/group) and the regional administration (Cooperative Auditing Office 1-10 with provincial agencies as part of the administration team).

Recently, the Cooperative Auditing Department have found that the current structure of the central administration is not suitable for the operations of the provincial agencies in terms of the financial auditing of cooperatives and agriculturist groups, the development of financial and accounting strength of cooperatives and agriculturist groups and the dissemination of knowledge about managing individual financial accounts. These services must be fast, efficient and up to the standards in order to fulfill the needs of service users and to immediately solve their problems. In addition, the collaboration between related sectors or agencies in the area is required to minimize steps, complications and time in the operations; however, the decision-making authority is now centralized. According to the twelfth National Economic and Social Development Plan (2017-2021) and the draft of the 20-Year National Strategic Plan (2017-2036), the government administration places emphasis on the citizen-centric government to enhance transparency of administration, the open and connected government, as well as the smart and high-performance government. It also includes the distribution of duties and responsibilities appropriated to all central, regional and local government agencies.

In 2012, the Cooperative Auditing Department worked with the College of Graduate Study in Management, Khon Kaen University, to explore the management structures and guidelines of the Cooperative Auditing Department's regional agencies. The researchers collected opinions of service users at the Cooperative Auditing Department. The qualitative data was collected from the cooperatives (presidents, managers and auditors), the agriculturist groups, the community enterprise groups, and the agricultural volunteers (accounting instructors) to obtain their opinions on the current management structures and guidelines used by the Cooperative Auditing Department's regional agencies. In addition, the researchers also gathered opinions of the administrators in the Cooperative Auditing Department's provincial agencies and provincial governors with regards to the Cooperative Auditing Department's management structures and guidelines for regional agencies in the four pilot provinces, including Suphan Buri, Khon Kaen, Udon Thani and Surat Thani. The opinions were later summarized and used to find out which of these management models was most suitable for the management of the Cooperative Auditing Department's provincial agencies. The four management structural models were Model 1 Provincial offices in some provinces, Model 2 Provincial offices for province groups, Model 3 Provincial office in every province, and Model 4 Provincial offices in some provinces as well as for some province groups. According to the study, it was found that the most suitable model for the Cooperative Auditing Department was Model 3 which required a provincial office in every province (Patanathabutr, 2012).

From the study in 2012 and additional analysis of missions and changes in public management and administration, the Cooperative Auditing Department realized the importance and significance of reviewing the structures of the Cooperative Auditing Department's regional agencies in order to enhance the management efficiency of the Cooperative Auditing Department, so that the department would be able to serve the target users appropriately and equally as well as answers the existing needs, conforming to the policy on strengthening the cooperatives and agriculturist groups. As a result, it helped increase the national economic competitiveness, while the policy on creating financial discipline among Thai people became more concrete. Therefore, the Cooperative Auditing Department conducted this study on the management structures of its regional agencies and assign the College of Graduate Study in Management, Khon Kaen University, to be responsible for this research project since it had conducted the qualitative study on the most

suitable management model for the Cooperative Auditing Department and the results revealed that there should be a provincial office in every province. This study aimed to seek additional qualitative information which can be used as suggestions for future design and development of appropriate structures and models for a provincial regional agency which will be established in each province. In addition, the obtained information may include guidelines for management in all aspects and the worthiness of establishing one regional agency in every province. So, this study objectives were to analyze the current missions, structures and models of regional agencies of the Cooperative Auditing Department as well as the existing systems, operations and obstacles (of both central agencies and regional agencies) in the four pilot provinces in four regions, and to design new structures and models for the Cooperative Auditing Department's regional agencies and give suggestions with regard to the operational system and management in all aspects, including policy, procedures, evaluation, mastership and human resource management reasonably. Expected benefits and application to the Cooperative Auditing Department would receive the guidelines for restructuring and managing its regional agencies as well as suggestions on how to enhance the management systems.

Literature Review

The Thai government administration was the management of a large organization that had a pattern or "Bureaucracy" management. It meant management was a division of work for classifying specialized in specific tasks, hierarchy of command to control by rules and regulations for ensuring the accuracy and clarity of the work, including the separation of personal issues as impersonality. The government was organized into 3 parts as follows: Part 1 central administration, it was the administration of the ministries in the central government; Part 2 regional administration, it was the administration to control supervises the administration of various agencies as branches or representatives of the ministry to work in the regional; and Part 3 local government administration, it oversaw and coordinated the administration of decentralized local government organizations or transfer the power to manage certain businesses, especially the local affairs should be self-operated by the local people. (Rangsiyokrit, 2003)

The structure of the Cooperative Auditing Department under the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives has consisted of 2 administrative sections, including the central administration (department/division/center/group) and the regional administration (Cooperative Auditing Office 1-10 with provincial agencies as part of the administration team). This structure was not suitable for the operations of the provincial agencies which required a provincial administration office in every province same as the Department of Agricultural Extension which focused on the regional administration was governed by the principle of division of power. In case of the Department of Agricultural Extension, the central government divided the power of government into the region, which had the power to operate in the provincial government and area-oriented instead of the central government. Its decentralization was efficiency and effectively suit to the area depend on well preparing standard and determine regulation to support transferring task to issue for the servicing of the quality agricultural extension and development that would be bring benefits to the public in local. (Singsri, Yoopraserat, & Tangwiwat, 2015)

The conceptual framework for regional government administration consisted of 4 basics concepts were; (1) principles of public administration and principles of good governance focusing on the size of the organization, the value of using administrative resources, the efficiency and the effectiveness of the government, and also the management was based on the people-oriented. Importantly, the application of good governance principle should focus and concern continuously and seriously (Rodcotha, 2013), (2) principles of legal relationships

between central administration and regional administration showing the provincial government was considered a representative in the performance of the duties of the ministry and its department to suit the local people and people within the province as well as having legal relationships with local government organizations and people in the province. The influencing by close controlling of the central administration effected to undermining the philosophy of self-reliance and self-governing vice versa (Apiwong & Chaimontritanasin, 2015), (3) the strategic relationship between the central administration and the regional administration in term of central administration would be the strategic unit for developing policies and directing development goals, including the guidelines, criteria, measures and supervision to meet the requirements. On the other hand, the regional administration would be based on government policies and plans implementing within the province to be concrete, including coordinating to assist local administrative organizations, people and communities in response to national strategies and address specific issues of the area. The 20-year strategy (2017-2036) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives aimed to address weaknesses and strengthen the strengths of agricultural development in the long run to achieve vision "Farmers are Stable, Wealthy Agribusiness, and Sustainable Agricultural Resources". So, each provincial had to concrete on strengthens farmers and farmers' institutions, improve productivity and upgrade agricultural standards, enhance agricultural competitiveness through technology and innovation, sustainable and sustainable management of agricultural and environmental resources, and develop a governmental management system (The Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, 2017), and (4) principles of network administration strengthening in the creation of a network or strategic alliances in all sectors to take part in the operation. Integrated administration was the management of all units that work in a strategic focus. It was a multi-agency work with the expertise and expertise of each department under the same goals and objectives of the same strategy by sharing ideas, working together using shared resources to achieve the strategy and goal of the work together. It contributed to saving enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of operations. In addition, the participation of the private sector and the public sector were in working with the government in the network (Office of the Public Sector Development Commission, 2018).

Research Framework

In this study, there were three inputs, including provincial governors or responsible persons, representatives of regional and provincial agencies of the Cooperative Auditing Department and representatives of government agencies of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives in the four pilot provinces. The researchers studied the theories, concepts and research related to organizational structure and regional public administrative management with reference to the existence of a provincial office in every province under the management guideline of the Office of the Public Sector Development Commission as stated in Document No. NR 1200/W27, dated November 1, 2017, entitled "Development of Guidelines for Regional Government Agency Management" in order to analyze the documents and collect opinions related to the analysis of missions, structures and models of regional agencies of the Cooperative Auditing Department and to design new structures and models for the Cooperative Auditing Department's regional agencies, as illustrated in Figure 1.

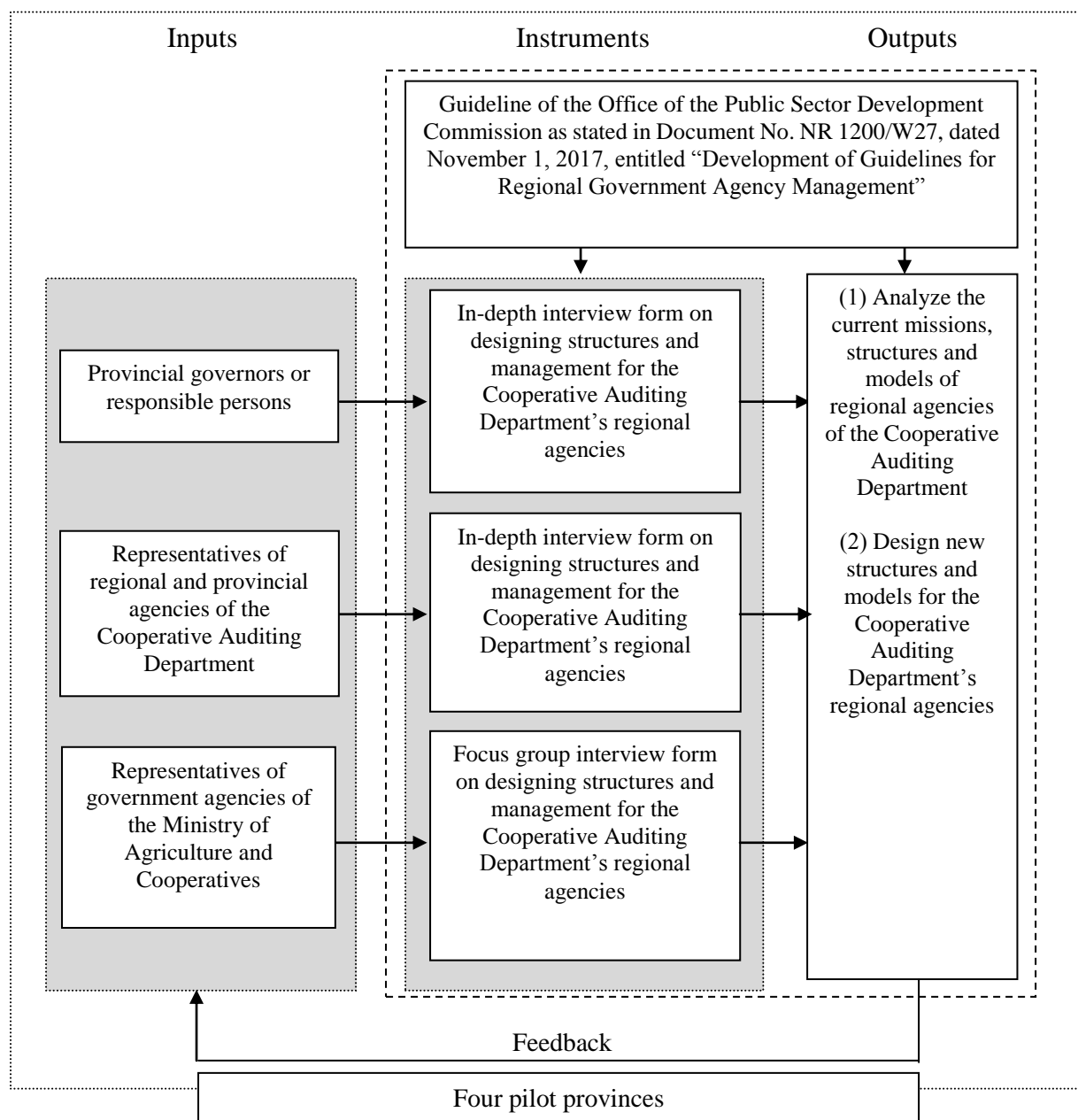


Figure 1: Research framework

Research Methodology

The scope of the research, data sources, research instruments and validation, and data collection and analysis were as follows:

Scope of the Research

Scope of content - This study analyzed the current missions, structures and models of regional agencies of the Cooperative Auditing Department under the management guideline of the Office of the Public Sector Development Commission as stated in Document No. NR 1200/W27, dated November 1, 2017, entitled "Development of Guidelines for Regional Government Agency Management". This is also a study that followed the study of management structures and guidelines of the Cooperative Auditing Department's regional agencies conducted in 2012.

Scope of study area - The study was conducted in the four pilot provinces, one province in each region, as specified by the Cooperative Auditing Department. The four provinces were

Saraburi in the central region, Khon Kaen in the northeastern region, Chumphon in the southern region and Sukhothai in the northern region.

Scope of population - The population in this study consisted of at least one provincial governor or responsible person and at least two representatives of regional and provincial agencies of the Cooperative Auditing Department. In addition, a focus group interview was conducted with at least fifteen representatives of government agencies of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives at least once in each province.

Scope of time - The duration of the study was 90 days, between March 29 - June 26, 2018.

Data Sources

Secondary source - The literature review covered (1) information related to structures and management of the Cooperative Auditing Department's agencies, (2) concepts and theories related to the designing of structures and management of regional agencies and (3) studies on the designing of structures and management of regional agencies.

Primary source - This information was collected from the samples who were representatives of related sectors. The samples provided in-depth opinions and information on the issues addressed in the draft of related concepts and theories, so that the obtained information was in-depth and specific (Nappakesorn, 2005). The purposive sampling was used to select four pilot provinces, one province in each region, and the pilot provinces were Saraburi in the central region, Khon Kaen in the northeastern region, Chumphon in the southern region and Sukhothai in the northern region. The researchers collected the opinions from three sample groups, including (1) one provincial governor or responsible person, (2) two representatives of regional and provincial agencies and (3) at least fifteen representatives of government agencies of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives.

Research Instruments and Validation

The research instruments were three interview forms on the designing of structures and management of the Cooperative Auditing Department's regional agencies. The interview forms were used to interview the provincial governors or responsible persons, the representatives of regional and provincial agencies and the representatives of government agencies of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives in the pilot provinces. The interview details are presented in Appendix B. To ensure the quality of research instruments, the interview forms were content validated by experts or stakeholders related to the Cooperative Auditing Department and scholars in the fields of management. The forms were examined, criticized and adjusted accordingly until the index of consistency (IOC) was between 0.5-1 (Arreerard, 2016).

Data Collection and Analysis

In this qualitative research, the researchers collected data from provincial governors or responsible persons, representatives of regional and provincial agencies of the Cooperative Auditing Department and representatives of government agencies of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives in the four pilot provinces. The Cooperative Auditing Department served as a coordinator responsible for making appointments and issuing letters regarding the interviews or meetings of samples in the four pilot provinces for data collection.

Qualitative research: in-depth interview - The first two groups of samples were the provincial governors or responsible persons and the representatives of regional and provincial cooperative auditing offices. The in-depth interviews provided empirical data in actual contexts. Each interviewee gave the information individually (Sotanasathien, 2012). The information given during the interview could be opinions, feelings and direct experiences of the interviewee (Lichtman, 2013) toward the analysis of missions, structures and models of regional agencies of the Cooperative Auditing Department as well as the existing systems, operations and obstacles. The interview also covered the designing of new structure and

management for the Cooperative Auditing Department's regional agencies based on related theories and concepts.

Qualitative research: focus group interview - The third sample group was the representatives of government agencies of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives in the four pilot provinces. The focus group interview provided empirical data in actual contexts. The interviewees gave the information in groups (Sotanasathien, 2012). Small group discussions between the samples and researchers on the specified topics were systematically set up (Prasithrathsint & Sukkasame, 2004) to collect in-depth information with regard to the interviewees' thoughts, background and reasons presented during the discussion)Desai & Potter, 2006(in order to gather details about the missions, structures and models of regional agencies of the Cooperative Auditing Department, the existing systems, operations and obstacles, as well as the designing of new structure and management for regional agencies.

The information obtained from the in-depth interview was connected with the information retrieved from the focus group interview in order to achieve acceptable qualitative data (Morgan, 1997) which was later used as the core of the designing of new structure and management for the Cooperative Auditing Department's regional agencies.

Research Findings and Discussions

The research results were as follows:

1. Results of the analysis of current missions, structures and models of regional agencies of the Cooperative Auditing Department

1.1 From the in-depth interviews with the target groups, including provincial governors or responsible persons, representatives of regional and provincial agencies and representatives of government agencies of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives in the four pilot provinces, the results were divided into two parts, namely the missions of the Cooperative Auditing Department and the structural change of the Cooperative Auditing Department from central administration to regional administration.

(1) The missions of the Cooperative Auditing Department could not be carried out by any other sectors or organizations in the province (or the region) and none of the existing sectors or organizations in the province or the region was willing to be responsible for or capable of completing these three main missions, including the financial auditing of cooperatives and agriculturist groups, the development of financial and accounting strength of cooperatives and agriculturist groups and the dissemination of knowledge about managing individual financial accounts.

(2) The samples strongly agreed on the restructuring of the Cooperative Auditing Department, changing from the central public administration to the regional public administration due to the following reasons such as to respond to the National Strategic Plan and the government policy on promoting the cooperative system as the foundation of local economy which is the major driving force of national economy, leading to stability, prosperity and sustainability as guided by the sufficiency economy philosophy; to bring about operational integration at the policy level, the planning level and at the regional budget level under the supervision of the provincial governor; to enhance the efficiency of the public administration as a result of promoting the head of provincial cooperative auditing office to the deputy cooperative registrar, minimizing steps, complications and time in the service operations; to actively improve the regional accounting operation to reach the standards under the supervision of the Cooperative Auditing Office 1-10; and to retain high-performance personnel in the operation of the Cooperative Auditing Department. Due to the promotion of the head of provincial cooperative auditing office to the director with complete authority, there is an increasing opportunity for the personnel to advance in the civil servant positions, which will help motivate the personnel to dedicate themselves to government work.

(3) To adjust the structure of the Cooperative Auditing Department to establish regional public administration. The adjustment is worthwhile since it will benefit the service users, the government sectors and the country, leading to stability, prosperity and sustainability.

(4) Determine the missions of the Cooperative Auditing Office 1-10 and the provincial cooperative auditing offices under the new structure as follows:

Roles and Missions at the Regional Level (Cooperative Auditing Office 1-10) should be changed to supervise and monitor the quality of both private and public auditors' work in auditing accounts of cooperatives and agriculturist groups according to the general auditing standards; to study and analyze the economic conditions of the cooperatives and agriculturist groups in order to develop overall policy and plans for regional administration; to study and analyze business risk and issue financial warning announcements concerning the cooperatives and agriculturist groups at the regional level; to study and analyze financial problems and internal control affecting the cooperative systems as well as provide the provincial cooperative auditing office with suggestions to solve problems; to audit the accounts of extra-large cooperatives or problematic cooperatives and give suggestions concerning cooperative auditing to the provincial cooperative auditing office; to analyze and follow up the government's major projects; to promote and disseminate information and technology related to accounting and auditing to auditors and improve the performance of cooperative auditors; to pass on the financial and accounting knowledge and accounting technology to all personnel in the cooperatives and agriculturist groups; to serve as the assistant to the inspector general of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives; to appoint auditors to the cooperatives and agriculturist groups; and to work with or support the operations of related sectors or as assigned.

Roles and Missions at the Provincial Level (Provincial Cooperative Auditing Office) should focus on audit the accounts of cooperatives and agriculturist groups according to the law, regulations, restrictions and general auditing standards; draw up appropriate accounting formats and systems of the cooperatives and agriculturist groups and give financial and accounting suggestions to the cooperatives and agriculturist groups based on their business; study and analyze the economic conditions of the cooperatives and agriculturist groups in order to develop overall policy and plans for the cooperatives and agriculturist groups; pass on the accounting knowledge to occupational groups, community enterprises, target groups of the royal projects, agriculturists and interested people; examine the government's major projects carried out under the government's policy as assigned, the provincial plans and warnings; and work with or support the operations of related sectors or as assigned.

1.2 The analysis results of the Cooperative Auditing Department's mission based on the management guideline of the Office of the Public Sector Development Commission as stated in Document No. NR 1200/W27, dated November 1, 2017, entitled "Development of Guidelines for Regional Government Agency Management" were divided into two parts, including analyzing whether each mission is required in the public operation, and analyzing whether the required mission needs the establishment of regional and provincial divisions or sectors under the central public administration.

(1) The three main missions were auditing accounts of cooperatives and agriculturist groups, developing financial and accounting strength of cooperatives and agriculturist groups, and personal accounting training. After analyzing whether these missions were needed in the public operation prescribed by the Office of the Public Sector Development Commission, it was found that these missions were still required, and the practices were not carried out elsewhere. These missions were considered the main responsibilities which could not be assigned to other regional or local agencies, and the establishment of other government sectors would not help. The operations must be done by this government sector. In short, the three main missions of the Cooperative Auditing Department were still needed and must be

carried out by this government sector.

(2) According to the analysis of the missions of the Cooperative Auditing Department, the missions were worth the administrative resources and they needed to continue on implementing. They were neither in line with nor related to research, academic development, academic services, advanced techniques and specialized professions that aimed to serve or benefit the whole country. There were ten provincial public offices in the regions focusing on accomplishing these missions by maintaining, enforcing and approving the laws and regulations. The offices promoted and disseminate related knowledge to the people; however, no public services were offered. These missions could not be transferred or assigned to other public sectors and they answered the needs of the people. The amount of work was adequate for the currently responsible public sector. To conclude, the missions of the Cooperative Auditing Department were in line with the criteria for establishing regional public agencies since its missions did not overlap with other agencies' in the region.

2. Results of the analysis of the restructuring and redesigning of the Cooperative Auditing Department's regional agencies and suggestions on operations, administrative systems in all aspects, including policy, procedures, evaluation, mastership and human resource management

2.1 As for the suggestions, the adjusted structure and model of the Cooperative Auditing Department's regional agencies is illustrated in Figure 2.

Central Administration

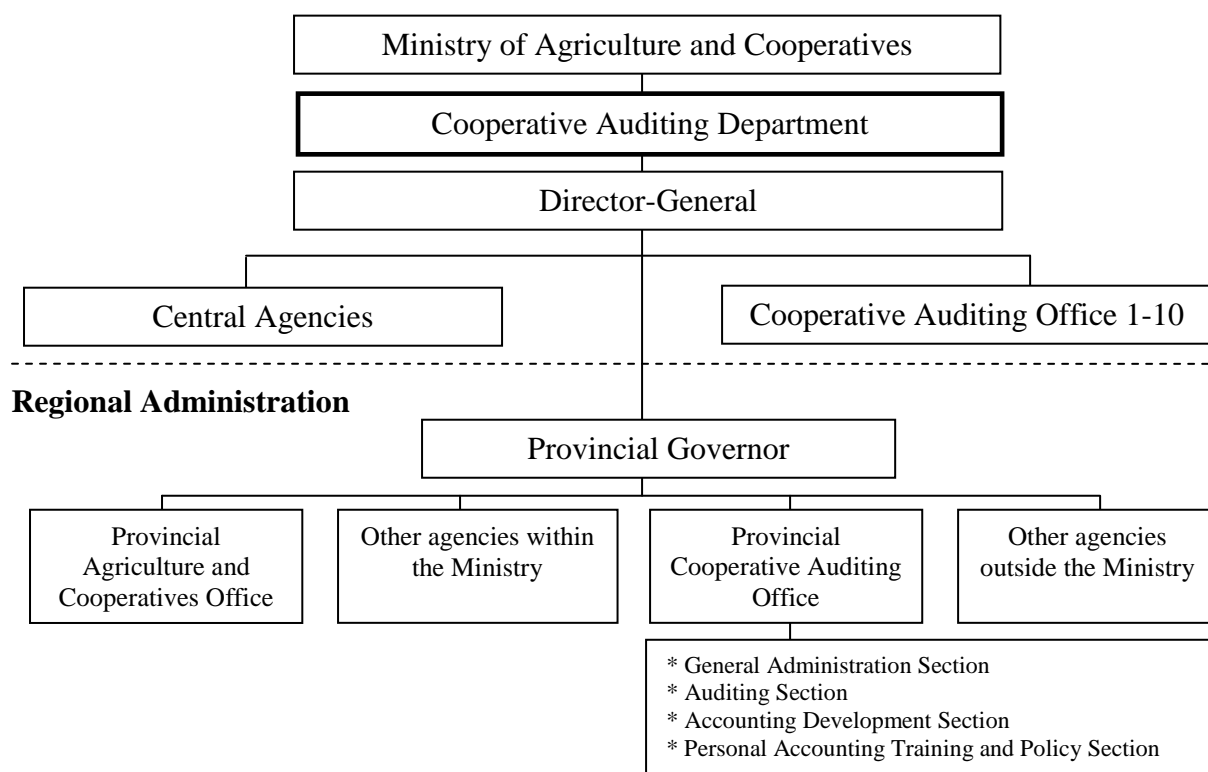


Figure 2: Structure and Model of The Cooperative Auditing Department's Regional agencies

The roles and responsibilities of the Bangkok Cooperative Auditing Office, the Cooperative Auditing Office 1-10 and the provincial cooperative auditing offices can be explained as follows:

In Bangkok, the Cooperative Auditing Department should establish Bangkok Cooperative

Auditing Office which is operated under the supervision of the director general of the Cooperative Auditing Department which is the feature of the central administration. This is because the public administrative system used in Bangkok is different from the systems used in other provinces; however, it should possess the same internal sectors as other provincial cooperative auditing offices.

For Cooperative Auditing Office 1-10, the missions should be adjusted to supervise and monitor the quality of both private and public auditors' work in auditing accounts of cooperatives and agriculturist groups according to the general auditing standards; to study and analyze the economic conditions of the cooperatives and agriculturist groups in order to develop overall policy and plans for regional administration; to study and analyze business risk and issue financial warning announcements concerning the cooperatives and agriculturist groups at the regional level; to study and analyze financial problems and internal control affecting the cooperative systems as well as provide the provincial cooperative auditing office with suggestions to solve problems; to audit the accounts of extra-large cooperatives or problematic cooperatives and give suggestions concerning cooperative auditing to the provincial cooperative auditing office; to analyze and follow up the government's major projects; to promote and disseminate information and technology related to accounting and auditing to auditors and improve the performance of cooperative auditors; to pass on the financial and accounting knowledge and accounting technology to all personnel in the cooperatives and agriculturist groups; to serve as the assistant to the inspector general of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives; to appoint auditors to the cooperatives and agriculturist groups; and to work with or support the operations of related sectors or as assigned.

For provincial cooperative auditing offices, the missions should be adjusted to audit the accounts of cooperatives and agriculturist groups according to the law, regulations, restrictions and general auditing standards; to draw up appropriate accounting formats and systems of the cooperatives and agriculturist groups and give financial and accounting suggestions to the cooperatives and agriculturist groups based on their business; to study and analyze the economic conditions of the cooperatives and agriculturist groups in order to develop financial policy for the cooperatives and agriculturist groups; to pass on the accounting knowledge to occupational groups, community enterprises, target groups of the royal projects, agriculturists and interested people; to examine the government's major projects carried out under the government's policy as assigned, the provincial plans and warnings; and to work with or support the operations of related sectors or as assigned.

The four sections of the provincial cooperative auditing office should be assigned the roles and responsibilities as follows:

(1) General Administration Section should work on formulate provincial development plans which conform to the strategies and needs of the service users at the provincial level, the provincial group level and the national level; develop operational plans in response to the province's and the department's products and budgets; create information technology plans in response to the goals and budgets stated in the province's and the department's model schemes; facilitate, support and follow up the completion of tasks according to the province's and the department's plans and projects; conduct public relations work and disseminate activities, knowledge advancement and products of the province and the department; handle complaints and observe regulations related to legal acts and agreements in terms of both civil and criminal matters as well as administrative complaints and other complaints under the supervision of the department; and carry out work in general affairs, supplies section and human resources department.

(2) Auditing Section should work on provide auditing services for the cooperatives and agriculturist groups in the province as stated in cooperative laws, regulations and general

auditing standards as the auditing results can be used to improve the management efficiency which will benefit all members; analyze and review auditing reports, financial statements and audit working papers of the cooperatives and agriculturist groups; provide auditing results to the cooperatives/agriculturist groups and cooperative registrars/provincial governors; attend major meetings to address remarks in the auditing results; monitor the cooperatives with private auditors and give suggestions to private auditors in the province; order and supervise the operations of cooperatives and agriculturist groups in solving financial and accounting problems; and give recommendations and suggestions on the use of financial and accounting information to benefit the operations of cooperatives and agriculturist groups

(3) Accounting Development Section should work on provide account set-up services appropriate to the business of cooperatives and agriculturist groups in the province; offer accounting software and system installation services to cooperatives and agriculturist groups; operate services and promote the use of accounting software and system among cooperatives and agriculturist groups; solve problems related to accounting software and system for cooperatives and agriculturist groups; encourage cooperatives and agriculturist groups to adopt the use of accounting software and system; provide cooperatives and agriculturist groups with internal control systems appropriate to their business; promote the installation of the Cooperative Financial Surveillance and Warning System: Set Standard-CFSAW: ss; and collect and evaluate financial information of cooperatives and agriculturist groups and compile it into a report on financial and economic conditions of the province along with financial warning information.

(4) Personal Accounting Training and Policy Section should work on gather agricultural volunteers and personnel in the network and develop their accounting skills in order to become instructors who teach members of cooperatives and agriculturist groups, occupational groups, community enterprises, target groups of the royal projects, agriculturists and interested people in the province to create household accounts and capital accounts; pass on the knowledge to members of cooperatives and agriculturist groups, occupational groups, community enterprises, target groups of the royal projects, agriculturists and interested people in the province and encourage them to create and manage financial accounts; support and motivate occupational groups, community enterprises, target groups of the royal projects, agriculturists and interested people in the province to create and manage financial accounts; promote the dissemination of knowledge about household accounts and capital accounts; and promote the development of financial and accounting management efficiency.

2.2 The suggested operational system and management in all aspects, including policy, procedures, evaluation, mastership and human resource management can be seen in Figure 3.

Central Administration

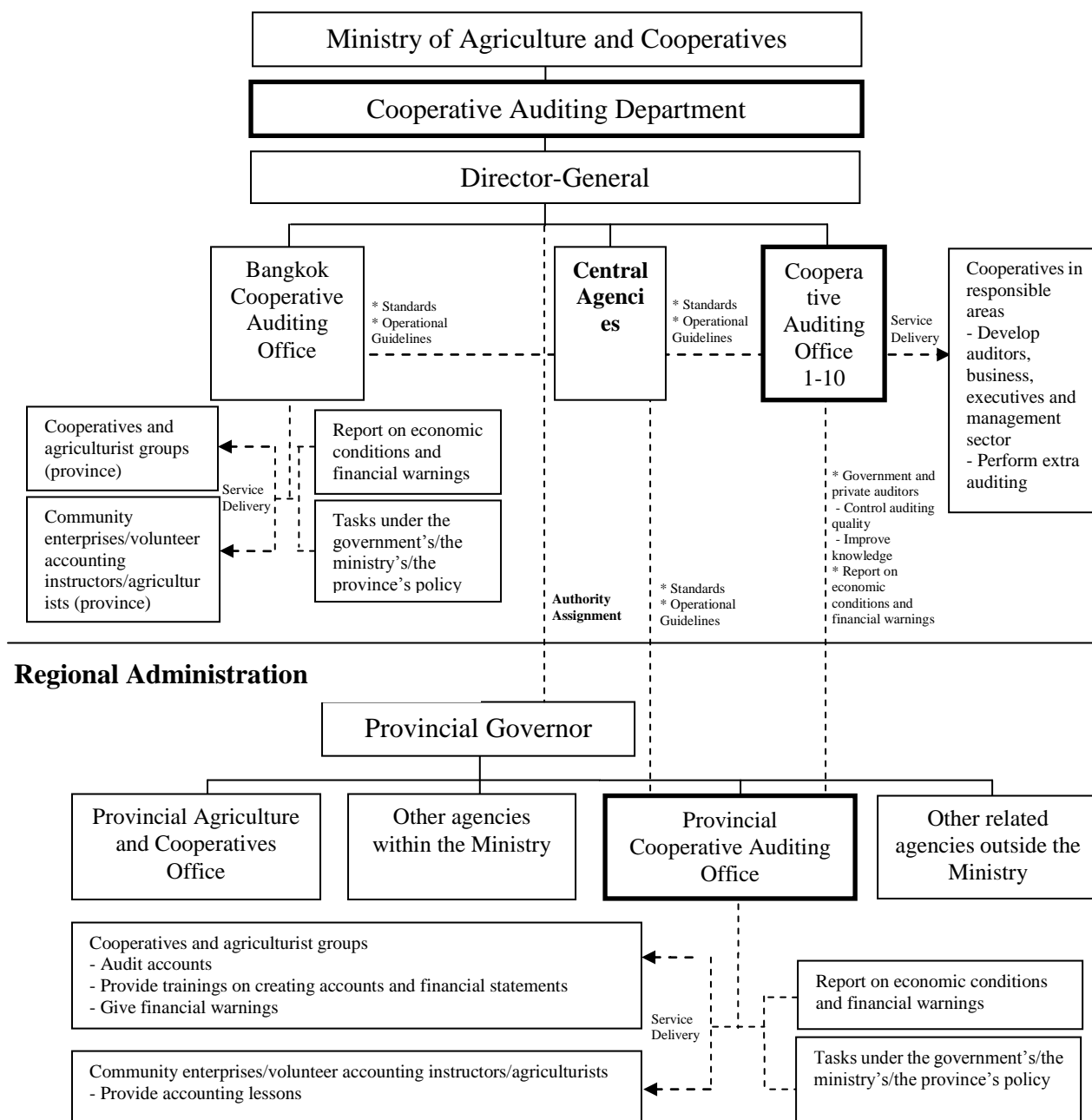


Figure 3: Management System

Central Administration - The Cooperative Auditing Department is under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives in which the director-general of the Cooperative Auditing Department is the highest authority, responsible for giving out direct orders to the central agencies, Cooperative Auditing Office 1-10 and Bangkok Cooperative Auditing Office, which collaborate and work to the same standards and follow the same operational guidelines. Meanwhile, the director general of the Cooperative Auditing Department assigns full authority to the provincial governor who will then make direct orders to the provincial cooperative auditing office to achieve maximum benefit at the regional level. The central agency is responsible for monitoring the standards and practices at all provincial cooperative auditing offices. The Cooperative Auditing Office 1-10 control the operational quality of

provincial cooperative auditing offices, especially the quality of auditing, government and private auditor trainings and reports on economic conditions and financial warnings. In addition, the Cooperative Auditing Office 1-10 provide the cooperatives in their responsible areas with development programs for auditors, executives, management team and additional auditing. The Bangkok Cooperative Auditing Office provides the cooperatives and agriculturist groups with auditing services, trainings on accounting and financial statements, and financial warnings. The Bangkok Cooperative Auditing Office is also responsible for offering services to community enterprises, volunteer accounting instructors and agriculturists concerning accounting trainings, reports on economic conditions and financial warnings as well as performing the tasks under the government's, the ministry's and the province's policy.

Regional Administration - The director-general of the Cooperative Auditing Department authorizes the provincial governors to have full authority to supervise the operation and management of the provincial cooperative offices. The main mission of the provincial cooperative auditing offices is to accomplish the Cooperative Auditing Department's missions. The offices the cooperatives and agriculturist groups with auditing services, trainings on accounting and financial statements, and financial warnings. They are also responsible for offering services to community enterprises, volunteer accounting instructors and agriculturists concerning accounting trainings, reports on economic conditions and financial warnings as well as performing the tasks under the government's, the ministry's and the province's policy. At the same time, the provincial cooperative auditing office has to work with the Provincial Agriculture and Cooperatives Office and other provincial agencies within and outside the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives to achieve the best outcomes for the cooperatives, agriculturist groups, local people, government sectors and the country. This management system is in line with the study of Singsri, Yoopraserart & Tangwiwat (2015) which found that the decentralization was efficiency and effectively suit to the area-oriented depend on well preparing standard and determine regulation to support transferring task to issue for the quality service development of the department bringing benefits to the public in local.

2.3 In terms of the worthiness, the establishment of the Cooperative Auditing Department's regional agencies is worth the investment in four ways.

(1) Regarding the internal component of the organization, the adjustment the organizational structure only requires existing limited resources which will be used to achieve the highest benefit by effectively managing human resources, operational procedures and organizational structure. Personnel with specialized knowledge and skills as well as ethics will be in the positions where they truly understand their roles and responsibilities with mutual objectives in reaching the organizational goals. This is in line with the study conducted by Patanathabutr (2012) which stated that the management of Cooperative Auditing Department's regional agencies had to pay attention to the internal components of the organization, in terms of administration, supervision, promotion and operation according to the department's missions. Similarly, Arpawuttikun (2011) found that the competency development of bureaucratic systems in the Cooperative Auditing Department had to conform to the department's missions, visions and organizational culture. This restructuring of the Cooperative Auditing Department is, therefore, considered worthwhile.

(2) Concerning the stakeholders, namely provincial governors or responsible persons, representatives of regional and provincial agencies of the Cooperative Auditing Department and representatives of government agencies of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives in each province, the missions and practices currently conducted by the Cooperative Auditing Department with regard to auditing accounts of cooperatives and agriculturist groups, developing financial and accounting strength of cooperatives and agriculturist groups and

disseminating knowledge about managing individual financial accounts are still needed and they do not overlap with the missions and practices currently carried out by other agencies at the provincial level. These roles and responsibilities can neither be transferred nor assigned to other regional or local agencies, and the establishment of other government sectors would not help. The operations must be done by this government sector.

With regards to the opinions on the structure of the Cooperative Auditing Department's regional agencies under the supervision of provincial governors, the stakeholders agree that the structuring is strongly appropriate since it responds to the National Strategic Plan and the government policy on promoting the cooperative system as the foundation of local economy which is the major driving force of national economy, leading to stability, prosperity and sustainability as guided by the sufficiency economy philosophy. It is the operational integration at the policy level, the planning level and at the regional budget level under the supervision of the provincial governor, leading to the efficiency enhancement of the public administration as the result of promoting the head of provincial cooperative auditing office to the deputy cooperative registrar, minimizing steps, complications and time in the service operations. It is considered an active improvement of the regional accounting operation to reach the standards under the supervision of the Cooperative Auditing Office 1-10, responsible for ensuring the operational quality of provincial cooperative auditing offices, especially the quality of auditing, and retaining high-performance personnel in the operation of the Cooperative Auditing Department by promoting the head of provincial cooperative auditing office to the director with complete authority. Therefore, there is an increasing opportunity for the personnel to advance in the civil servant positions, which will help motivate the personnel to dedicate themselves to government work.

The restructuring of the Cooperative Auditing Department to adopt the regional public administration is worthwhile since it will benefit the service users, the government sectors and the country, leading to stability, prosperity and sustainability. This is in line with the study of Rattanasanwong (2013) which found that Thai Bureaucracy needs structural reforms and co-operation between governmental departments in the same direction and the study of Rukhamate (2010) which found that the restructuring of operational management is done in response to changes in the contexts and it needs to be approved by the organization's stakeholders.

(3) In terms of operational and service innovations, the restructuring of the organization is considered an innovation created to creatively improve the structure, model, operational system and services. This active improvement conforms to the strategic plan of the Cooperative Auditing Department, aiming to offer services and exchange knowledge concerning the efficiency and effectiveness of the operations of cooperatives and agriculturist groups at the regional level. As mentioned in the study of Premchuen (2016), the government agencies that exchange knowledge with service users and other agencies tended to possess the ability to offer additional innovation services, leading in the dramatic improvement in quality of operation and management, the increase in competitiveness and the strong long-term relationship between the government sectors and the people.

(4) Regarding the financial worthiness, the new framework requires the establishment of the Bangkok Cooperative Auditing Office and 76 provincial cooperative auditing offices without requesting additional personnel and the expenses have already been included in the annual budget; therefore, no additional budget is needed. The adjustment has taken the budget issues, the efficiency and the worthiness of the investment into account in order to gain the highest benefit from the use of existing human resources and budget of the Cooperative Auditing Department. In one previous study, Saengprasert and Sansook (2015) also found that success in the operation had positive effects on the operational quality.

Recommendations

From this study, there are recommendations for both the cooperative Auditing Department and future studies as follows:

1. Recommendations for the Cooperative Auditing Department. All administrators and stakeholders of the Cooperative Auditing Department should together push forward the restructuring of the regional agencies to include provincial administration which will benefit the service users, the public sectors and the country.
2. Recommendations for Future Studies. Further studies should be conducted after the restructuring of the Cooperative Auditing Department in order to collect both qualitative and quantitative evaluation results in terms of its efficiency and effectiveness.

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Local Government Collaboration Model Development in Local Development Plan Collaboration in Nonthaburi Province, Thailand

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Abstract

There are three objectives in this study which are 1) to explore the current situation of the collaborating in local development plan in Nonthaburi province 2) to examine problems and challenges of the collaborating in local development plans in Nonthaburi province and 3) to develop the model of the collaborating in local development plan in Nonthaburi province. This is an applied research which draws on a participatory research. There is five population group which applied both quantitative and qualitative approaches. The finding is comprised of three issues. First, the local development plan coordination is for decreasing the duplicate activities and make the efficiency of the government budget. Second, the local development plan coordination contains six processes and two formal mechanisms. The output of the local development plan coordination is satisfactory. However, it is unable to decrease the duplicate projects as well as to spend annual government budgeting efficiency. The problems and obstacles are grounded by four reasons which are 1) formal communication 2) different perception and understanding among stakeholders 3) time constraints and 4) goal setting and mutual learning condition. Collaborative Model for local development plan has been developed another mechanism which is the Provincial Development Plan Coordinating Subcommittee in order to lessen the formal of processes. There are five major roles which are vertical coordination, collecting, check and screen the coordinating projects. There are ten processes for local development plan coordination. The time period has been extended because of two reasons. First, the local organization can have more time to communicate and consult. Second, this timeline is intended to be aligned with the period of the provincial development plan.

Keywords: Local Development Plan Coordination, Collaborative Model, Horizontal Coordination

Introduction

The merit of strategic plan linkage between grand national level and local administrative organization (LAO) level is one of the most critical condition of key successful for national development goal. Considerably, the amount of national annual budget in 2014, which had been allocated to this strategy, was 622,625 billion baht. In the case that the vertical coordination of local administration is failing, its impact would be high on the efficiency of

public spending.

It is a mandate for a central government agency and local administrative organization (LAO) to coordinate and collaborate on their annual development plan. It is in need of ensuring that the duplicate activities will not occur. In this consequent, any Provincial Administration Organization (PAO), is responsible for provincial development plan coordination, has been introduced in a number of Acts of legislation. This is including Government Administration Act, B.E. 2534, Provincial Administrative Organizations Act, B.E. 2540, and Determining Plan and Procedures in Decentralization to the Local Administrative Organization B.E. 2542. The Provincial Development Plan Coordinating Committee and the District Development Plan Coordinating Committee are main mechanisms for reviewing the linkage between grand national strategy and local development plans. In so doing, O'Donnell (2012) states that the local development plans have to be aligned both vertically and horizontally. In the practice, there is a series of challenging for PAO to coordinate the local development plans. The issues are involved with the delivery of local development plans as well as the body of knowledge and technique of collaborating development plan. Consequently, the collaboration among local governments is still very limited. Moreover, the collaborating in local development plans are unable to meet the qualification since the overlapping and inefficiency activities still occur.

Ansell and Gash (2007) find that shared understanding is the important process for designing collaborative system in the successful organizations. More specifically, there are a series of factors that are crucial to the collaborative process itself. These factors include trust building and the development of commitment and shared understanding. All of them are the product of the mutual learning process. Moreover, collaborative governance is a difference between two alternative patterns of policy making: adversarial and managerialism (Busenberg, 1999; Williams and Matheny, 1995). In the contrast, Ansell and Gash (2007) believe the cooperative relationships among stakeholders is a positive impact for collaborative governance.

Nonthaburi province is the high expansion city which is a result of being the extended Bangkok metropolitan region. In this circumstance, the administration of Nonthaburi city has to face the complex and wide range of problems due to the development forces. The collaborative governance could be the potential solution. This approach could steer the local development plans into the same direction as well as resulted in the economics of scale from reducing the overlapping activities.

However, there is still an understudy of collaborative governance at the local level in Thai context. Therefore, the three objectives of this study are 1) to explore the current situation of the collaborating in local development plan in Nonthaburi province 2) to examine problems and challenges of the collaborating in local development plans in Nonthaburi province and 3) to develop the model of the collaborating in local development plan in Nonthaburi province.

Research Methods

This applied research draws on a participatory research. Since the ultimate research goal is the practical collaboration in the local development plan model that fits into the setting for local managers. We design to bring localities and authorities to be participating in building up the distinguished body of knowledge.

The research approaches are both quantitative and qualitative with five population groups. These are 1) the Provincial Development Plan Coordinating Committee 2) the District Development Plan Coordinating Committee 3) the Local Development Plan Commission 4) Department of Local Administration and 5) The expertise.

Table 1 Population and sample size

Population Group	Number of Population	Sample Size (Quantitative Method)	Sample Size (Qualitative Method)
The Provincial Development Plan Coordinating Committee	17	17	17
The District Development Plan Coordinating Committee	184	184	30
The Local Development Plan Committee	828	828	30
Department of Local Administration	15	15	15
The expertise	10	0	10
Total	1,054	1,044	92

Designing two set of questionnaires for quantitative approaches, there are 1) the survey of current situation and problems of collaborative in the local development plan and 2) the survey of a proposed model for collaborative in the local development plan. On the other hand, the qualitative approach was applied another two techniques into five population groups in order to seek for other two set of information. These are 1) focus group and 2) structural in-depth interview. More specifically, the research would like to identify the in-depth of current situation and problems of collaborative in local development plan as well as the output and condition of the collaborative local development plan.

In term of quantitative data collection, there are four population groups, which is all but omitting the expertise group, for the study with the total 1,044 samples. The problems of collaborative local development plan were identified by covering these issues; the condition of collaboration, the process, and the output.

There are five activities for collecting qualitative data. First, the activity is to study the current situation of collaborative in the local development plan. Second, the activity is to study the problems of collaborative in the local development plan. Third, the activity is to develop a collaborative model for the local development plan. Fourth, the activity is to trial the collaborative model. Fifth, the activity is to assess the collaborative model for the local development plan in Nonthaburi province. The focus group technique was used with all of five population groups for twice time. The sample size of each group is 17, 30, 30, 15, and 10 sample respectively. To develop the model of collaborative in the local development plan, two samples from each population group were selected in order to conduct the in-depth interview.

To trial the collaborative model of the local development plan, the research team were given an authorization from Nonthaburi Provincial Administration Organization in order to hold the workshop. This workshop is explicated as the formal channel. The contribution is to build the mutual learning as well as to examine the actual problems and obstacles during the implementation process. After the trial session, the workshop participants are able to assess, adjust and modify the proper model. This practice could be ensuring that the model, process as well as other instruments are applicable to the real situation.

The analysis of quantitative data is a descriptive statistic which is the percentage, mean, and standard deviation. On the other hand, the analysis of qualitative data is content analysis by transcribing, coding, and data triangulation.

Research Results

Current Situation of Local Development Plan Coordination in Nonthaburi Province

According to section 17(2) of the Determining Plan and Process of Decentralization to Local

Administration Organization Act B.E.2542, "Provincial Administrative Organization shall give power and duties to systemize the public service for benefit of local communities... (1) establish local self-development plan and coordinate to develop a provincial development plan according to the rules determined by the Council of the minister". There is a couple rationale for the provincial administrative organization (PAO) in order to have a duty to coordinate the local development plan. They are 1) to decrease the duplicate administration of the local organization and 2) to bring about the efficiency of government annual budget. Moreover, there are four attributions of the local organization's project that considered to be coordinated. First, the people in more than two local administration will have benefit from the project. Second, the project is a large scale and spend the high cost, Third, the project is complicated and in need of specialization. Fourth, the project is at the provincial level and has an impact on natural resources, environment and social conditions and stakeholders. However, the intention, as well as the practicing of coordinating in localities development plan, is related to the concept of project portfolio management. This implies that the strategic project is one form of group project management that contain the mutual objective and goal. Project portfolio management (PPM) can be broadly defined as the coordinated management of a collection of projects or programs to achieve the specific organizational objective. Furthermore, project portfolio management support ranges from information gathering, dissemination to process development and reducing cost.

There is two formal mechanism for coordinating local development plan which is the Provincial Development Plan Coordinating Committee and the Development Plan Coordinating Committee. Arguably, this structural design reflects the effort of adaption bottom-up approach. The premise of the bottom-up model is that each policy actor has different experiences and capacities and as such have something of value to bring to the table likely to follow the tradition planning which supports the vertical coordination by adopting the bottom-up perceptive. The public policy and implementation (Elbert, 2008). Likewise, the concept of networked government and coordination among the various entities recognizes that no one has all the knowledge and resources or controls all the levers to bring about sustainable solutions to complex issues. However, the survey points out the respondent attitude regarding the role of coordinating local development plan is at the moderate level. Although there is an effort to apply the bottom-up approach to the mechanism of inter-local coordination, the conventional planning is still existing (Voogd and Woltjer, 1999). In this respect, the formal mechanism could not function effectively which led to the contradiction between principle and practice of the coordination of inter-local development plan.

The inter-local development plan coordination contains six processes. To be more extent, the District Development Plan Coordinating Committee has a duty on collection each local government development plan in the district. Next, the process of selecting and prioritizing is to be done by the Provincial Development Plan Coordinating Committee. Later that, the selected project will propose to be a part of the provincial development plan. The attitude towards the process of coordinating the inter-local development plan from the survey is at a moderate level. However, the respondents agree at the high level that the Provincial Development Plan Coordinating Committee formulate the strategy for the local development plan. There is a plausible explanation that the process of coordinating the inter-local development plan is the conventional planning principles. Its emphasis on instrumental rationalism while omitting collaborative planning principles. In the contrast with the conventional one, its focus is on communicative oriented through the informal structural channel to reach the consensus (Voogd and Woltjer, 1999: 844).

Table 2 The current process of coordinating in the local development plan

The current process of coordinating in the local development plan	Mean	S.D.	Interpretation
1. The Provincial Development Plan Coordinating Committee formulates the strategy for the local development plan.	3.71	0.83	High
2. The Provincial Development Plan Coordinating Committee delivers the over-capacity project list to the Integrated Provincial Commission.	3.67	0.87	Moderate
3. The Development Plan Coordinating Committee approve the projects that the District Coordinating in Local Development Plan proposed to	3.61	0.85	Moderate
4. The Development Plan Coordinating Committee sets the criteria for being the coordinated project.	3.51	0.91	Moderate
5. The Provincial Coordinating Inter-Local Development Plan Commission holds the meeting to select and prioritize the project.	3.47	0.84	Moderate
Total	3.60	0.86	Moderate

The output from Nonthaburi's coordinating inter-local development plan during 2018-2021 is fundamental infrastructure which particularly involves with the road project. Another selected type is the project that under the duty of the Provincial Administration Organization. More specifically, it is a water source project which explicitly seen as the urgent project. In term of process, most of the selected project has the similar attributes which are including the engineering standard, the mutual understanding among stakeholders related to the goal, benefit as well as procedure. This approach is related to conventional planning that based on utilitarian ethics- emphasize scientific knowledge and instrumental rationalism (Voogd and Woltjer, 1999: 844), They are focused mainly on what Healey (1997) calls the 'hard' infrastructure, such as policy measures.

However, the outcome of Nonthaburi's coordinating inter-local development plan during 2018-2021 is unable to reduce the duplicate projects as well as to spend annual government budgeting efficiency. This is because there is no place for the stakeholder to discuss and shared goal-setting. Even though, the mechanism has allowed stakeholders to participate. The selected projects could not lead to the same goal due to the unstructured communicative design and process intervene by the influence stakeholders. (Tewdwr-Jones and Allmendinger, 2018) the high-power stakeholder to influence the process.

Problems and Obstacles in Coordinating Local Development Plan

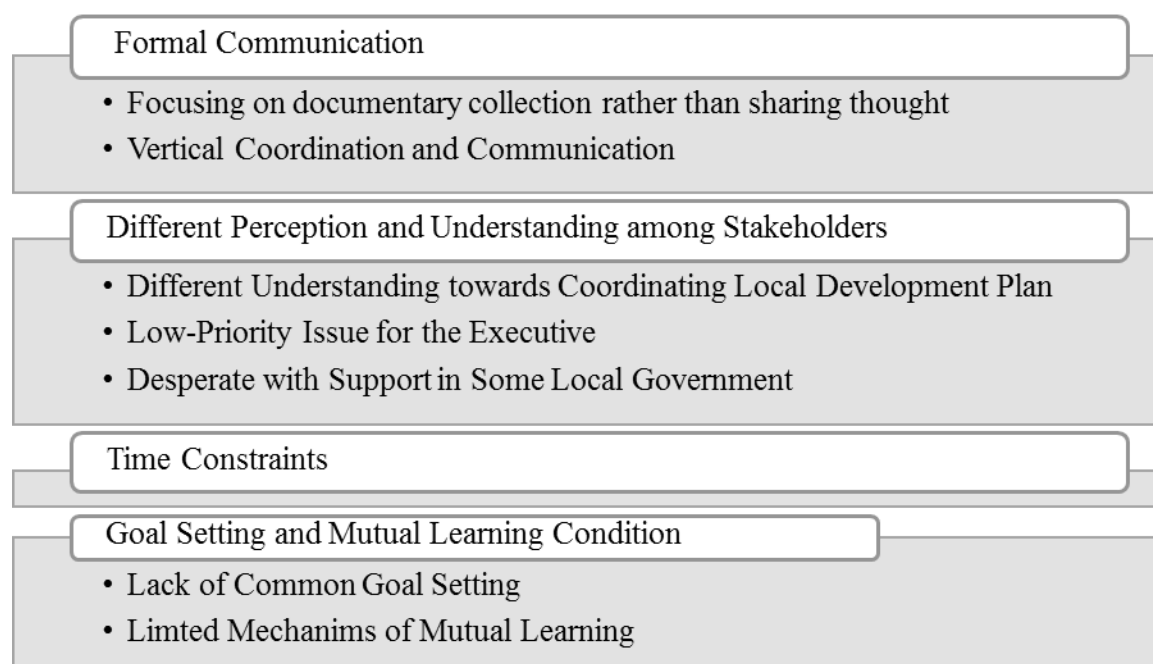


Figure 1: Problems and Obstacles in Coordinating Local Development Plan

Formal Communication

The formal communication problem which comprised of 1) vertical coordination and communication and 2) focusing on documentary collection rather than sharing the thought.

The first issue reflects that there is no supporting condition for coordinating in Nonthaburi local development plan. Osifo (2013) pinpoints that coordination should contain collective behavior among the stakeholders in order to communicate, intention and goal setting. Principally, the process of coordination in local development plan is designed to have a communication mechanism for common goal setting. This is particularly focused to is vertical coordination. Moreover, most the governments apply the conventional approach to coordinate which is concentrated on formal organization structure. The existing approach causes the efficiency and effective coordination which New South Wales Department of Local Government (2017) states that coordination and cooperation would decrease the duplicate works as well as integrate resource. Organizations will benefit from the advantage of integration while the autonomous of local organizations remain.

The focusing on documentary collection rather than sharing thought leads to the bold formality. To extend this more, the coordinating in local development plan gives the prioritize to the timeframe and the formal process. The effects of the time constraints, which are considered as the obstacle of collaboration planning, are very limited to consult vertically as well as to set the common goal. Moreover, this current coordinating inter-local development plan stresses on technical and instrument coordination. This approach rarely supports the integration and strategic thinking that Patanakul and Shenhar (2012) claim that would help many projects to achieve the common goal. Additionally, Shenhar et.al (2005) states that the effective coordinating must have clear thinking regarding organizational goal, plan, output, and outcome. Furthermore, the adaptive strategic at the project level, which led by the common learning among stakeholder, bring about the effective coordination.

Simply following formal procedures, the vertical communication, and coordination in conventional planning often based on the institutional arrangement. To extend this more, the

communication across the organizations have to completely done by the formal document. Even though many scholars condemn that it contains many unnecessary processes, they are unable to against the conservative regulations. Even though the Nonthaburi Provincial Administration Organization had already circulated the coordinate local government plan framework which already established provincial goal and strategies, its characteristic is the hierarchy that flows the information from top to bottom. This practice led to many project duplications because each local organization has to submit the overcapacity projects to the Provincial Organization Administration. In the vertical communication method, the exchange of information between the local government is pretty rare to occur. The duty of the District Coordinating in Local Development Plan, which is a formal mechanism, is to select and merge the projects in the project. However, the formal process and mechanism without communication since the beginning hardly lead to the trustworthiness among the stakeholders.

This practice related to the finding of Harwood and Zapata (2006), their work approve that collaborative planning is more flexible than conventional planning in term of the procedures. While the conventional planning is too technical and rigid, the collaborative planning presents the informal communication and trust among stakeholders. Moreover, Varunyoowattana (2011) asserts that the horizontal coordination contains its intrinsic substance and requires the unity. However, it is not necessary to completely have the same procedures yet the same direction among the inter-local governments. The significant contribution of horizontal integration is to reduce the duplicate activities in the same provincial area.

Different Perception and Understanding among Stakeholders

The different perception and understanding among stakeholder's problem comprised of three issue which is 1) different understanding toward coordination local development 2) the low priority in the executive perception and 3) the desperate attitude in getting the support. These three problems clearly reflect that the coordinating inter-local development plan with the vertical approach could not create the effective outcome. There are some rational explanations. The formal coordination does not support share goal setting of development plan among the stakeholders. When there is no consensus building, the tendency of effective coordinateness is extremely low (Healey, 1997).

There are two reasons that cause the different understanding among stakeholders towards coordinating the local development plan. First, the citizen demands the budget be allocated in the project their own area rather than given the prioritize to the integrated project. Bouckaert, Beuselinck, and Verhoest (2007) explain that it is unnecessary to coordinate if there is no reciprocity among the organization. Second, most of the District Coordinating in Local Development Plan Commission believe that the coordinating inter-local development plan is the activity of Nonthaburi Provincial Administration Organization because the source of budget and criteria are both established by the Provincial Administration Organization. This situation relates to Huber & Lewis (2010), they state that coordination has been conceptualized as a cognitive phenomenon and as a behavioral phenomenon

In this regard, coordinating inter-local development plan has been processed just because it is the duty of the law even though the mechanism and approach have not yet fit into the circumstance. Elbert (2008) states that today is the era of citizen-centric. In order to achieve the goal of public management, any level of government has to be integrated for the delivery of public service.

Many of local government executives do not place the priority into the activities related to coordinating inter-local development plan. This is due to the perception of the possible allocated budget. Moreover, it is not the duty to participate in mutual goal setting. In the contrast, it potentially leads to the conflict when the executive has a roleplay in coordinating

inter-local development plan. Elbert (2008) and Theerawet et.al (2009) have the common prepositions on the key success factor for horizontal coordination which is the organization decision authority towards the local situation. If the power and authority rest at the central government level, then local entities may not have the independence to form partnerships or may be conflicted in their relationship with other organizations because of inconsistent expectations.

When the criteria of coordinating inter-local development plan still unclear as well as the potential to have the external conflict, some of the local government choose not to participate. Moreover, the capable local governments would not expect much the result of their proposed projects. In this circumstance, these local government proposes the projects just to complete the process and to comply with the law. Consequently, the development of coordinating inter-local government in Nonthaburi could not simply formulate the coordinating guideline. On the contrary, it is a prerequisite for creating the mutual understanding among the stakeholders as well as encouraging them to participate in sharing the thought.

Time Constraints

Mesmer-Magnus & DeChurch (2009) argue that the principle of coordination for inter-local development plan is the horizontal coordination. The critical process is the communication process which is the meeting room in order to attain the collective goal-setting. In so doing, one of the mutual learning for the stakeholders is to reframe their working style to be more open and adaptive. This is, particularly in bureaucracy organization. However, most of the local government employees recognize the coordinating activity as a local politic instrument. Since the local governments have to submit their proposed coordinating project within two months. Most of them contain the very incomplete information. Consequently, both of the commission at district and provincial level have to face the difficulty to screen, compare and, prioritize the projects which result in misleading cognitive perception.

Goal Setting and Mutual Learning Condition

Goal setting and mutual learning problem are comprised of two causes which are 1) lack of common goal setting and 2) limited mutual learning mechanism. Kozuch & Sienkiewicz-Małyjurek (2016) argue that coordination characteristics contains the using of informal interactions as well as paying less attention to the valid procedures and organizational structures. These mechanisms, in particular, enable sustainable local governance through building durable relations between collaborating organizations. However, the coordinating inter-local development plan has not been effective in reducing the duplicate works because they miss the key components. Those are the collective goal-setting as well as the limited mutual learning mechanism.

The collective goal-setting is the common ground collaboration which the relevant organizations have to acknowledge and realize the significance of collective goal. However, the formal mechanism of vertical coordination is mostly done by law and regulation while omitting the informal communication to create the collective understanding. Even though the public meeting is one strategy of the development plan. In fact, this is only a process of collecting and categorizing people's demand before moving to another step. Ruangrong (2009) refers to a significant coordinating inter-local development plan problem in Nan province which is the process of public meeting for the local development plan. Similar to Elbert (2008), the local community should involve or recognize the collective of development goal unless either the cooperation or the coordination tends to face the obstacles and the ineffective outcome. Likewise, the study of The New South Wales Department of Local Government (2017) finds out the merit to coordinate and cooperate in public service which able to integrate resources and reduce the work duplication. However, each organization is still able to enjoy their administration autonomously.

Since both of the commissions were institutionally designed with the premise of formality.

Their main duty is to prioritize local governments' proposed projects but not involve with the project assessment process. Follow this logic, their working is already completed since the projects were considered with the established criteria. It can be said that there is no mutual learning happen during this stage which is one of the significant obstacles of horizontal coordination. Likewise, the proposition of Kożuch & Sienkiewicz-Małyjurek (2016) regarding inter-organizational collaboration have to create mutual learning across the organizational boundary. The mechanism has to be the formal and informal body. Moreover, The New South Wales Department of Local Government (2017) recommends that the inter-organizational collaboration successful require the continuous interaction and working collaboratively. These working approaches help to create the interchangeable information, skill development, cultural development support, connected the diversify community. Ideally, this is very worthwhile in the future if the approach could create the potential model for the expansion of sharing resources.

Collaborative Model for Local Development Plan

The principle of developing a model for coordinating local development plans consists of 5 principles. These are 1) efficiency and effectiveness principle 2) the four project characteristics which are (1) public value size (2) project scale and cost (3) project complexity and (4) project impact. 3). align with the Ministry of Interior regulation 4) the ability to mitigate the existing problem and weakness and 5) stakeholder's acceptance. In order to develop the outcome, Theerawet et.al (2009) states that the first prerequisite of inter-local development plan collaboration model has to comply with Ministry of Interior regulation. This is because local development plan coordination is a duty of the Provincial Administrative Organization. The second prerequisite is the stakeholder's acceptance of the proposed model whether it is practicable or not.

Therefore, there are three commissions in the proposed model. While the present two commissions exist, the proposed model develop a new mechanism which is the Provincial Development Plan Coordinating Subcommittee. Elbert (2008) and Kożuch and Sienkiewicz-Małyjurek (2016) agree that the success of horizontal coordination and collaboration needs the mechanism that supporting horizontal communication. Therefore, the Provincial Development Plan Coordinating Subcommittee's roles are as followed 1) to propose the first draft of local development plan coordinating framework 2) to communicate the provincial development plan coordinating framework to the whole local administrative organization in the province 3) to support the area-based integrated project which is the sharing point of local administrative organization in each district 4) To collect and check the completeness and duplication of proposed projects, to integrate the area-based development plan in the district, and to propose the project for an approval from the Provincial Development Plan Coordinating Committee. And 5) To propose the criteria for budget allocation for each coordinating project.

The rationale of establishing the subcommittee is to break the limitation of formal and vertical communication which perceived as the obstacle for integrating the project. Another reason is to make a clear understanding of the process and criteria for inter-local development plan coordination. Chamchong (2016) highlights the necessity of "collaboration entrepreneurs" who initiate collaboration to solve immediate shared problems of resource scarcity and dependency facing small councils. Plus, the importance of "collaborative managers" who maintain the sustainability of the collaboration and facilitate further integration across councils. Another point of interest is that building a coalition for change and developing a collaborative culture is essential for enduring collaboration. Additionally, Provincial Development Plan Coordinating Subcommittee pays another role as being the horizontal coordination unit. This is correspondent with INLOGOV (2015) that collaboration does not accidentally occur. In fact, collaboration is geared by boundary spanners or

collaborative entrepreneurs.

The existence of ten processes for inter-local development plan coordinating still remain. However, the subcommittee is added up to screen and integrate the proposed projects. Elbert (2008) advise that stakeholders have to hold the accountability of collaboration. Since each local organization is independent, the collaboration outcome has to be much qualified than the individual. Moreover, the subcommittee has to coordinate the information and create interaction among the relevant organization.

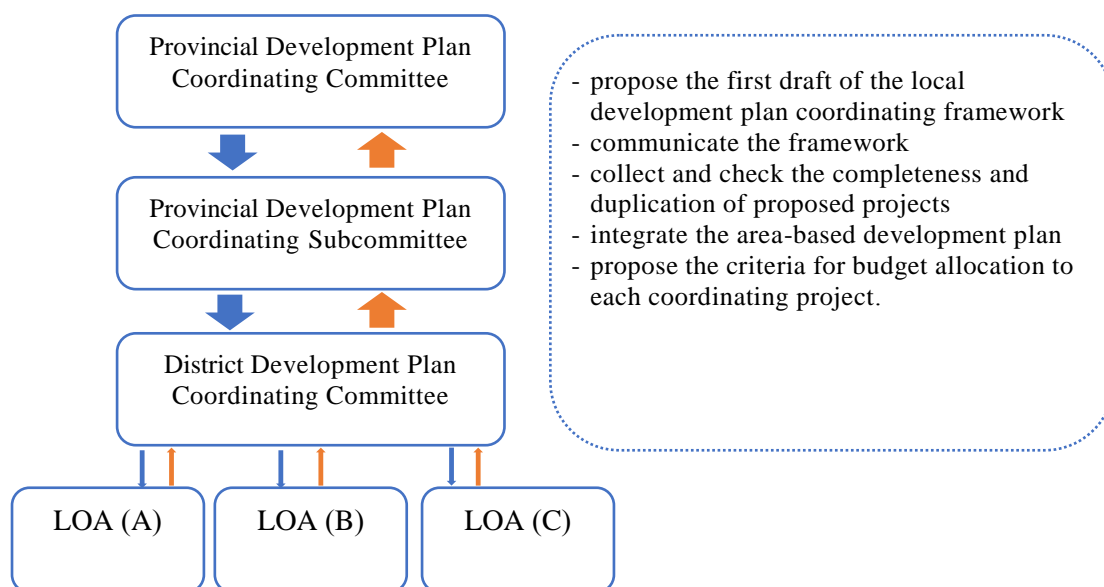


Figure 2: Local Development Plan Coordinating Model in Nonthaburi Province

Presently, the local development plan coordinating has the timeframe only from April to October which considered as ineffectiveness. There are two reasons for extending the time period. First, the local organization will have more time to communicate and consult. Second, the timeframe should adjust to be aligned with the period of the provincial development plan. Varunyoowattana (2011) states that the planning framework is the powerful instrument to link government organization together at all level. In doing so, the local development plan should systemize to relate to the provincial development plan which is the vertical integration. Despite the fact that the development plan at all levels do not necessary to be the same pattern, they should be unity with the same direction. Similarly, the area-based administration that avoid the duplicate activities. The strong recommendation is to apply the horizontal integration between local administrative and provincial government.

Ruengrong (2009) reveals that the clear criteria are supported the horizontal coordination because it helps the organization to mutually understand goal and procedures. In this regard, the proposed local development plan coordination model has three criteria which are 1). comply the law and within the capacity 2). relevant to four provincial strategies (environmental development, quality of life, education, and water management) and, 3). possible with the given budget (50 million in grants to each district).

Conclusion and Recommendation

There are only two reasons for applying the local development plan coordination. The first reason is to eliminate the duplicate activities. The second reason is to bring about the efficiency of the government budget spending. To achieve the objectives, there are four attributions for coordinating the local organization's project. Also, there are six processes of

local development plan coordination which driven by the two formal institutions. Even though, the current output is at satisfactory level, the objectives have not been reaching.

The problems and obstacles are grounded by four reasons which are 1) formal communication 2) different perception and understanding among stakeholders 3) time constraints and 4) goal setting and mutual learning condition.

Accordingly, the Provincial Development Plan Coordinating Subcommittee has been added up into the model which aims to lessen the impact of formal processes. Moreover, the duty of subcommittee is comprised by the five major roles. Most of them are related to smoothen the coordinating plan which are vertical coordination, collecting, checking and screening the projects. There are ten processes for local development plan coordination. Additionally, the timeframe has been extended owing to the couple reasons. First, the local organization will have more time for vertical communicating and consulting. Second, the proposed timeframe would be likely to aligned with the period of the provincial development plan.

The recommendation from the research is to sustain the model effectively which the following applications. First, the stakeholder workshop is a strong suggestion for informing them the latest local development plan coordination framework and guideline. Second, the Provincial Development Plan Coordinating Subcommittee, which is the horizontal coordinating organization, should hold the meeting regularly. Third, the Nonthaburi provincial administrative organization should allocate the sufficiency resource and budget for the coordinating activities. Fourth, Nonthaburi provincial administrative organization should develop the capacity of the planning department to become the think-tank for the local administrative organization in Nonthaburi.

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Buddhist Integration for Organizational Management to Strengthening Health and Learning for Thai Society

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Abstract

The integration organization of the Buddhism was reinforced to create the model for continuous sustainable follow the good governance according to Buddhist principle as the tools for organization management. The writer interested in this application of the concept and management principle for organization development in Thai society that could be used as a role model. This way was applied Buddhist doctrine that consisted of Trisikkha: Sila, Smathi and Panna for find out the best way for suitable learning and development both human's body and mind that could make Thai society will be became to the land of virtue and knowledge based society. Then the relationship of government, Local Administration, Buddhist organization, people and community for strengthen health and learning in Thai society with Buddhist integration could be applied to all procedure management process with basic management theory because of Buddhist was a basic for Thai people that would be change society to become to strengthen health and learning in Thai society beneath globalization and good governance principles.

Keywords: Buddhist Integration, Organizational Management, Strengthening Health and Learning

Introduction

In the present, administration or organization is necessary to use art and science of management to enable enterprises to achieve the goals that are laid down. Corporate executives must study the principles of modern management and good management into a strategic management is the key element that management must take into account such as money, raw materials, machinery or equipment and labor or man as a body of knowledge in administration nearly. The development of modern administration in the target enterprise will include directions or guidelines for how to manage organizations. But later, the development of management systems was to support organizational change as globalization that is highly competitive. Thus, creating management system can support the operation in accordance with the diverse environment. To achieve success and to be consistent with modern technology or innovations came to support the administration of the organization. This is an important issue of Thai society or organization that had to give due attention to effective interaction with the environment which was to become the world working in an environment that is much more dynamic. Therefore, organization must be adaptable to the ways of managing corporate compliance to social change. Especially, that achieve to participation, empowerment, involvement, teamwork to be increased by development through efficient process management. The organization and management were

submitted that existed in society so long. In the past, the organization has been established to manage the social community and the state as the primary side (Ratanadilok Na Phuket, 2009) for the new organization that diverse in the establishment. The diversity caused the complexity of the society.

Buddhist Management Organization

Buddhism is particularly important and closely the life style of Thais because Buddhism is a social institution and has a role to the social majority of Thais. Thais is the most respect and Buddhism is the religion in the world that play an important role in shaping the individual quirks of the equipment or refined, delicate, beautiful, love, kindness and generosity toward each other. There is a universal doctrine that combine with principles of rationality that can be proved and put it in systematic ways. It is not doctrinal force to believe or must comply dogmatic.

People who follow the tenets of Buddhism strictly and consistently will have an elegant personality, happiness, and are desired the most in society (Adiwatthanasi, 2004) as well as refining the good people will think of others, think of nations and the world. People are ready to sacrifice for the common good without hesitation.

Training and development of human are arranged with religious orientation are called threefold training as canon, meditation and intelligence. The threefold training is the education system that makes the person highly developed integration and provide a holistic human development to be balanced by the three main aspects mentioned above. We train people to thrive in these elements and these elements are taken into freedom and reach true peace.

Nowadays, management of organization in Thailand is considered the prototype of the western countries. It can be seen from the course based on various studies to be continued to teach principles of Western countries as well as major. The principles in the West that has been invented by the West that is rooted in the different social contexts of Thailand by the principles of Western countries are developing in innovative change and keep pacing with the changes to follow the fast current world in order to cope with the era and the human need to focus on the material and methods rather than psychological (John, 1998).

Preaching of Buddhism has amount 84,000 Tumma Khuns and the number of 84,000 Tumma Khuns has many morals for administration which the philosophy of Buddhism is as a guiding principle to be up to date. It does not change whether any given time in any age. Buddhism originated more than 2500 years ago.

Thus, management of organizations has tools to manage directly an organization's social context in Thailand. Thailand should be applied to the management organization for the peaceful coexistence of mankind to achieve the principles of sustainability to not encroach and have compassion for each other and knowingly world.

From the above process, this article studied the issue of the application of the principles to manage the enterprise integration. In order to strengthen, this is approach of creating model for managing organization to achieve continued sustainable growth and good governance. Enhancing the health and learning of Thailand uses religion like the important tools in the management of the organization.

The author commented that the article will be useful to point out the concepts and methods of corporate management as Buddhism and to guide the development of enterprises in Thailand can use role model. Buddhist organizations as bringing valuable things had taken the life of Buddha how to find the Best Way as a guide to mankind and a role model in life to have a good physical and mental health and learning or appropriate.

The result in the creation of policies is to achieve stability and sustainable development of the country and it can face and solve problems that will occur with a happy heart with a canon of

Buddhist meditation, intelligence and principles in the development of the quality of life of people of Thailand. The development of both the body and mind causes Thais' rich social intelligence.

The Scope and Idea for Buddhist Management Organization

This article of Buddhist integration for Organizational Management to strengthening health and learning for Thai society as a framework for action.

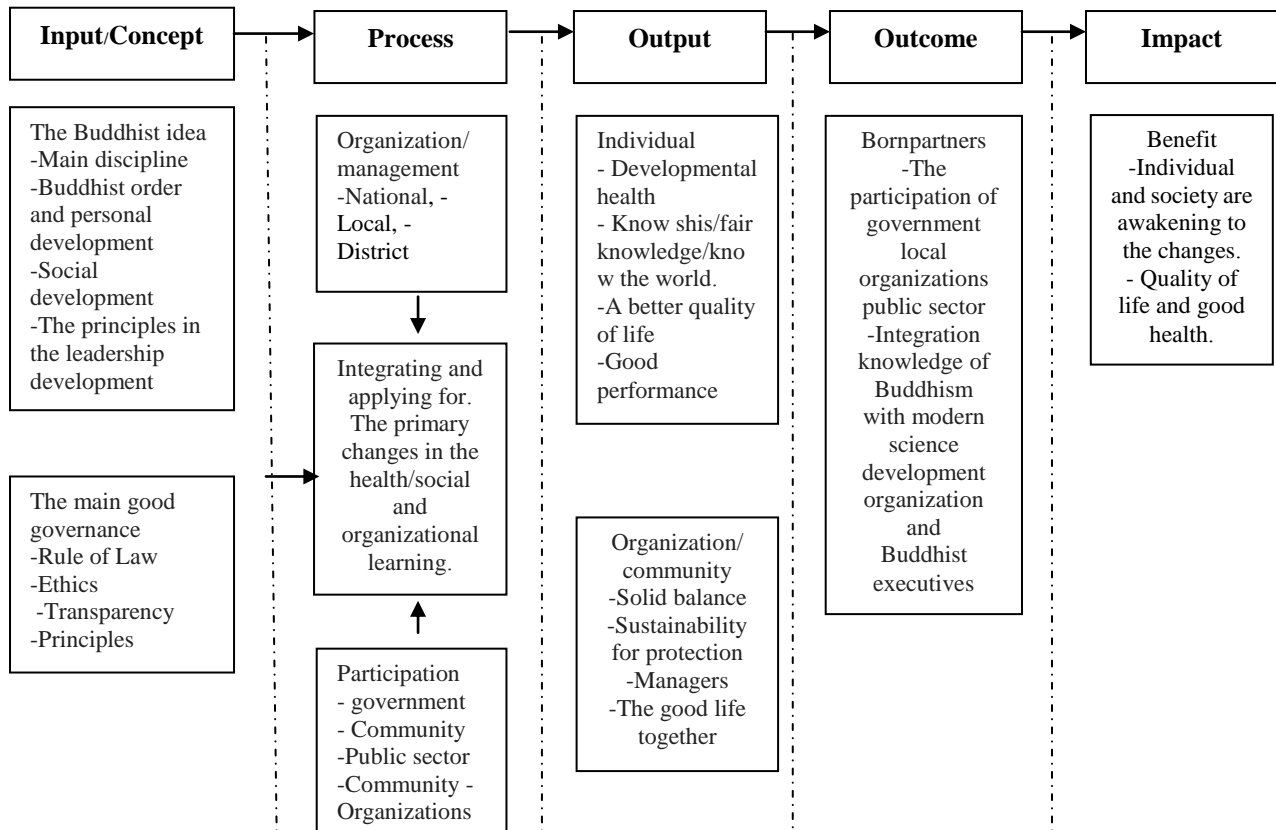


Figure 1: Framework for action

The conceptual framework of this article aims to analyze the development and integration of the principles of Buddhism and science-based concepts related to the administration of law, political science as a framework for study and research papers and combines with an interest in the social space management of sangha, government organizations, private sectors, local government organization and public sector to be guided for strengthening health and learning Buddhism.

The Social Learning from Buddhist Management Organization

The social learning is to allocate the knowledge, behavior, objects, techniques, tools and technologies in societies and the social system is a key factor in determining the social learning process (Watthanabut, 2017), acculturation knowledge and ideas with using of media and communication processes in societies. Especially in today, there is technology for creating an online social network. Creating network of inter personal relations is so easily to happen. The social learning occurs quickly and when we understand the process of social learning then we can take social learning principles and processes for using with social legislation, rules and regulations for promotion, prevention, control, social learning processes, measures or social learning in the right direction that build space in the society. The authors conclude the knowledge as diagrams.

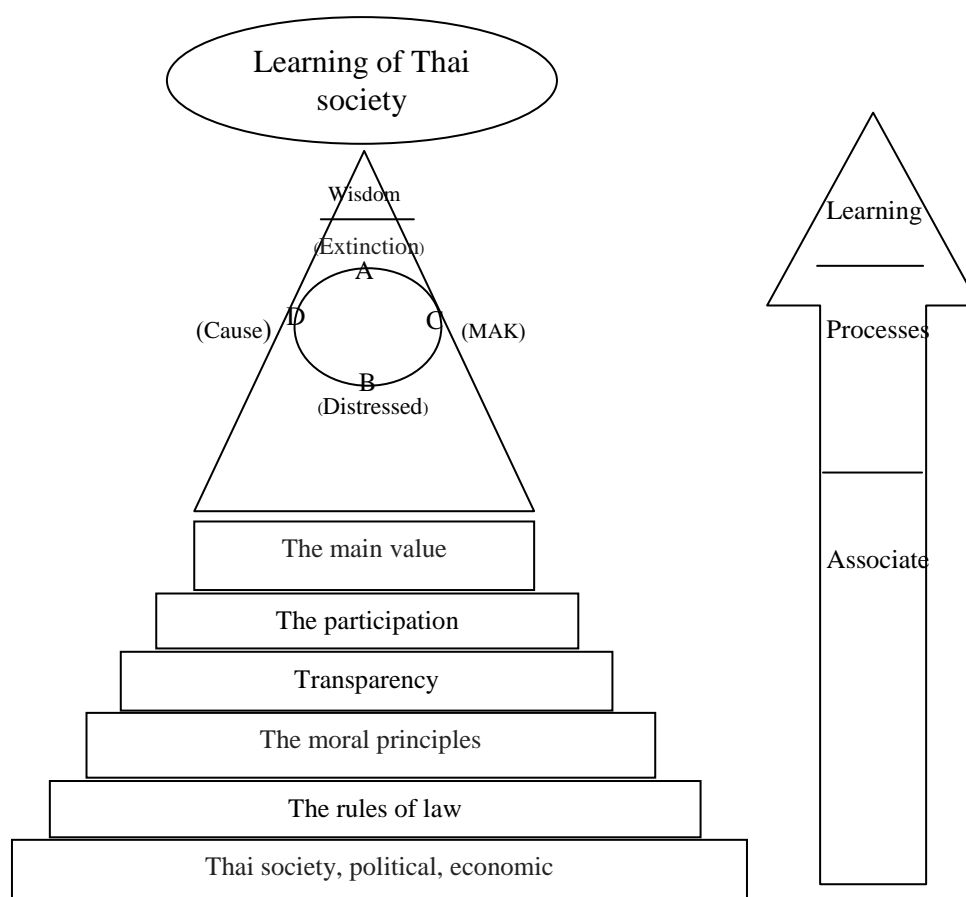


Figure 2: Knowledge Management of Enterprise Integration Buddhist for enhancing, wellbeing and learning for Thai society.

From Figure 2. The social context of Thai society had Buddhist spiritual principles. Thai people will be by religion for the adaptation on this earth in peace and can cope with the pressure of the physical environment and the world is changing very fast. May be the physical, mental and spiritual oppression are compressed that people can find a wealth from making a living in their profession to find out agents to raise their physical health (Kaplan, and Patherson, 2011) meanwhile, the occupation must have religion involved. The mind does not need to suffer at work. The production already had troubled at work, so people will need the principles of Buddhism for supporting, including the threefold concept of religious experts as follows:

1) The threefold principle studies three aspects that should be studied or trained for physical, speech and mind in order to develop intellectual splendor. The principles for the development of human consist of precepts, meditation and wisdom on training from the easy part to the difficult part such as childhood. They have to train and follow the rules of society, including the family should practice and should leave to be normal habit. The practices have to follow it that it will cause a permanent and sustainable development (Amornwiwat, 2004), which following the guidelines is threefold that call Mak 8 and the details are threefold as below;

(1) The canons are the code of conduct for verbal and physical controls to be located in the goodness or moral, physical, speech and occupational. Holy Dhammapidok has concluded that there are four aspects such as Inthisungwon is to recognize the body fit. The consumer abuse is to eat in moderation. The profession is to have the faith and not hurt others to follow the rules of the community. In summary, the meaning of the sacrament is to do well for themselves and their supportive environment. Mak 8 precepts include right speech, livelihood right conducts, right occupations.

(2) Meditation means to make the mind calm assertive state that is consisted of virtue and courtesy such as unselfishness. Progressive mental performance is like strong, steady effort and mental stress of a happy cheerful optimism. The optimistic mental faculties are encouraged to thrive. A strong mental has the effort and unflinching. That is hard to consider or subtle details. The spirit of peace is a base to provide intelligence work and develop effective Mak 8 such as meditation, mindfulness, right concentration.

(3) The wisdom means the understanding in a good reason that knows the goodness and foulness to find fault trace element analysis and to ponder. How to prepare and handle on everything is to happen on the fact. Intelligence is a contributing factor to modify the behavior of individuals. Mak 8 was organized in wisdoms such as Samma viewpoint and Sammasagkappa. The threefold is principles that occurs the benefits to individuals in the relationship between social behavior or commandment relations within their own (spiritual) and supports the idea that physical and mental (cognitive). Three major aspects will cause the humanity completely. This development should not be compared to anyone and should consider advancement by comparison with their own and have good behavior, pretty good mental state and basic knowledge. The ideas are to encourage manifest themselves and not struck infatuation practices or practices that morality is determined in accordance with threefold that is called Mak 8 to eliminate suffering various issues that face every day.

Therefore, the management of enterprise integration to strengthen Buddhist wellbeing and learning of Thai society must bring Buddhism and enterprise management integration to strengthen each other in an administration that contributes to stability (Johnson and Jounson, 1993). The well-being, a strong body and mind are in the local communities in each locality to pose a moral imperative for the survival of society. By virtue of having religious reference is in the faith of people towards the same direction because Buddhism has a strong relationship with the community in all aspects of Thais.

The economic, society, politic, education, culture, and Buddhism are the national symbol of Thais. People have unity and anchor of the same mind. Teaching on Buddhism is also true and regardless of time and highly valuable for administration with a focus on local organizations and administrators to adhere to moral leadership to push the organization to achieve the aims of the organization effectively. It causes vision with regarding to the system of governance as well and there are adherences with the rule of law, morality and transparency and have responsibility, value and people from all sectors should be involved in dealing with their local.

There is a sense of ownership of the land habitat through management integration with Buddhism systematically circuit pattern is developed continuously. Deming Cycle or PDCA cycle management principles are integrated with process management is a systematic process from planning to implementation and monitoring to improve continuously. That can deal with the solid consciousness through the four original principles of Truth aimed at the results achieved and the Buddhist approach to solve problems both physical and mental efficiency. Thai people have immune better both physically and mentally. All things that are unknown condition arrange with the dynamic by being conscious and being able to cope with such issues. The solution has been restructured as well.

Conclusion

Buddhist principles and the principles of governance adjust in order to develop within enterprise and public service and create systems of good governance by public affairs that will be benefits for the public health service. People could participate in planning and decision making to build confidence on accuracy to the public in the administration of the organization. There are to issue the legislation to create fairness for public control. The center was established Damrongthamin order to monitor the implementation. The internal

administration is to operate on accuracy and worthily aim to the common good that it can be checked if it has errors and to be ready to take responsibility for fixing. It is in charge of community organizations are working together to be peacefully and help to build a strong community. The principles' key for policy making and policy administration is the public to participate, contemplate, consider and ponder. The public should have the opportunity to reflect on the policies defined by the executive agencies in order to know whether policy is clear the opinion or not and could be implemented or not (Wattanasiritham, 2009). In creating Thai society is the society that does not leave others and is strong local community groups and civil society. It is the social virtue that is authentic goodness which relies on local partners in four major sections such as,

- 1) Local residents, including the local community, local community, community organizations, women's groups and other groups
- 2) Local government organization is closer to people the most and is mechanism of the election over sight and assessment. The management that does not coordinate between the public and local organizations will not be able to achieve the target.
- 3) Provincial as village headman, Ban-formal schools, Ministry of Education, An agency of the Ministry of Agriculture under the region or any other agency that be local.
- 4) Sangha is to establish a relationship between the communities to strengthen the moral power and be transferred to the community and influence people more. The relationships can be improved by encouraging communities to participate in the affairs of the temple more. For example, there is to participate in the promotion of education and monastic life of the sangha and novices that monastery arranged. On the one side, sangha was involved in community affairs and organizations such as to joint drug problems, to solve teenage problems, to reserve environment, to be municipal development plan Committee and to reserve cultural traditions. Moreover sangha and temple have a role to society in many ways as learning or childcare center.

From the above, it is seen that the role of the monastery and sangha had been involved with social changes or social problems that require sangha to help to solve problems and participate in cultural traditions for maintaining. Sangha are a person who residents trust. Thus, the monastery is the center of new academic of society, ethic and traditions and has been responsible for the propagation of the temple or sangha. The monastery arranges the public to have faith in Buddhism and locate in practice to gain a good citizen of the country in line with the Office of the Public Sector Development. The government needs to decentralize the responsibility for the decisions and actions to the operational level. The societies have learning community and responsibility to deal with the administration to moral virtue and meet the spirit of the societies.

Adherence in the core values of ethical standards for political leaders is involved. The government officers has characteristics of bureaucracy in Thailand as honesty, work proactively with morality, taking into account the interests of the people at the center, emphasis on performance monitoring and achievement. Thus, policy and policy implementation have three main factors to consider as follows,

- 1) The principle of self-management is the principle of self-reliance that all people are part of society and to be the foundation of society. Everyone has the potential There is good inner and capable in itself. That is a philosophical beliefs and values which we hold. But I think that is true. Everyone has a good and nobody does it better. You come across someone who is not good at all. Thieves also have a good and it's also a good murderer. All people should handle themselves. Even though, it is the disadvantaged people, elderly people and except small children. The principle of self-management is the first principle of social development that is enabling individuals, communities and even disabled could strengthen the self and manage their own.

2) The mobilization of the creativity power of the local should mobilize forces and cause power development. Power is doubly powerful creative force that has expanded tremendously creative force to be repeated if the motivation is enormous. There is much efficacy but the action contrast between conflicting indifferent brawl forces available to be used in a destructive way. With negative thinking bring to operate in the opposing arguments which will have benefits both physical as well as spiritual and social creativity, quality and value.

3) Principles of learning and continuous improvement, learning and continuous improvement could do like personal level, enterprise-class network, the local communities, society. The truly learning has to act in the Buddha's teaching is threefold as three learning refers to the practice, including the three precepts as Unethical practices, practices of meditation and the practice of wisdom. Even better learning by individuals is to learn and develop as a family enterprise in the local community and social development management model. The process of corporate pilot guides organizations in Buddhist integration and strengthening health. The social learning is along Buddhism development. The management style of executives must possess the knowledge and honesty. The executives have to commit the right things with the consciousness of duty faithfully and commit to enhancing virtues. They have responsibility to lead the organization toward the achievement of the objective intention of the organization. They have to make love and unity among the practitioners in organizations or subordinates by Buddhist principles to guide the management skills and richer because Buddhism teaches that all people are good and ethics that apply to the administration will be soften more in the administration and flexibility to have the right circumstances.

The work is an important part of life. Having fun, happy at work and how to do people who have attended are a responsibility of executives in the enterprise. The organization is committed to working with the staff happiness and the organization will be strong and stable growth. The work of management is tricky because most people in the organization to work with. The Buddhist religion has a role in management. Buddhist principles could apply in management to base on the guidelines that called the Middle Way. In the middle way consist of physical, speech, mind, and meditation or intelligence that can be applied to manage Ithibaht 4 as mentioned above. In the above, management of principles said that the Buddha taught to use both art and science of working for the progress of work. The Buddhist teaching is like in the above example and can be used as a practice to achieve success. The theory of property management can be reinforced because of the nature of morality. The principles for Buddhists should have a fairly good practice. In addition to causing Thai society build a society with a complete health and fitness and be aware of changes in the globalized world with the good principles of management.

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Factors Affecting Quality of Life of the Elderly in Thailand

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Abstract

This article is intended for educational purposes in the quality of life of the elderly in Thailand, factors affecting quality of life in the elderly in Thailand and suggestions for the needs of the elders in Thailand. Sample of this research are 1,436 elderly people who are in the name list of the elderly club in the province of Thailand and use the World Health Organization quality of life test as research instrument. Data analysis are frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation and multiple linear regression analysis to determine all variables in the regression. The result indicate that the quality of life of the elderly in Thailand was at a moderate level ($\bar{x} = 3.43$, S.D. = 0.37) and the factors that affected the quality of life of the elderly were 0.87 ($R^2 = 0.87$), it means that independent variables can describe the quality of life of the elderly in Thailand 87.00%. The most effective factors in order on the quality of life of the elderly in Thailand are Health promotion behaviors: Social behavior, Health promotion behaviors: Living behavior, Materials, finance and labor support. Suggestions of Elderly in Thailand are the needs to increase the premium for the elderly that suit the economic conditions, vocational training for the elderly and participate in social events.

Keywords: Quality of Life, Elderly, Thailand

Introduction

Technology progress on the medical and public health worked in all countries around the world including Thailand. The population have more longevity and lower fertility that culminate in the proportion of elderly people increases rapidly. It's causing all countries around the world including Thailand become the aged society. According to the aging world population changed, Thai population have the upward trend on people aged 60 and over. There are the elderly 6.8-7.6 million people in 2010 and increase to 10.8 million people in 2020. It also increase in the proportion of elderly population from the whole population and having a long live. The information shows that male have longevity to 68.15 years and female have longevity to 72.39 years (National Statistical Office, 2016). In 2016, Thailand has the elderly aged 60 and over around 11 million people of the Thai population 68.5 million people, it calculated to 16.5 percentage of all population. It can estimate Thailand turned into fully "Aged Society" and due to the elderly aged 60 and over extend more than 20% in 2021 (Foundation of Thai Gerontology Research and Development Institute (TGRI), 2017).

Many Thai elderly suffer from quality of life problems as a result of Needs factor, Health promotion behaviors factor, Self-esteem factor and Social support factor (Coopersmith, 1992: 15 - 16; Layard, 2007: 165 - 172; House, 1981: 202; Department of Mental Health, 2011:13 and Kanjanopas, P., 2008: 23). Those factors are the essential factors related to quality of life in the elderly because it pushes to the diverse behaviors of people forward such as depression and separate oneself from a group. In addition, social changing also has an impact on the elderly which consist of changing in family and society. Changing in family found that the elderly are depreciated role from head of the family to person who is treated by descendant. Some elderly was left alone.

Changing in society from agricultural society to industrial society make many elderly convert their career. Besides the retirement cause elderly are depreciated role and participation in social activities is reduced. The elderly are dependent on daily activities as well as activities necessary for living have an impact on the quality of elderly life that need adjustment and development because the quality of life in the elderly influenced the whole Economy and society (Westaway, 2009).

To improve the quality of life in the elderly, it is necessary to understand various factors for reaching the root cause and needs of the elderly. The research on the elderly has found that there is limited. Most of research provides economics, society and the elderly information in general. It related to the elderly field in a wide range of areas (Chayowan and Siriboon, 1995: 18-19). Although there is extensive research on the quality of life of the elderly. The review determine limited area of study or just focus on one point, so the research results are lack of continuity, cannot form into big picture and difficult to see and determine the missing spots (Petchurai and Viriyavetchakul, 1995: 5-6). The related research about the quality of life in the elderly such as the synthesis of mental and social characteristics related to quality of life which was found that many research mainly used the complete World Health Organization quality of life test that has 26 dimensions. The researcher has suggestion to review integrated creation of variables affected the quality of life in the elderly from the conceptual theories that integrate knowledge by the multidisciplinary field both psychological and social (Foundation of Thai Gerontology Research and Development Institute (TGRI), 2017). Therefore, the research of factors affecting quality of life in the elderly in Thailand is the study about requisites influence quality of live in the elderly by synthesize both psychological and social variables to explain elderly quality of life. Research question are what factors affecting to the quality of life in the elderly and what the elderly need from relevant agencies for improving quality of life.

Research Objectives

This research has three purposes as 1) To study about quality of life in the elderly in Thailand 2) To study factors affecting quality of life in the elderly in Thailand and 3) To study suggestions on the needs of the elderly in Thailand.

Hypothesis

Health promotion behaviors factor, Self-esteem factor, Social support factor and Happiness factor are the factors affecting quality of life in the elderly in Thailand.

Research Methodology

Researcher use quantitative method in this research for finding factors affecting quality of life in the elderly in Thailand. Population of the research are 3,487 elderly people in Thailand and also have the name in the name list of the elderly club in the province of Thailand. Total population are 9,621,000 people. Sample of the research are the elderly people in Thailand

and also have the name in the name list of the elderly club in the province of Thailand by using approach to set the size and sampling. Firstly, the researcher set the sample size by using the program G*Power by choosing Multiple linear regression: Fixed model, R^2 deviation from zero and specify effect size = 0.02, error prob. = 0.05 and power (1-B error prob.) = 0.95. It was because the researcher do not know historical parameter estimation thus the researcher use the predefined scale size and specify effect size = 0.02 due to the large sample size, $N > 10,000$ (Faul, Erdfelder, Lang, & Buchner, 2007: 124-125) and decide Confidence Level at 0.95 and Level of significance at 0.05. The sample size was 1,436 people. Secondly, the researcher calculate the number of elderly clubs by using method of Taro Yamane as 358.83 the elderly clubs and adjust it to 359 the elderly clubs that is integer. Thirdly, the researcher classify the elderly club by the region Thailand as shown in Table1.

Table 1 Number of the elderly clubs which are sample

Region	Number of Elderly Clubs	Percentage	Proportion No. of Elderly Clubs
Northeast	2,111	60.53	217
Northern	684	19.61	70
Central	569	16.31	59
Southern	123	3.55	13
Total	3,487	100.00	359

Then, the researcher use simple random sampling with the name list of the elderly clubs followed the proportion of each region in Thailand until complete 359 Clubs. Lastly, after the researcher got the name list of the elderly clubs followed the proportion of each region in Thailand, researcher also use simple random sampling the name from the name list of the elderly who have name in that elderly clubs by each of 359 clubs choose 4 sample until complete 1,436 sample.

Research instrument can be divided into 4 part as: First, Questionnaire ask about demographic 4 questions such as gender age and status occupation which in the form of checklist. Second, Questionnaire ask about factors affecting quality of life in the elderly in Thailand 16 factors and conduct in form of the Likert Scale which is a five pointscale. Then, Questionnaire from World Health Organization Quality of Life Brief - Thai (WHOQOL - BREF - THAI) that are composed of 4 sectors as 1) Physical domain 2) Psychological domain 3) Social relationships and 4) Environment and conduct in form of the Likert Scale which is a five pointscale. Last, Questionnaire about the needs of the elderly in Thailand and conduct in the form of open-ended question.

There are measurement variables as the independent variables used in this research derived from literature review of theoretical concepts and related research which about factors affecting quality of life in the elderly in Thailand. The researcher synthesized the factors to be independent variables in studying the factors affecting the quality of life of the elderly in Thailand, as summarized in Table 2.

Table 2 Factors or Independent variables

Factors/Independent variables	Concept/Theory/Research
Self-esteem factor	Coopersmith (1992)
1) Self-view	Layard (2007)
2) Relationships with other	
3) Creative thinking	

Table 2 (Con.)

Factors/Independent variables	Concept/Theory/Research
Social support factor	House (1981)
1) Emotional support	
2) Estimation compare with behavior support	
3) Information support	
4) Material, finance or labor support	
Happiness factor	Department of Mental Health (2011)
1) Health	Layard (2007)
2) Recreation	
3) Integrity	
4) Cognition	
5) Peacefulness	
Health promotion behaviors factor	House (1981)
1) Health promotion behaviors: Eating behavior	Kanjanopas, P. (2008)
2) Health promotion behaviors: Sleeping behavior	
3) Health promotion behaviors: Living behavior	
4) Health promotion behaviors: Social behavior	

There are measurement variables as the dependent variables in this research, researcher use the framework of the World Health Organization Quality of Life Brief - Thai (WHOQOL - BREF -THAI) (Department of Mental Health (1997) which consist of 4 sectors as 1) Physical domain 2) Psychological domain 3) Social relationships and 4) Environment.

Research Findings

The research on factors affecting quality of life in the elderly in Thailand can be concluded as:

Frequency analysis results and the percentage of general information of respondents showed that the majority of the respondents were female 830 persons that can calculate as 57.80 percentage and 606 male respondents that can calculate as 42.20 percentage. The respondents age between 70-79 years old about 614 person that can calculate as 42.75 percentage, followed by 60-69 years old about 541 people accounted for 37.67 percentage and the smallest age group was 80 years or older around 281 persons or 19.58 percentage. The 662 respondents was employed that can calculate as 46.10 percentage, and no occupation 774 persons accounted for 53.90 percentage.

Quality of life in the elderly in Thailand analysis results use World Health Organization Quality of Life Brief - Thai (WHOQOL - BREF - THAI) found that the quality of life in the elderly in Thailand was at a moderate level ($\bar{x} = 3.43$, S.D. = 0.37). Focus on the detailed, the two factors are in the high level and are in the middle level of 2. In descending order, it were social relationships ($\bar{x} = 3.56$, S.D. = 0.47), psychological domain ($\bar{x} = 3.47$, S.D. = 0.28), physical domain ($\bar{x} = 3.38$, S.D. = 0.31) and the environmental aspect ($\bar{x} = 3.31$, S.D. = 0.41). Factors affecting the quality of life of the elderly in Thailand analysis results use multiple linear regression analysis indicated that the factors affecting the quality of life of the elderly in Thailand at a significant level of 0.05 were 12 variables in accordance with the hypothesis of the research set out in Table 3 as follows:

Table 3 Analysis result of factors affecting the quality of life of the elderly in Thailand

Dependent Variable: General quality of life in the elderly in Thailand				
Sample: 1,436 Constant: 0.762 R = 0.903		Method: Enter Method		
Variables	Coefficient Beta	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Sig.
Health promotion behaviors: Social behavior X16	0.497	0.045	12.178	0.000
Health promotion behaviors: Living behavior X15	0.396	0.031	12.510	0.000
Material, finance or labor support X7	0.229	0.048	5.763	0.000
Health X8	0.104	0.106	7.372	0.000
Relationships with other X2	0.102	0.035	5.218	0.000
Recreation X9	0.098	0.025	4.940	0.000
Emotional support X4	0.089	0.018	5.566	0.000
Peacefulness X12	0.054	0.029	3.809	0.000
Health promotion behaviors: Eating behavior X13	0.043	0.037	2.107	0.035
Integrity X10	0.042	0.036	2.051	0.037
Health promotion behaviors: Sleeping behavior X14	0.040	0.025	1.954	0.039
Cognition X11	0.039	0.033	1.928	0.039
S.E. of regression	0.295	Durbin-Watson stat		2.215
R-squared	0.816	Adjusted R-squared		0.815
Prob. (F-statistic)	0.000	F-statistic		575.074

From Table 3, it can be concluded that First, factors affecting the quality of life of the elderly in Thailand in general at a significant level of 0.05 were 12 variables. The multiple correlation with quality of life in the elderly in Thailand is 0.903 ($R = 0.903$). It mean that all 12 variables have correlation with quality of life in the elderly in Thailand at level of significance 0.05 and have the high level of relationships at 90.30 percentage. Second, the 12 variables were used, it bring about changing in the quality of life of the elderly in Thailand 0.816 ($R^2 = 0.816$). It mean that all 12 variables can describe the quality of life of the elderly in Thailand at 81.60 percentage. Lastly, factors affecting the quality of life among the elderly in Thailand are as follows. First, Health promotion behaviors: Social behavior (X16) when changing one unit, it will affect the quality of life of the elderly in Thailand in the same direction 0.497. Second, Health promotion behaviors: Living behavior (X15) when changing one unit, it will affect the quality of life of the elderly in Thailand in the same direction 0.396. Last, Material, finance or labor support (X7) when changing one unit, it will affect the quality of life of the elderly in Thailand in the same direction 0.229.

Therefore the constant is 0.762 and know the weight of essential predictor in the form of Beta. Thus, the regression equation for the quality of life of the elderly in Thailand can be create at levels of significance 0.05 by 12 variables as follows:

Regression equation in Beta form is $Z = B1(Z1) + B2(Z2) + B3(Z3) + \dots + B12(Z12)$

Substitution into formula $Z = 0.102(Z2) + 0.089(Z4) + 0.229(Z7) + 0.104(Z8) + 0.098(Z9) + 0.042(Z10) + 0.039(Z11) + 0.054(Z12) + 0.043(Z13) + 0.040(Z14) + 0.396(Z15) + 0.497(Z16)$

Z = the quality of life of the elderly in Thailand in the form of Beta.

Analysis result of suggestions on the needs of the elderly in Thailand using text grouping can be sorted in ascending order as the needs to increase the elderly's premiums is appropriate for the present economic condition ($f = 114$), to have more on public relations in vocational

training for the elderly ($f = 98$) and to participate more in social activities ($f = 56$).

Discussion and Conclusion

Research of factors affecting the quality of life of the elderly in Thailand has issues that can lead to the discussion of research results.

Analysis result of the level quality of life of the elderly in Thailand

About the quality of life of the elderly in Thailand, the results of the study showed that the quality of life of the elderly in Thailand was at a moderate level. This is because Thailand has entered the aged society. Relevant agencies have been awakened about that situation. They have been planned to work in preparation for entering the aged society in various areas and also planned to have various types of elderly support programs. However, in the past it was found that the work about the quality of life of the elderly was separated. Eventhough they work like network, but it is an incomplete network and there is no serious and continuous cooperation so that public services delivery to the elderly is not effective. Most of Elderly services are the responsibility of the government agency such as the payment of subsistence allowances, exercises, vocational training and education. The agency is lack of innovation in public service provision because they have limited personnel and budget.

About the quality of life of the elderly in Thailand in part of social relationships and psychological. The results of the research is in the high level. This is because nowadays the elderly in Thai society have more recreation and social benefit activities. In addition, they use social network to contact and build the relationship in the society. The elderly have been involved in social benefits such as the opportunity to care and help others. This is a great way to make yourself feel better about yourself and others as improving your self-esteem. The feeling of being a part of society or social integration and being accepted in the institution, family or friend. It also brings about the exchange of ideas, feelings, information, concern and compassion towards one another that leading to a positive feeling of the mind of the elderly. When the quality of life of the elderly in Relationships with other aspect is high, the quality of life of the elderly in mental aspect will be high especially in the elderly in rural society who still was respected. The community also encourages the elderly to make merit at the temple or charity. The descendant and neighbor also give importance and value to the elderly which is the uniqueness of Thai society in the rural areas where families live as extended family and have a good relationship with each other. As a result, the quality of life of the elderly in Thailand in social relationships and psychological domain are very high. The result of this research is consistent with the concept of Coopersmith (1992: 15-16); Sasuad (2015) and Boonphadung (2011: 80) explained that social relationships directly affect the minds of people, helps people have good mental health and happiness in life which lead to better quality of life of the person.

About the quality of life of the elderly in Thailand in the physical domain, the results of the research found that it is in the medium. This is because elderly generally have experience in physical changing. This may cause anxiety for the elderly in the early stages of old age (Jatapanakul et al., 1999: 11-12). The physical changing also affects the health status and ability to perform various activities of the elderly which affecting the quality of life of the elderly. Moreover, the elderly in Thailand especially the elderly in rural areas still have food problems (Kurtus, 2018; Chernoff, 2001: 47-53), lack of access to medical equipment and products or goods for elder care for example a walk-aid device. Those products or goods are at relatively high price because most of them imported from abroad. They also lack of knowledge to take care of their own health, lack of proper exercises and have nutrition that is not suitable for the elderly. As a result, the quality of life of the elderly in Thailand in the physical domain was moderate.

About the quality of life of the elderly in Thailand in the environmental domain, the research results were found to be moderate. This is because the environment in Thailand rapidly changes lead to changing in the concept of the majority of elderly. At present, the culture embraces materialism and measuring values of people by their ability to work. (Suvanashiep, 2011: 142-143). As a result, the offspring began to change their attitudes toward the elderly. The elderly are less valuable because they do not rely on the transfer of knowledge, occupation and experience as in the past. Extended family changes to be single family. When the child grows up, he or she will separate to build own family in the countryside and go out to work in other areas. They leave the elderly alone and deprived especially in the impoverished family found that elderly will be more. The elderly often associated with the environment, living and social communities that are used. They do not want to change or reduce the role of the head of family to family members so that they do not want to live with the families of the children which may cause problems as lack of honor, lack of respect, and lack of interest and support each other. When the environment changes, elderly who cannot adapt will affect the quality of life of the elderly.

Analysis result of Factors affecting the quality of life of the elderly in Thailand

Analysis result of factors affecting the quality of life of the elderly in Thailand is using multiple linear regression analysis discovered that factors affecting the quality of life of the elderly in Thailand at the 0.05 level were 12 variables which can be discussed as follows.

Health promotion behaviors: Social behavior (X16 Beta = 0.497) and relationships with other (X2 Beta = 0.102) were factors contributing to the quality of life of the elderly in Thailand at significant level 0.05 which accord with hypothesis. This is because Health promotion behaviors: Social behavior and relationships with other are factors that influence self-esteem of the elderly, create confidence in yourself, make elderly can adapt to social conditions, have reason, and understand and accept to adapt better to live in society happily. This will lead to improve quality of life for the elderly in both the social and psychological domain. In the rural society, greatly elderly are accepted by the community that will meet the social needs of the elderly. Health promoting behaviors, social factors, and relationships with others are factors contributing to the quality of life of the elderly in Thailand. This is consistent with the concept of Coopersmith (1992: 15-16), House (1981: 202) and Karnganophas (2008: 23). They explained health promotion behaviors: Social behavior factor have positively affect the quality of life of the elderly which make the elderly happy in the society and have a good quality of life.

Health promotion behaviors: Living behavior (X15 Beta = 0.396), Health promotion behaviors: Eating behavior (X13 Beta = 0.043) and Health promotion behaviors: Sleeping behavior (X14 Beta = 0.040) are factors impact on the quality of life of the elderly in Thailand at level of significance 0.05 which consistent with research hypothesis. Health promotion behaviors: Living behavior, Health promotion behaviors: Eating behavior (X13 Beta = 0.043) and Health promotion behaviors: Sleeping behavior are factors make the elderly to stay normal because these factors support the elderly activities in daily life for making the elderly healthy and enjoy life. To conclude, Health promotion behaviors: Living behavior, Health promotion behaviors: Eating behavior (X13 Beta = 0.043) and Health promotion behaviors: Sleeping behavior are factors affecting quality of life in the elderly in Thailand (Karnganophas, 2008: 23; Booncharean, 2010: 95-96).

Material, finance or labor support (X7 Beta = 0.229) and Emotional support (X4 Beta = 0.089) are factors impact on the quality of life of the elderly in Thailand at level of significance 0.05 which consistent with research hypothesis. Material, finance or labor support and Emotional support are social support factor contributes to improving the quality of life of individuals (House, 1981: 202; Esbensen, 2008). Material, finance or labor support is a direct help to the needs of the people. It will help to improve the lives of people.

Emotional support is a psychological domain that is important for the behavior of individuals. This support come from the intimate such as a person in the family or from other people who have not direct relationships for example personnel or staff who involved in such behavior. The result of this support create better and happier lifestyle that will lead to better quality of life. So, Material, finance, labor support and emotional support are factors impact on the quality of life of the elderly in Thailand.

Health (X8 Beta = 0.104), Recreation (X9 Beta = 0.098), Peacefulness (X12 Beta = 0.054), Integrity (X10 Beta = 0.042) and Cognition (X11 Beta = 0.039) are factors impact on the quality of life of the elderly in Thailand at level of significance 0.05 which consistent with research hypothesis. Health, Recreation, Peacefulness, Integrity and Cognition are Happiness factor five dimensions which is the ability of the person to take care of physical health to be healthy or not addicted to drugs, enjoy life with the enjoyable activities, have self-satisfaction, self-esteem and self-confident, rationalize to planning and problem solving and also aware of feelings, know how to control their emotions and can manage their emotions effectively to relax and peace. The happiness factor of people is mental capability and the basic mental health that motivates and give confidence to them. As a result, it will bring happiness and good quality of life and feeling to be loved of other people. If the elderly are happy in these dimensions, the quality of life of the elderly will be improved (Layard, 2007: 165 - 172; Department of Mental Health, 2011: 13; Sasuad (2015) and Boonphadung (2011: 80). Health (X8 Beta = 0.104), Recreation (X9 Beta = 0.098), Peacefulness (X12 Beta = 0.054), Integrity (X10 Beta = 0.042) and Cognition (X11 Beta = 0.039) are factors impact on the quality of life of the elderly in Thailand.

Limitations of the Study and Suggestions for Future Research

Suggestions to use the research results

The research results indicated that Health promotion behaviors factor, Happiness factor, Emotional support, Material, finance or labor support and Relationships with other are factors affecting the quality of life of the elderly in Thailand. In consequence, the researcher should be proposed to the agencies concerned with the care of the elderly, formulate the policy on improving the quality of life of the elderly in each of these factors, define guidelines for action and method of practice for the agencies involved in improving the quality of life of the elderly and integrated work of each agency under the context of the feasibility and suitability of the condition for efficient improving the quality of life for the elderly in Thailand.

Future research suggestions

Qualitative research should be developed to establish a core model for improving the quality of life for the elderly in Thailand and reference group research should be conducted as a model for improving the quality of life for the elderly in Thailand and also monitored and evaluated the model model for improving the quality of life for the elderly in Thailand.

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Education Reform in Thailand 4.0: A True Story or a Soap Opera

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Abstract

The objective of this paper is focused on Thailand's educational reform educational is a major event occurs in the country which mostly focus on the new courses and curriculum designed which has made its normal change the concept and idea which every scholar is confused which the new changing policy. It's seem that the changing policy are not focused on the really new road for educational recovered the answer to the future changing which is able to cope with the new disruptive technology. The best the policy makers are always discuss about the standard of the Thai education. This Thai discussion and policy formulation are always concentrated on re-establishment of the new form of changing or separating form the ministry of education to be a single autonomous department or join with the ministry of science and technology, therefore the educational reform is somewhat not going to anywhere. However it is not in sense of reality of policy implementation, it's as if the changing of the era of 4.0 of disruptive technological change will be affected to the curriculum to the standard of the educational in Thailand. Ever though the curriculum development according to the government policy of the educational reform must be participated by national educators, parents and the industrial users must be call to discuss the really problems and how to focus for raised up the standard for the future excellence of the young generations must be used opinions and talent of those said people to form a smart policy for the nation. At present it seems that the top down policy has destroyed the good policy for the sake of standard and national human capital development.

Keywords: Top-Down Policy, Higher Education, Thailand 4.0

Introduction

Thai education is the public interest both in the fields of education, education, economics including politics and cultures it must be a matter of education reform. But all learning process once the case when the National Education Act was enacted as what is the National Education Act? Which we have to understand the important of the National Education Act relates to education reform? How it has impact to Thai people at large. In fact, the problem of economic crisis in Thai society relates to educational problems, because the education management can bring about the knowledge and technology into the industrial production process effectively. (Simon, 1999: 15). If education can improve the skills, knowledge and expertise of Thai workers in line with the modern technology, if education can create a new generation of leaders to build a democratic basis for most people, we would have political leaders who have the knowledge to manage the country effectively and have a wide-vision and might not suffer from economic chaos as we are now facing. Although this suffering will be a natural consequence of the economic cycle, it is not a coma as it is. The crisis in Thai society is an economic crisis and a result of the chronic system of politics and the disability

education system. To solve the long-term economic problems, it is necessary to operate an education system. According to the World Economic Forum (WEF), the Global Information Technology Report (2013) has ranked the quality of education in ASEAN countries. Thailand was ranked in the final 8th. Although the WEF (World Economic Forum) will reveal Thailand's competitiveness in 2017, it ranked 32nd out of 34th last year (2016). (Runcharoen, 2015) Thailand is ranked 3rd in ASEAN. This may be considered better, but to reform the political system according to the intent of the current constitution will need to reform education together. Education reform therefore is the main goal of this draft Education Act. In fact and directly, many leading countries have educational problems and need to reform the educational of the nation. It is great to thank about importing the educational reform the United States, has a problem how to reform the education to change the world. The country of a thought leader, a scientist and world-class inventors like England also has problems. These countries have the concept of education reform urgently and enormously. The United States began to discuss education reform in the 1980s while Britain began to reform during the time Margaret Thatcher as prime minister in the 1980s. Similarly, Thailand discussed about the education reforms after the civil event on October 14, 1973, but it has been exhausted since 1978. It begins to emerge again during the preparation of the 8th Education Development Plan around 1993-94. The movement also influenced the drafting of the 1997 Constitution in relation to education the act. In particular, the provision of state education for 12 years to the public free of charge (Section 43) and the provision of educational law and guidelines for the management of education in Section 81. Therefore, the drafting of the Education Act Article 81 of the Constitution should be considered the guideline for the educational reform as principle on the issues as follows: What is the meaning of education reform? Why reform education? What and why, the government has reform affect Thai people? How does the Education Act play a role in educational reform? The meaning of education reform is a profoundly complex progress. If the change is normal, we do not call that change as "reform". By contrast, if the change is violent and done by force, we call that change "revolution". "Reform" is thus a relatively large change. It's a whole system change step by step, no violence or harm. It is suitable for democratic societies to adopt the principles of change without the use of force and violence. (Ministry of Education, 2003) The question that must be asked in the beginning is Why have to reform education? and What is meaning of reformed? The first answer is that the problem of education is long overdue that cannot solve with the normal way. It is needed to change the system and the vision of the practitioners and educational leaders in line with the right ideas. There may be several important issues that need to be addressed in education, but it is important to mention the following:

Answer to the questions there are quality Quality problem: Quality issues are broad and we discuss to factors to answer the questions according to the introduction above mentioned may be endless.

In the period of Ronald Reagan as the President of United State of American, there was an education report as "A Nation at Risk" published in the National Academy of Sciences to give examples of backwardness in science and mathematics instructional standards at the upper secondary level. So when the President Reagan initiated the goal of educational reform, the goal was therefore to raise the standard and quality of instruction, especially in the field of science and technology to compete with countries around the world. Similarly to Thai society, when talking about the quality of education, it may mean the quality and standards of academic instruction in all levels, and there is a reference to the results of the international assessment of how much the standard of teaching in science in mathematics is ranked. The results of the Mathematics Achievement Assessment of first year elementary school students in the TIMSS Program of the International Association Evaluation of Educational Thailand

was ranked at 18th, while Singapore, South Korea and Japan were at 1, 2 and 3, respectively. What is the weak point of Thai education? The answer is the method of teaching is not through how to think independently of the learner but is taught to knowledge of the texts. The original of the framework is not mentioned and even taught. Likewise, the principle of truth is taken as the basis of the conclusion of "Quality and standard" mentioned above is the standard of academic excellence but there are also different quality concepts, for example, the concept of adaptation of teaching and learning to the problem of real life. In this way, there is much talk about the distribution of role and authority to adapt the curriculum to local schools and the lower level authorities. Moreover, it also has the concept of quality education that must look at all human beings as a quality educational product to focus such as Did you graduate from a college or university and help yourself and be socially responsible? Are you a good leader? Are you a quality citizen? In summary, when discussing about the quality and standards of education, the meaning must covers many dimension of quality to define the foundation of educationally philosophy. The instructional programs at various levels must consider the dimensions of the quality that has impacts to the society. (Lim, 2004)

2. Problem of the consistency to the economic development of the nation: The major problems appear in every educational development plan is the E-plan the problem of human resource development in line with the problems and development of the modern economy. Whether we like it or not, Thai society has become a part of a global society that face with new rules for economic and political improvement. It is too late and impossible for Thai society has to solitary that we have to admit and find the way to live personally in this world. No matter how the theory of our economic development is, we cannot deny the fact that we have to develop science and technology and the expect staff to adjust the modern production system to be a able to compete with other countries by using our potential for our natural resources and culture. Therefore, the education of Thai people need participation from the public and private sectors to give their knowledge and skills in the new society that the most is important in the beginning. The dedication to research and development in manufacturing technology for every career is very important. However, from the past up to present, we still lack of scientists, technologists, science and teachers, research must link with to industrial production, a systems of vocational training, a connection to the labor market and practice. Therefore, it neededs to adjust the whole system to make changes and to plan for higher education or post-secondary education, the basic education system should be linked to the business sector, industry and agriculture, and the science and technology should be promoted and linked to the economy section as well. (Ministry of Education, 2003)

3. The problem of the distribution of the opportunity and equality of educational opportunities: This issue is a matter of social righteousness at the mechanism of the free economic system that always helps the stronger to get advantage of the weaker. It allows people with a better economic and social status to gain of the competitive advantage in education to the other areas than the underprivileged and lack financial resources. However, The rich society clusters on some people and causes the large gap between the rich and the poor is generally a society with political instability that lack basic fellowship and always lead to disharmony and disarray. Therefore, in the policy of averaging income, reducing the gap between the various classes is not only to average well-being and peacefulness to the people as a political righteousness, it is also the main policy of political stability and the unity of the nation. This measure of revenue is not as effective as the distribution of educational opportunities to those who have economic difficulties. Equal Opportunity Policy for rural poor from the agricultural and labor sectors, the disabled, are also important the developing countries rank first. Successful implementation of this policy requires planning and allocating budgets by targeting areas and target groups, such as the need to prepare a budget for very poor areas. The education system must have many options and coherent to make a chance for

those who have missed the opportunity to take a lifetime. It is important to give everyone an opportunity to actually study 12 years of basic education to upper secondary education for all people in Thai society. Secondary education is the basis for further study in higher education and high level vocational education as the basis of lifelong learning. (National Economic and Social Development Plan No.11, 2012-2016)

4. Factors the problem of efficiency system and management processes of the study of the effectiveness of management systems is a long-standing issue. If the management system is effective, the other issues mentioned above will be resolved to a certain extent. But the management system has a problem for many years. However, since such management and resolution have been poles for ages, therefore, it is need to sort out the whole system as follows.

4.1 The first thing to consider initially is the difference between educational administration and public administration. Although there are similar parts in the system as a departmental department in the upper management, there should be the difference in the relationship with the school and the administrative of institutes (schools, colleges and universities) these issues are comprised of performance.

a) Flat organization in educational institute management, except the headmaster should have a minimum of supervisors. All teachers must participate in democratic participation.

b) Standardized and quality control systems must on emphasize productivity of students which they are not follow the rules, rules and procedures of the bureaucratic process.

c) The responsibility system for the community is greater than the responsibility for the higher education institutions: Social institution must be close to the community and the feeling of ownership from parents and alumni. The trial and errors in the past are that the assumption that teachers are civil servants who must follow the rules and regulations of civil servants. Even the gratitude is based on the same principle. The administration system of 1980 has been adapted to separate the teacher-teacher considerations from the civilian. However, there are also obligations that must be attached to the civil service's C system. The adjustment of the school administration system and teacher civil servants should take into account the necessity of the difference as mentioned above.

4.2 The Administration Management in Ministry Level is not appropriate. Currently, most departments are self-contained from planning, budgeting, overseeing, evaluating, managing to constructing. To mention roughly, each department is a compact ministry. The ministry itself is not a ministry as it is legally stated but it is a gathering of small ministries. This is a problem that needs to be addressed by determining the mission of each new department to cause the proper political unity and budget allocation.

4.3 The confusing management system between the role of policymakers of budget plans and directed a stage called "Steering" The rider who picks up the rudder with the role of the action of "Rowing" or the golfer. The current rowdy, we do not know, who are reined and who are the operators is because the practitioners and the reins boss who are the same person. Each of the two central government departments is responsible for designing their own policy and implementing the policy. The result of then cannot know whether they succeeded or failed. Moreover, since the practice is full-operate and, the manage problem is the collected at the department. All problems must be returned to the department and cannot be excluded though there will have some power distributed to the future. It therefore should be the central task of the policy. The budget for standardization is called "Steering". In the case of the province, the mission is to carry out the policy of the ministry. If there are administrative problems, it should be corrected in the province.

4.4 The lack of unity in the administration of higher education and the link between basic education and higher education. The current problem is that there are 2 main agencies responsible for higher education namely Ministry of University Affairs and the Ministry of

Education. The method of combining the 2 ministries together without adjusting the administrative system then could not focus on the specification of higher as the community wishes. It seems thus, professional were told to do according the rule and regulation set by a small group of adoring to the minister. However, if it has adjusted according to Article 4.3 and frees universities to become independent, the role of the Ministry in regulating higher education institutions will change. Therefore, it should consider the creation of a unified organization of policies and directing higher education under the supervision of the same ministry that all four are the main problems of the current administration of education which require a reformation. (Disability Portal, 2007)

5. These afforest problems are the majors, in the systematic. There are other related problems remain unchanged, for example, a problem of teacher training, teacher development, and teacher performance. This is related to the quality of education. The problem of private education involving the administration and mobilization of the private sector and Ecclesiastical issues related to informal education. The strategy of reform education reform is to change the whole system or at least is to change the system. To ask whether the education system as mentioned should be change in the whole system or not? You may continue to ask what the whole system mean? The simple answer is that it is at the understanding of the individual as what should the system include? If we keep issuing, it will have never endless. Therefore, you should ask the question in your mind that as you are aware or have experienced something good already as "what is not good and should be eliminated in the education system" You will answer this question in your experience. Nevertheless, as far as the author has brought the problems to clarify, it is predictable that things should be change that is the problem mentioned above. (Milson, 2012.) The main idea the practice is how the strategies of change has effective and cause the negative. This is because the change will always have negative result like over-the-counter medications have side effects so surgical instruments must be designed to match the level of disease. Similarly, the strategy or method of change has required the limit of the educational implementation resources to perform such thinking; these are proposals for reform as follows:

1) Reform the teaching and evaluation of all exiting system: This strategy is used strategy total reform since the change at this point will affect the quality of education standards and able to solve the problem to comply with economic development including preparing people for lifelong education as well. This reform requires the adjustment of the overall administration and management so the correction in this point is the principle of the whole reform movement. The issue to mention and consider is which variables that will make the teaching system desirable. However, at this point, we will not talk about the definition of "Desirable teaching system", but let's assume that academic have a degree of understanding. Thus, the author would like to mention the 6 variables that lead to the desirable teaching system based on the research and study of the author as follows:

1.1) The adjusting of curriculum and defining of philosophy of good teaching and learning process. The details should be considered among the academics, teachers and administrators. There is still no time to consider on the part of the top executive of educational reforming.

1.2) Teacher training and development consistent to the first article

1.3) A good leadership of school principal and director

1.4) The sufficient teaching and learning materials for the school.

1.5) An evaluation system that is consistent with the purpose and philosophy of the 1st article of course

6. Community supporting: For all these 6 factors, can be cited by the law and regulation. Any should be the method that can be defined as a policy and practice later should be open. In countries such as the United States and England, there are no national organizations that define curricula and standards. The proposal of reform in England thus proposed the

establishment of a national board or council. (Anderson, Randle, & Covotsos, 2001), what Thailand has this departmental level organization to responsible, it may also be offered as a focusing as the for teachers training and teacher development cited in the 12th National Development Plan has been reformed in this regard, If there are the key principles of this policy consistent with the new concept of teaching and learning. They are needed to arrange the school of administration system in order for school leaders to focus on well-trained teachers and fully utilize their abilities without limit. As a sequence, there must be a proposal to adjust the school administration system to be independent yet must be involved by the community. For the success of the new administration system, teachers and administrators have to develop to the standard. Because the new system does not use the old controls but will look at the success as the quality of students. The evaluation system therefore must be managed with the method of Summative evaluation at final year of each level of education including an internal assessment called "Formative Evaluation" at each level. The evaluation system and the new school management system may be defined in the Education Act. It can see that strategic reform of the teaching system can lead to other strategic developments include: a) Teacher Training Reform and Teacher Development, b) The Adjustment of school management system to be more independent in operation, c) The evaluation system has the "Formative Evaluation" system to monitor and develop students including the external summation is summed up as Summative Evaluation.

1) The Reform of Educational Administration System: The Reform of education management system is another important strategy. The reform of the educational administration system in this concept comprises five aims.

1.1) The aim is to unite the policy at all levels of education especially the higher education, as well as consistency in policy implementation between educational levels.

1.2) The aim is to achieve a clear separation of tasks performance between the central government in monitoring and evaluation of the supervision and division of provinces and schools or higher education institutions to manage and administrate.

1.3) The aim is to distribute more local power to local communities and organizations to co-ordinate more with each locality.

1.4) To achieve the effectiveness of management.

1.5) To aim for the distribution of educational opportunities. If successful in this respect, there should be affected on the solution of the main problem about education management that is not consistent with economic development, according to

Article 3: to the constitution equality of opportunity and opportunity distribution in brief: Administrative reform means that there should be a single ministry acting to lay down policies and allocate all educational budgets and delegate power of duty to the province to act as a representative of the ministry in the province to supervise school and personnel providing basic education to be more independent. The higher education institutions are all juristic persons and may be red tape of bureaucracy. There is a method of allocating a "block grant" to a university. Local governments should be involved in the administration of education in the province. And local government has to be responsible for the management of education in their own jurisdiction. In addition, measures that will change this approach should be included in the Education Act. (Oliver, 1998)

2) The Adjustment of education system in accordance with the modern age: The adjusting of the education system must left the old pattern in the modern age with on means that people must be prepared to study for the rest of their lives. In this preparation, 12 years of basic education must be provided to the majority of the people according to the Constitution that every citizen is entitled to 12 years of basic education. The 12-year-old foundation will affect the ability of people to study all living since this level is linked to higher education. If all people finish at this level, it means that the public is ready to study at a higher level. In

addition, at the post-primary level, the higher education system should be flexible and diversified to be path to study in many directions, but to be linked in the end. Establishing a community college to associate with university and let the universities in this new educational system. The role of informal education is enhanced. This regard, there should be a measurement to promote informal and informal education, and in this regard should be mobilized in order to help with education in accordance with the principle of the Jomtien declaration that "All for Education". In conclusion, Principles and policies Include measures to provide a 12-year basic education and lifelong education promotion. It is an important principle that must be defined in the Education Act.

Conclusion

Does the education reform really come to the point? The issues of these the education reform is really come to the point, the author would like to raises issues which are a big are and talk of the town that The Board of Higher Education or the Board of Directors has resolved to announce the list of courses that have not been conducted in accordance with the criteria of the curriculum, based on the results of the IQA assessment in the 1st element for 2 years between 2015 and 2016, which results in more than 40 institutions and over 182 under the standard courses. The reasons of how why these courses are not standardized because they do not meet the criteria set by the department. However, the issue is not just a matter of non-standard course solely but the announcement affects has students who are studying in the course since they are also assumed as non-standard. In fact, if we look at some of the courses, just only the instructor of faculty does not get the field and they are short of specialization of the course even the connection of the fields. In other hand, the instructors have no academic works or research papers in accordance with the criteria. Is it sounding reasonable that the curriculum therefore is not up to standard and students in the courses that are also not up to standardized as well? It is a question that the author has in mind that in practical level, education reform should be systematic and point-based, as quality assurance reviews and course judgments must not depend on documented, not just the knowledge of the knowledge to the disciples. So the real principle of reform should be the main goal of education reform, to raise up to global standard of higher education to alleviate the problems and to reduce the gap between the rich and the poor, so the learners and instructors are accept with the application of principle and guideline according the must principles to be applied as follow 1) school and education institute reform; 2) educational personnel reform; 3) curriculum reform and 4) educational administration reformed system. If education reform is covered issues, then the author has support legitimating and effective education reform. It's not just a luxury policy as a soap opera.

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An Influential Model of Instructional Leadership Affecting Students' Achievement in Small-sized Secondary Schools under the Office of the Basic Education Commission in Thailand

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Abstract

The main purposes of this study are to construct and to examine the validity of Influential Model of Instructional Leadership Affecting Students' Achievement in Small-sized Secondary Schools under the Office of the Basic Education Commission in Thailand. This research is conducted by using school units as an analytical database. The sample consists of 245 small-sized secondary schools in 6 regions of Thailand. The respondents from each school consisted of the school administrator, 6 teachers selected from each secondary grade, and 18 students by selecting 3 students from each secondary grade. The study of Structural Equation Modeling revealed the results as the following: 1) Instructional leadership of school administrators affects students' achievement indirectly and positively by having school climate, classroom instruction, and students' trust as mediators. 2) Instructional leadership of school administrators has the most direct and positive influence on classroom instruction, followed by school climate and students' trust respectively and 3) Students' trust has the most direct and positive influence on students' achievement, followed by classroom instruction while the school climate has direct and negative influence on student achievement. On the other hand, if the relationship is mediated by classroom instruction, the school climate will directly and positively affect on student achievement.

Keywords: Instructional Leadership, Student Achievement, Small-Sized Schools, Influential Model, Structural Equation Model

Introduction

Since 1992, Thailand has focused on education as a mean in developing human resources noticeably by considering from the increase of investment in education. However, the outcome of education in Thailand reflected by the students' achievement is still unsatisfied. In 2015, the Organization named Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) used Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) to assess Thai students, and the results

were lower than the average in every subject. In addition, the secondary students' scores in Ordinary National Educational Test in every subject were lower than the target. (National Institute of Educational Testing Service, 2015) According to the comparison of students' O-NET test scores based on school sizes, it was found that the students from small-sized schools, with less than 500 students, performed much lower than students from other school sizes. Many researchers have suggested that instructional leadership of school administrators is an important key to school development which indirectly affect to students' achievement. (Alig-Mielcarek & Hoy, 2003; Supovitz, Sirindes, & May, 2010; Sebastain & Allenworth, 2012; Dutta, 2016; Silakow, 2016; Jernsittiparsert et al., 2016; Alam, & Ahmad, 2017; Lee, Walker, & Ling, 2012). Many studies have also identified various factors affecting directly to student achievement e.g. school climate (Jain et al., 2015), tiredness of students (Anawatcharakul, 2009), teaching media (Bukbun, 2010), classroom instruction (Sebastain & Allenworth, 2012), occupational community, bonding of parents and community, trust in school (Silakow, 2016), and student trust (Romero, 2010).

Although there are many studies have identified variables affecting to students' achievement, only few variables have been considered based on the context of school size. This study aims to investigate the factors affecting students' achievement under the perspective of educational administration and the context of small-sized secondary schools. The variables affecting students' achievement consist of instructional leadership, school climate, tiredness of students, teaching, classroom instruction, occupational community, Bonding of Parents and community, trust in school, student trust.

To investigate how instructional leadership affects students' achievement in small-sized secondary school of Thailand, this research identifies possible variables that might be mediations as the followings: 1) school climate (Jain, 2015) 2) classroom instruction (Sebastain & Allenworth, 2012) 3) student trust (Romero, 2010) consistent with the educational reforming policy of Thailand.

Therefore, the objectives of this research are to construct and validate the influential model of instructional leadership affecting students' achievement in small-sized secondary school under the Office of the Basic Education Commission in Thailand.

Literature Review

Instructional Leadership

Instructional Leadership is generally defined as the management of curriculum and instruction by a school principal. School principal with high quality instructional leadership would influence the development of students' learning achievement. (Hallinger & Heck, 1998; Waters, Marzano, & McNulty, 2003).

Many researchs show that instructional leadership has direct influence on students' achievement. (Alig-Mielcarek & Hoy, 2003; Supoviz, Sirines, & May, 2010; Sebastain & Allenworth, 2012; Dutta, 2016; Silakow, 2016; Jernsittiparsert et al., 2016; Alam & Ahmad, 2017) On the other hand, instructional leadership has indirect effect on students' achievement through school climate (Dutta, 2016; Tschannern -Moran & Hoy, 1998) and student trust. (Kwan, 2015) Instructional leadership also has direct effect on classroom instruction. (Sebastain & Allenworth, 2012; Dutta, 2016; Silakow, 2016)

Hallinger & Murphy (1987) proposed the elements of Instructional Leadership that it consists of specification of bond including teaching management and promotion of school climate.

Weber (1996) pointed similar view as Hallinger's with two more additional elements which are observation & teaching development and teaching assessment.

Alig-Mielcarek & Hoy (2003) claimed that Instructional Leadership includes development of teacher profession in the whole school, specifies the targets together, creates understanding in

the targets, follows up, and arranges for teaching reflection.

Phusil (2014) has identified instructional leadership under the Thai context which was used for this study that it consists of 6 elements namely 1) development of atmosphere and learning culture of school, 2) maintaining of good relationship between teachers, students, parents and community, 3) specification of target and creating of shared understanding, 4) development of teacher profession, 5) creating of academic innovation 6) following up and reflecting the teaching arrangement.

School Climate

School climate refers to the quality and character of school life. It has been described as “the heart and soul of the school, the essence of a school that leads children, teachers, and the administrator to love the school and look forward to being there on each school day. Many Researchs shows that the school climate has direct influence on students’ achievement (Tschannern -Moran & Hoy, 1998; Jain, 2015; Dutta, 2016)

Freiberg, (1998) proposed four elements of school climate which are physical climate in school and in class, social system inside school, regulation inside school and in classroom and role of teachers in governing class.

According to Hoy & Miskel (2008), school climate consists of 4 elements including open climate, engaged climate, disengaged climate and close climate.

Moreover, Jain (2015) proposed that school climate consists of 4 elements including relationship between teachers inside school and students, student behavior helping learning, rules and standard of school and safety in school. This research employed Jain (2015)’s elements of school climate as they are most suitable to the context of small-sized secondary school in Thailand.

Classroom Instruction

Classroom instruction was previously defined as "the purposeful direction of the learning process" and one of the major teacher class activities (along with planning and management). Many Researchs show that classroom instruction has direct influence on students’ achievement (Supovitz, Sirindes, & May, 2010; Sebastain & Allenworth, 2012; Silakow, 2016) Professional educators have developed a variety of models of instruction which were designed to produce classroom learning.

Joyce, Weil, & Calhoun (2003) described four categories of models of teaching/instruction - behavioral systems, information processing, personal development, and social interaction - that summarize the vast majority of instructional methods.

Sebastain & Allenworth (2012) pointed that classroom instruction consists of 5 elements including relationship between students, teachers, parents, and classmates, teaching activity focusing on interaction, teaching to understand and to find new knowledge, teaching to provide reasons from the fact and creating conclusion, discipline in classroom and analysis and synthesis thinking.

Student Trust

Although many studies have investigated the influence of school trust on students’ achievement (Silakow, 2016; Romero, 2010), few studies have really focused on student trust. Students in secondary level can play a key role in their learning process. Romero found that student trust have direct influence on student achievement. According to Romero, student trust refers to relational trust between students and teachers in the learning process, and it consists of 3 elements including benevolence, competence, and integrity.

Student Achievement

This research employed the Ordinary National Education Test scores of grade 9 and 12 students held by the National Institute of Educational Testing Service (Public Organization) to measure the level of knowledge in year 2016.

From literature review, variables to be used in this research can be summarized and constructed to form a conceptual model as the followings (see Figure 1).

1. Lead : Instructional Leadership
 - 1.1 LeadA : Specification of target and creating of shared target
 - 1.2 LeadB : Development of teacher profession
 - 1.3 LeadC : Supervision, follow-up and arrangement for the reflection of teaching arrangement
 - 1.4 LeadD : Development of atmosphere and learning culture of school
 - 1.5 LeadE : Maintaining of good relationship between teachers, students, parents and community
 - 1.5 LeadF : Creating of academic innovation
2. Climate : School Climate
 - 2.1 ClimateA : Relationship between teachers and students
 - 2.2 ClimateB : Rules and standard of school
 - 2.3 ClimateC : Behavior of students that helps learning
 - 2.4 ClimateD : Safety in school
3. Class : Classroom Instruction
 - 3.1 ClassA : Teaching activity focusing on interaction
 - 3.2 ClassB : Relationship between students, teachers and classmates and parents
 - 3.3 ClassC : Teaching new to understand knowledge and to give reason from facts and creating as conclusion from knowledge
 - 3.4 ClassD : Having discipline in classroom
 - 3.5 ClassE : Train students to think, analyze and synthesize
4. Trust : Student Trust
 - 4.1 TrustA : Benevolence
 - 4.2 TrustB : Competence
 - 4.3 TrustC : Integrity
5. Ach : Student Achievement
 - 5.1 Ach3 : Average score O-NET M.3
 - 5.2 Ach6 : Average score O-NET M.6

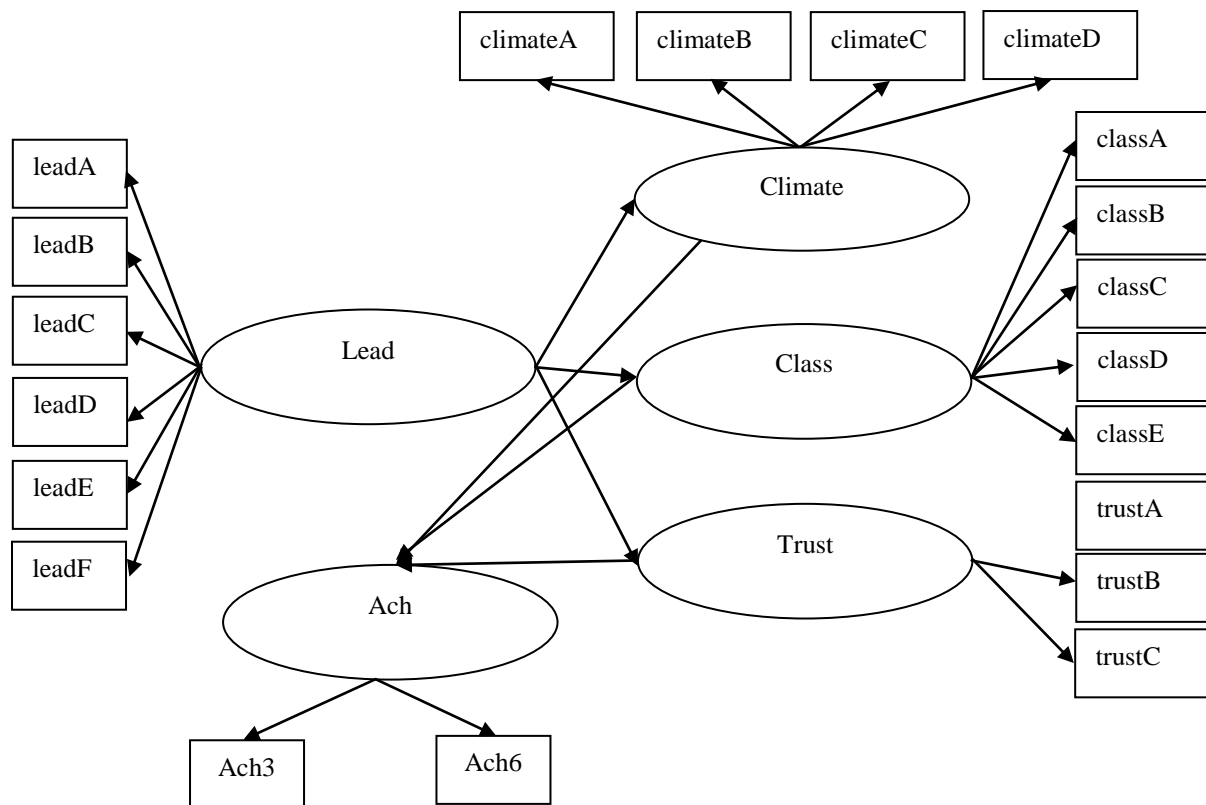


Figure 1 Theoretical Framework

Research Hypothesis

This research had the hypothesis as the followings:

1. Instructional Leadership of school executives has direct influence on School Climate, Classroom Instruction, and Student Trust.
2. Instructional Leadership of school executive has indirect influence on Students' Achievement with School Climate, Classroom Instruction and Student Trust as mediators.
3. School Climate, Classroom Instruction and Student Trust have direct influence on Students' Achievement.

Research Methodology

Sampling

This study was conducted by using a descriptive survey as its methodology. The population were in 1,053 schools under the control of OBEC of the Ministry of Education in the school year 2016. The sample consisted of 275 schools (Hair, Anderson, Tatham, and Black, 1998) selected by stratified random sampling, and the schools were used as the units for analysis. The respondents from each school consisted of the school administrator, 6 teachers selected from each secondary grade, and 18 students by selecting each 3 students from each secondary grade.

Data Collection

The research tools used in this study were 1) 5-rating-scale questionnaires for administrator and teachers in the point of instructional leadership, school climate and classroom instruction. The questionnaires consist of 43 items with the IOC value between 0.60-1.00 and the reliability of 0.967, 2) 5-rating-scale questionnaires for students in the point of school climate and student trust. The questionnaires consist of 25 items with IOC between 0.60-1.00 and reliability of 0.948, and 3) the request for the analysis of O-NET test in 2016 from the

National Education Test Office.

The process of data collection was run by sending request mails to the sample group school consisting of 245 schools in 6 regions of Thailand to answer the questionnaires and only 208 schools responded by returning the questionnaires which can be calculated as 84.89 percent. The hypothesis testing was conducted through SEM using the LISREL.

Interpreting Criteria

1. The data of variable was analyzed by using the means (\bar{X}) and standard deviation (S.D.) to explain the characteristics of various variables. The researcher used the criteria in interpreting the meanings of the means from questionnaire as the followings.

4.51 - 5.00 means highest performing level

3.51 - 4.50 means high performing level

2.51 - 3.50 means central performing level

1.51 - 2.50 means low performing level

1.00 - 1.50 means lowest performing level

2. The researcher inspected the consistency of structure equation of instructional leadership affecting student achievement in small-sized secondary school under the Office of the Basic Education Commission and witnessed data by using LISRELL application with the interpretation of meaning consistent with witnessed data consisting of chi-square with no statistical significance (more than 0.05 and over, chi-square-df which is less than 2 GFI indexes (goodness of fit index) and AGFI index (adjust goodness of fit index) that is more than 0.90 of RMR index (root mean squared residual), standardized RMR value and RMSEA value less than 0.05.

Research Results

The level of instructional leadership, school climate, classroom instruction and student trust highly affect to students' achievement in Thailand.

The level of instructional leadership, school climate, teaching classroom instruction and student trust, were found at 4.04-4.37 on 5-point scale. The instructional leadership has the highest means followed by student trust, school climate and classroom instruction respectively. The analysis in the dimension of instructional leadership shows that the development of atmosphere and learning culture of school has the highest means ($\bar{X}=4.37$) while the analysis in the dimension of school climate shows that the safety in school has the highest means ($\bar{X}=4.34$). In addition, the analysis in classroom instruction shows that the relationship between students, teachers and classmates has the maximum means ($\bar{X}=4.32$), and the analysis in the dimension of student trust shows that the ability in success has the maximum means ($\bar{X}=4.33$).

An Influential Model of Instructional Leadership Affecting to Students' Achievement in Small-sized Secondary Schools under the Office of the Basic Education Commission in Thailand.

The SEM of An Influential Model of Instructional Leadership Affecting to Students' Achievement in Small-sized Secondary Schools under the Office of the Basic Education Commission in Thailand produced results that fit the empirical data with the fit indices as the followings: $\chi^2 = 142$, $df = 118$, $\chi^2/df = 1.20$, GFI = 0.94, AGFI = 0.89, RMR = 0.020, RMSEA = 0.031 and $p = 0.06$.

This study analyzed the relationship between instructional leadership, school climate, classroom instruction, student trust, and students' achievement through SEM. It was found that all the study's research hypotheses were supported. School Climate, Classroom Instruction, and Student trust have positive direct influence on students' achievement

significantly at 0.05 level. Instructional Leadership has indirect influence on students' achievement mediated by school climate, classroom instruction and student trust. The relationship model between the variables is shown as Figure 2 and Table 3 below:

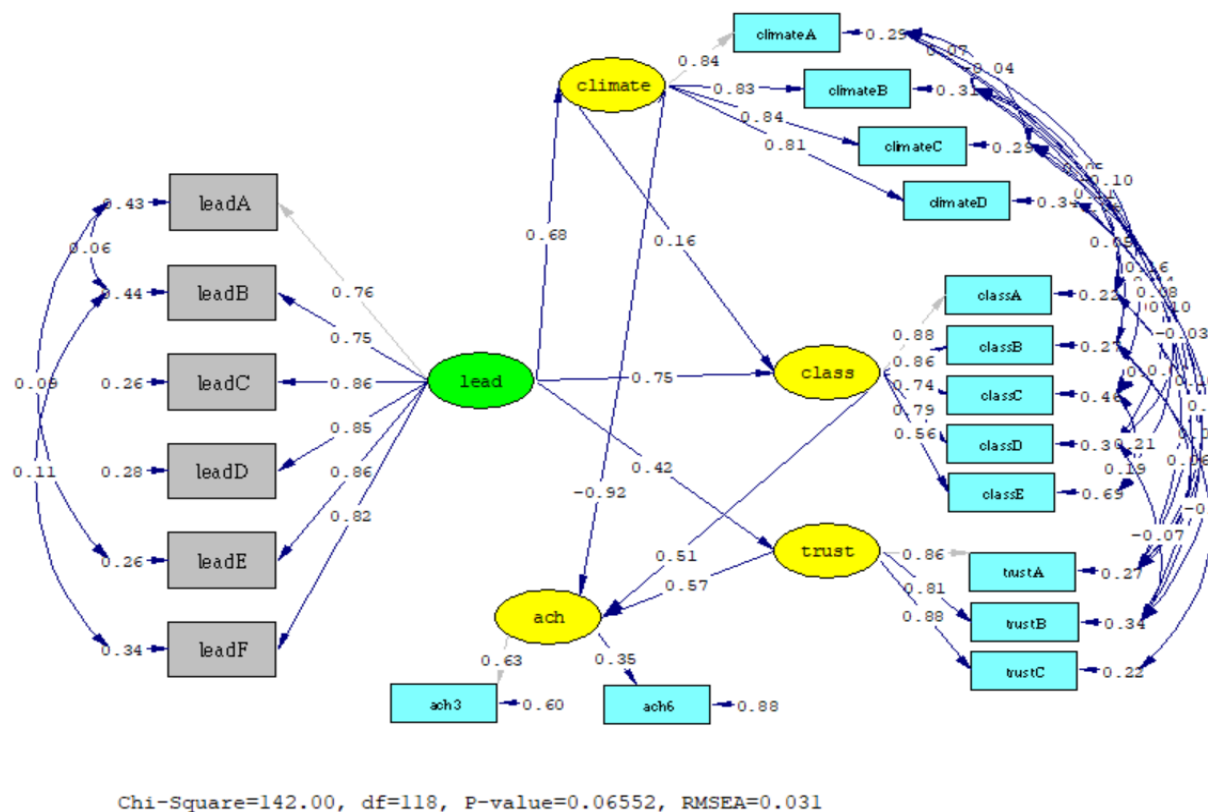


Figure 2 Structural Equation Model

Table 3 Analysis Result of Instructional Leadership Affecting to Students' Achievement

Effect variable	Climate			class			trust			ach		
	DE	IE	TE	DE	IE	TE	DE	IE	TE	DE	IE	TE
lead	0.68*	-	0.68*	0.75*	0.11*	0.86*	0.42*	-	0.42*	-	0.05*	0.05*
climate				0.16*	-	0.16*				0.92*	0.08*	0.84*
class										0.51*		0.51*
trust										0.57*		0.57*

From table 3 showing the analysis result, it can be concluded that 1) instructional leadership has direct influence on school climate, classroom instruction, and student trust statistically significant at 0.05 with the influence size of 0.68, 0.75 and 0.42 respectively. On the other hand, the instructional leadership has indirect influence on classroom instruction and student achievement statistically significant at 0.05 with the influence size of 0.11 and 0.05 respectively 2) school climate has direct influence on classroom instruction and students' achievement statistically significant at 0.05 with the influence size of 0.16 and 0.92 respectively while school climate also has indirect influence on students' achievement statistically significant at 0.05 with the influence size of 0.08 3) classroom instruction has direct influence on students' achievement statistically significant at 0.05 with the influence size of 0.51 and 4) student trust has direct influence on students' achievement statistically significant at 0.05 with the influence size of 0.57.

Discussion and Conclusion

1. Instructional leadership has positive indirect influence on students' achievement school climate, classroom instruction and student trust as mediators, consistently with the hypothesis because in the structure context in school management was divided into 2 relationships including the relationship structure between the administrator and teachers and teachers and students. According to the structure as mentioned, the relationship between the administrator and students was mediated indirectly by teachers consistently with Sebastain & Allenworth (2012) and Dutta (2016) whose research result was that school executive has indirect influence on the effectiveness or learning quality of students.

2. Instructional leadership has direct influence on school climate, classroom instruction and student trust from the context of small-sized secondary school with the relationship structure of administrator, teachers and students in a close way which is the strong point of small-sized secondary school. Instructional leadership would focus on developing to upgrade the learning effectiveness of students through work operation in organization such as specifying target, creating understanding in operation, focusing on developing teacher profession, creating good relationship in the work operation of people in organization to supervise, follow up, demonstrate and reflect the result of learning activity arrangement, creating atmosphere, and learning culture and using academic innovation in management. From characteristic as mentioned, it would affect directly to the teaching arrangement in class consistent with Dutta (2016) who found that condition-changing leadership and instructional leadership have direct influence on school climate, affect the student trust to school executive, education executive with the ability on courses in educational places with diversity, and have learning culture which would receive trust from students and parents.

3. Student Trust has highest direct influence on students' achievement due to the fact in the context of small-sized secondary school that there is a relationship structure close to the administrator, teachers and students. However, the number of students per class is not in a large amount and can affect positively to teachers in getting to know students personally, arranging learning activity to everyone, and focusing on developing learners according to personal difference. There would be trust between each other which would drive learning effectiveness of students consistently with Romero (2010) who found that trust of students has influence on result of secondary students.

4. Classroom Instruction has direct positive influence on students' learning achievement with the influence size of 0.51 consistently with the hypothesis. This might be because most small-sized secondary school has 2-30 students per class, affecting teaching of teachers to everyone in the class personally. It is personal teaching creating quality in teaching to the upgrade of learning effectiveness consistently with Polmanee (2015) who found that the first independent variables is teaching behavior of teachers, attitude of teachers of motivation in working of teachers affects to the learning effectiveness of students statistically significant at 0.01 and 0.05 respectively, and teaching behavior of teachers and work operation motivation of teachers affect positively to the efficiency and affecting to the learning motivation of students with statistically significant at 0.05. Moreover, it was found that teaching behavior of teachers affecting to student achievement in the class has enough variance to be used as independent variable in a third level with statistical significance at the level of 0.05.

5. School climate has negative influence on students' achievement which is not consistent with the hypothesis because 1) the measurement of learning effectiveness of students under the Office of the Basic Education Commission was assessed by using O-NET results with the structure according to the standard and index of the central course of basic education B.E. 2551 in 5 subject groups including Thai language, math, science, social studies, religion and culture and English and 2) School climate in this research has an observable variable which is relationship between teachers and students, rules, regulation and standard of school, student

behavior that helps learning, and safety in school which the school has an operating level in a high level, but it reflects in the opposite way of the students' learning. According to the mention, it shows that the climate of schools in Thailand cannot follow the O-NET because right now upgrading learning efficiency by using O-NET in most schools focuses on tutoring by using outside trainers with subject specific expertise, so the research result does not follow the standard.

Recommendations

1. In educational policy of Thailand, the Office of the Basic Education Commission which has the duty in responsible for education in the overall picture of the country should prioritize selection of school executive who is instructional leader to develop the learning effectiveness and develop educational place quality of Thailand. In addition, the Office of the Basic Education Commission should prioritize designing of learning effectiveness that focuses on cognitive and non-cognitive to assess the learning performance of Thai students in every dimension, not only use the test that measures only the cognitive.
2. Small-sized educational school of Thailand has strength in internal relationship between the administrator, teachers and students. Therefore, the administrator should provide importance and use instructional leadership in developing teachers to arrange learning activity focusing on learners mainly and to use instructional leadership in developing school which causes trust of students to administrator. It would be the factor with highest influence on learning effectiveness of students.
3. Small-sized secondary school under the Office of the Basic Education Commission of Thailand has school climate in operating level in every dimension consisting of good relationship between teachers and students, regulation and standard of school. Students have behavior in promoting learning and school has safety. Therefore, the administrator should prioritize development of school climate to promote learning management in class.

Further Research

1. The further research should be conducted school climate influencing students' achievement which might increase observable variable which is the learning effectiveness of students (GPA) to confirm the influence between school climate and students' achievement.
2. The further research should be studied the student trust in the context of Thailand
3. The further research should be studied the influence of instructional leadership affecting to students' achievement in different context such as school size or school contexts.

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