



**Public Policy Making: An Analytical Study of
Problems and Strategies of Developing Countries**

Pakorn Preeyakorn

This article has pointed out guidelines to help create an understanding on policies, processes and methods used in analysis, which are professionally accepted. It is also intended to apply such guidelines for developing societies in the process of policy making, by analysing controversial matters between rational comprehensive and incrementalism, the findings of which are not applicable to societies in a stage of accelerated development due to the lack of some elements which put the policies into practical use.

The writer's suggestions are not mainly concerned with hesitancy of choosing which decision strategy should be used, but with the perspective of developing countries which lack the fundamental resources in administrative and political systems to enable the government to set up policies in response to the needs of the people and to tackle both current and coming issues.

The writer has employed "system concepts" as a means to solve problems by attempting to create controlled conditions and to check the administrative process in order to realize the fact that policies for development cover every area. We, therefore, cannot emphasize the capacity development of one particularly subsystem and leave behind the others. Policy making must be the matter of establishing relations between people and what is taking place in political systems and the impacts of policies on the public. The creation of such conditions will institute a process in decision making for setting up policies which happen later.

POLICY-MAKING IN GOVERNMENT

Chakrit Noranitpadungkarn

The implication of any public policy upon the destiny of the society and the living conditions of the people is far more reaching than is usually realized. Thus this article attempts to indicate how public policy is to be formulated in such a way as to best serve the interest of the nation. The author discusses about the nature of public policy, the roles of politicians and top executives in determining policy, and in delegating authority for policy-making to subordinates, the criteria of a good policy, the relationship among policy, objective and target, the necessary inputs and mechanisms for policy-making, and the process of transmitting policy into action.

การวิเคราะห์นโยบายสาธารณะ กับโครงสร้างในการตัดสินใจ ในประเทศกำลังพัฒนา: ข้อสังเกตเบื้องต้น

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ความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างวิธีการในการวิเคราะห์นโยบายสาธารณะกับ โครงสร้าง ในการตัดสินใจ เป็นแนวทางการศึกษาเกี่ยวกับนโยบายประการหนึ่งที่มีความสำคัญอยู่มาก เพราะการที่จะถือเอาว่ารูปแบบการตัดสินใจอย่างใดอย่างหนึ่งใช้อธิบายกระบวนการในการกำหนดทางเลือกในสภาพแวดล้อมของสังคมหรือองค์การที่แตกต่างกันอยู่ใต้นั้นยังเป็นปัญหาอยู่มาก โดยเฉพาะอย่างยิ่งในประเทศกำลังพัฒนาที่สภาพแวดล้อมเหล่านั้นกำลังเปลี่ยนแปลงอย่างรวดเร็วตลอดเวลา

ดังนั้น การวิเคราะห์นโยบายสาธารณะในประเทศกำลังพัฒนาควรประกอบด้วยเงื่อนไขที่กล่าวถึงข้างต้นด้วย เพราะนโยบายประเภทรุนแรงบางอย่างนั้น อาจเป็นแต่เพียงการหลีกเลี่ยงทางออกที่ตรงต่อความจริง และกระทำกันไปโดยอาศัยแต่เพียงศรัทธาแห่งการกระทำของตนเท่านั้น

เอง

POPULATION POLICY

Boonlert Leoprapi

Since man is a member of society, any policy which directly affects his welfare may be classified as a "Population policy." However, this paper defines the population policy more narrowly as a policy which is directly concerned with changes in the number, quality and geographical distribution of the population. In view of the complexity of human society, no single policy would be adequate to effectively integrate all social and economic measures which bear on demographic change. Consequently a complete set of population policies must comprise two types of policy: population responsive policies and population influencing policies. With regard to Thailand, it is pointed out that the prevailing misconception that the family planning policy is population policy must be dispensed with. Family planning is only one among several tools for attaining objectives of population policy. To be effective, population related policies must be formulated in such a way that they are mutually reinforcing as far as practicable, taking into account the population dynamics which Thailand has experienced since the end of World War II. Organizational arrangement for the effective implementation of population policies for Thailand is also briefly discussed.

Improving the Bangkok Traffic Situation : The Mass Transit Organization Case

Veerawat Kanchanadul

Asvin Chintakananda

The traffic situation in Bangkok has deteriorated markedly in the past decade. The traveling time between two points has increased considerably and the number of cars on the road is continually increasing everyday. Several governments have tried to tackle this problem by concentrating on building flyovers, creating one-way streets and improving the bus system in Bangkok. This article points out several alternatives that can be carried out but most of them must be carried out concurrently, among them are, rezoning of schools, creating bus lanes, improving bus services, building round-the-city train systems and building more roads. This article traces the development of the formation of the Mass Transit Organization since 1959 and points out the problems faced in the formation. The authors suggest certain policies which are necessary for the government to carry out if the improvement of the Mass Transit Organization is to be made possible.
