

## ABSTRACT

Thesis Title : Problems Related to the Vocational Training  
Promotion According to the Vocational Training  
Promotion Act B.E. 2537

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Since the enforcement of the Vocational Training Promotion Act B.E. 2537 (1994) beginning on March 31, 1995, the private sector has shown little interest in co-organizing vocational training. This is due to deficiencies in the law, including the fact that the law is outdated and indefinite, which leads to ineffectiveness in practice. In addition, the act provides inadequate rights and benefits designed to encourage satisfactory cooperation from business establishments in vocational training.

The researcher concludes that the primary solution to this problem is an amendment to the act, which would increase rights and benefits of vocational training organizers. Tools, machines and other instruments utilized for vocational training should be duty-exempt for those establishments, which organize vocational training and management training at a training center independent of the company business establishments.

To further improve and enhance the efficacy of the law, the Vocational Training Promotion Act B.E. 2537 (1994) should be divided into two bills, specifically, the Vocational Training Promotion Act and the Upgrading Skill Standards Training Promotion Act. The scope of the current law, the Vocational Training Promotion Act B.E. 2537 (1994) actually covers two categories of vocational training, training for general workers not yet recruited into the employment system, as well as training designed to upgrade skill standards for employed workers. Including both types of training under one general law is indeterminate and causes confusion in practice. Therefore, separation of the law will result in specific legislation for each category, making it more effective and practical for all parties involved.

In addition, the Federal Republic of Germany' bilateral, or Dual System, vocational training program, which administers parallel training between business establishments and schools, should be utilized in Thailand. The vocational training program should be administered concurrently with ordinary elementary school curriculums proscribed by the Ministry of Education. This will result in higher employment after obligatory education, while simultaneously raising the qualifications of workers due to the vocational training they have completed up to a certain level of school. Furthermore, it will play an important part in development of human resources according to the the Eighth National Social and Economic Development Plan, because it helps to raise the potential of workers in becoming an efficient, useful facet of a productive economy.