

Abstract

Throughout history, knowledge has been acquired by various modes. Fundamentally, there are 4 general modes that have served the purpose of acquiring knowledge: the authoritarian mode, the mystical mode, the rationalistic mode and the scientific mode. In the authoritarian mode, knowledge is looked for by referring to those who are socially or politically defined as qualified producers of knowledge. In the mystical mode, knowledge is solicited from prophets, divines, gods, and other supernaturally knowledgeable authorities. The rationalistic mode holds that the totality of knowledge can be acquired by strict adherence to the forms and the rules of logic. As for the scientific mode, knowledge can be acquired by deduction and induction methods.

As regards theory, many academicians try to define it. However, a definition of theory which will serve as the focal point for this research is a related set of statements, including some lawlike generalizations, that is empirically testable. Hence, the morphology of theory will consist 3 key criteria viz; systematically related, lawlike generalizations, and empirically testable. Generally, a striking feature of the social science is that it is copiously salted with nontheoretic formulations that seem to be concept media influencing theory construction. They occur under a dizzying variety of names : typology, classification, model and

many others. The popularity of them is great, and if the relative frequency of their employment is any indication of their usefulness, they are widespread useful indeed.

Basically, there are two alternative routes to the construction of a theory. The first is an inductive, and the second is deductive. For the most part, the deductive route plays a more prominent role in theory construction. After constructing, testing procedure will play vital role in the process of empirical confirmation. Since theory is not directly, testable, one must deduce empirical statement susceptible to testing from it. The objective is to find out whether or not the statement is true. The heavier the weight of the empirical evidence, the more likely it is that the theory accurately represents reality and, thus, the more highly reliable the theory is.

From documentary research as regards Thai Public Administration theory building, the author proposed the following 2 criteria for stating theories in verbal form; firstly, select as axioms the propositions that involve variables which are taken to be directly linked causally, and secondly, state theorem in terms of covariations, thereby making them testable provided suitable measures of all variables can be obtained. The results are as follows.

1. Sukhothai period.

Axiom : 1. The more increasing the democratic administration,
the more increasing the control, the lower the
the lower the control.

2. The lower the control, the more increasing the
decentralization.

3. The more increasing the decentralization, the lower
the stability of the kingdom.

Theorem : The more increasing the democratic administration,
the lower the stability of the kingdom.

2. Ayudhaya period.

Axiom : 1. The lower the decentralization, the more increasing
the stabilization of the kingdom.

2. The more increasing the balance of power, the more
increasing the stabilization of the kingdom.

3. The higher the level of hierarchy, the more increasing
the control.

4. The more increasing the control, the lower the
decentralization.

Theorem : 1. The lower the decentralization, the more increasing
the balance of power

2. The higher the level of hierarchy, the lower the
decentralization.

3. The more increasing the control, the more increas-
ing the stability of the kingdom.

3. Early Ratanakosin to Revolution B.E. 2475 period.

- Axiom :
1. The more increasing the control, the lower the decentralization.
 2. The more increasing the centralization, the more increasing the efficiency of administration.
 3. The lower the decentralization, the more increasing the conflict.
 4. The more increasing the modernity of administration, the more increasing the efficiency of administration.
 5. The more increasing the modernity of administration, the more increasing the conflict.

- Theorem :
1. The more increasing the control, the more increasing the efficiency of administration.
 2. The more increasing the control, the more increasing the conflict.
 3. The more increasing the modernity of administration, the more increasing of the centralization.
 4. The more increasing the conflict, the more increasing the efficiency of the administration.

4. Contemporary period

- Axiom :
1. The higher the centralization, the lower the products.
 2. The higher the control, the lower the working efficiency.

3. The higher the centralization, the higher the control.
4. The higher the conflict, the lower the working morale.
5. The higher the conflict, the lower the products.
6. The higher the conflict, the lower the adaptive flexibility.

- Theorem :
1. The higher the control, the lower the products.
 2. The higher the centralization, the lower the working efficiency.
 3. The lower the working morale, the lower the products.
 4. The lower the working morale, the lower the adaptive flexibility.
 5. The lower the products, the lower the adaptive flexibility.
 6. The higher the specialization, the lower the products.
 7. The higher the specialization, the higher the control.
 8. The lower the products, the lower the working efficiency.
 9. The higher the conflict, the higher the control.
 10. The lower the working efficiency, the higher the specialization.

11. The higher the centralization, the lower the working morale.
12. The higher the centralization, the lower the adaptive flexibility.
13. The higher the conflict, the higher the specialization.
14. The higher the specialization, the lower the working morale.
15. The higher the specialization, the lower the adaptive flexibility.
16. The higher the conflict, the lower the working efficiency.
17. The lower the working efficiency, the lower the working morale.
18. The lower the working efficiency, the lower the adaptive flexibility.
19. The higher the centralization, the higher the conflict.
20. The higher the control, the lower the working morale.
21. The higher the control the lower the adaptive flexibility.