

Study Title	Good Governance in Pak Praek Tumbon Administrative Organization, Changwat Kanchanaburi : Readiness For Implementation.
Student	Mr. Kawee Minwong
Advisor	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Chaiya Yimwilai
Co – Advisor	Col. Prasong Chingchai
Level of Study	Master of Public Administration
Faculty	Graduate School, Sripatum Universtiy
Year	2006

Abstract

The purpose of this study :Good governance in Pak Praek Tumbon Administrative Organization, Changwat Kanchanaburi: Readiness for implementation was to study the readiness of good governance in the Pak Praek TOA through ten fields of qualitative data analysis of concerned document and people. These ten fields were consisted of Rule of Law, Virtue, Transparency, Participation, Responsibility, Rule of Value, Being learning organization, Management, Human resource development and Information communication technology. The researcher had studied over three aspects: TAO developmental plan formulation, the plan implementation and its outcome in order to explain good governance of the Pak Praek TAO during the fiscal year 2005. This study aimed to gain knowledge from the context of good governance in the Pak Praek TAO, its ways for developing and promoting good governance as well as to stimulate the concerned people's awareness of better governance building in the TAO itself.

This study was considered by each ten indicators and its results were as follows:

The Rule of Law indicator: local people under TAO did not directly participate in Tambon regulation formulation. Most people made their complaints to community; members of TAO council or the chief administrator so that the problems they came across would be solved. Many of these problems were considered in the TAO meeting and issued as Tambon regulations. It was also found that the TAO rarely held the local law training for its people.

The virtue indicator: the TAO executive board and staff had never been complained of corruption or discrimination in serving the official services. Local communication was used to make local people understand the ways of good governance in practice.

The transparency indicator: the TAO provided various types of activities for promoting its information to public as well as the opportunities for local people and other organizations to study and monitor TAO work.

The participation indicator: the TAO activities provided the chances for local people to participate in planning, implementing and evaluating including being members of the committee for buying and employment contract.

The responsibility indicator: the members of the TAO council vigorously attended the meetings. However, there was little discussion and asking questions in the meeting environment. The TAO budget provided served the sub district developmental plan more than 70%. Furthermore, the people came for TOA services was its first priority work.

The Rule of Value indicator: the TAO cost contracts for buying and employing for construction work were at the lower rates than those set by the central government, and the budget used was systematically examined by various evaluators. At the same time, its local people could check the budget using at any time they wanted. However, the TAO rarely held the training courses for techniques and ways of work practice to the executive board or staff members.

The being learning organization indicator: the TAO developed and implemented both outside and inside organizational learning as well as enhanced work competence and provided chances for proposing personal ideas to staff members.

The management: the TAO set the action plans and revised the action plan tasks. Its action plans always deserved sub district developmental plans and were regularly evaluated and followed up. The participating management was used and the local people needs were surveyed as well as the

teamwork was focused on. Communities and both private and official departments were provided chances for giving comments, ideas and participating the activities set up by the TAO.

Human resource management: there was continually development and improvement on staff working. New ideas from staff were used as work advantages. Meanwhile, organizational reliance and secure friendship was also building up.

Information communication technology indicator: the real practice of using technology was just for intra - organization information collection in order to use as the organizational central information base for setting the plans and policies. But the information network system for connecting people inside and outside the organization was needed.