

Thai Governmental Administration : Business - Government Relations

Swat Sukontarangsi

The author examines the problems of business-government relations arising from incompetent performance of government activity. His purpose of the study is to investigate the real causes of shortcomings in Thai public administrative action which affects the conduct of economic affairs by non-governmental persons.

He points out some clumsy administrative methods and old-fashioned administrative control. He emphasizes these problems in his analysis of the Department of Local Administration, Ministry of Interior, and the Customs Department, Ministry of Finance.

The author hypothesizes that the real causes of the problems are unique for Thailand and dissimilar from those developed countries. He proves his case by distinguishing peculiar maladies from common maladies of the administrative structure of the state. His study shows that regulations and record-keeping are always required to run a large organization. As such, red tape and corruption are common maladies of the Administrative structure and the public Administrationist should concentrate on the peculiar maladies if he desires to cure the real causes of administrative problems. As for the peculiar maladies which the Thai administrative system is suffering the author diagnoses four symptoms : inefficiency, lack of standard in rule enforcement, honesty, and lack of coordination.

A Method for Estimating the Contraceptive Prevalence Rate Required to Reach a Fertility Target for the Sixth National Development Plan.

**Suchart Prasith-rathsint
Chutinart Boonpoung**

In the past the task of setting family planning targets was assisted by the TABRAP and CONVERSE computer programmes. However, it has been

found that the programs occasionally produce cumbersome and unsatisfactory results, particularly in a country where fertility has declined rapidly. A new computer programme in vogue developed by John Bongaarts involves a set of well known proximate determinants of fertility and requires much less data than TABRAP and CONVERSE. It also aims at the setting of family planning targets to achieve desirable fertility rates. It is felt that the programme can be used in conjunction with other techniques to estimate fertility planning targets that will match the fertility assumptions of populations projections for the Sixth Five-Year Plan. The article outlines the conceptual framework and methodology of the Bongaarts model and shows its applications to Thai data.

The Morale of Officers from the Administrative Division of the Civil and the Criminal Courts

Kamontip Khatikarn

The purpose of this article is to make a comparative study of the state of the morale of officers from the administrative division of the Civil and the Criminal Courts. This study uses a morale scale proposed by Nathapol Kanthachi in 1973, and discussed the reliability of this scale by Suchitra Punyaratabandhu in 1980.

This study selects 23 items from the original 50 items of the morale scale, and recomputed their reliability. The result shows that the Kuder-Richardson reliability coefficient is 0.88, and the alpha coefficient is 0.89.

The survey covers 81 officers from the administrative division of the Civil Court and 53 officers from the administrative division of the Criminal Court. All respondents have had at least one year of experience with some administrative problems of the Civil or the Criminal Court. Data were collected between June and August 1983.

The findings of this study indicate that the morale of both court officers is at an average level. The morale of the Criminal Court officers is somewhat higher than the Civil Court officers. But the difference is not significant. Regarding fairness within the organization, the morale of the officers at both courts differs at 0.01 level of significance.

The study clearly reveals that there is a significant relationship between the morale and the idea of continuing the career as officers at the administrative division of courts. Thus the administrators of these officers should be interested in the findings and should enhance the morale of their subordinates so that the work of the administrative division of both courts would be more efficient than what it is.

A New Proposal for Allocation of Export Credit by the Bank of Thailand

Direk Patmasirawat

The main concern of this paper is to propose a new method for more efficient allocation of cheap export credit granted by the Bank of Thailand. Under the present system, the Bank of Thailand grants credit at lower interest rates to promote export activities through a rediscount of export bill. The major weakness of the scheme is the lack of a clear objective concerning which export activities to be promoted. As a result, two different export products could identically benefit from this scheme although the social benefit/cost from their activities widely differed, and there are biases in favor of large exporters for traditional export products as well as biases against small exporters for nontraditional export products. The reasons for the bias are the riskiness and the cost of handling the rediscount process at the involved commercial banks. There is, however, a huge social cost from this program and accordingly, this paper attempts to find new way of allocation of the subsidized credit scheme. The paper proposes the use of domestic resource cost (DRC) as a guideline for the allocation of credit. In addition to determining the distribution of credit, it is necessary to motivate the commercial banks, as a part of the mechanism, to follow the guideline. The paper discusses also the pros and cons of alternative export credit systems.

สังคมไทยผ่านวรรณกรรมไทย

เฮอริเบิร์ต พี. ฟิลลิปส์

บทความนี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการศึกษาและวิเคราะห์ผลงานวรรณกรรมไทยที่เขียนขึ้นในช่วงระยะเวลา 16 ปี ระหว่าง พ.ศ. 2503—พ.ศ. 2519 ผู้เขียนใช้วรรณกรรมเป็นพื้นฐานของการวิเคราะห์ปัญหาและความคิดของคนไทย ตลอดจนลักษณะและการเปลี่ยนแปลงของสังคมไทย กล่าวอีกนัยหนึ่งวรรณกรรมเปรียบเสมือนกระจกเงาสท้อนภาพของสังคม แต่ผู้เขียนตระหนักถึงความสำคัญของผู้ประพันธ์ เพราะภูมิหลัง คติหรืออคติ ตลอดจนลักษณะพิเศษส่วนตัวของนักเขียนแต่ละคน มีอิทธิพลต่อผลงานที่เขาแต่งขึ้น บทความนี้จึงได้วิเคราะห์ภูมิหลังของผู้ประพันธ์เพื่อให้เห็นกรอบของผลงานทางวรรณกรรมดังกล่าว ดังนั้น ความหมายทางสังคมของวรรณกรรมจึงเป็นที่เข้าใจได้และถูกต้อง