

The purpose of this thesis is to explain the principle of collective Ministerial responsibility in relation to the House of Representatives as stipulated by Section 152 of the 1978 Constitution which effects, in particular, political events in Thailand since 1978. That Constitution is composed of two main sections general provisions of the Constitution and specific provisions of the Constitution. Likewise, collective Ministerial responsibility according to the Constitution is divided into two parts. One part applies to a specific period during which the Cabinet is accountable to Parliament concerning the administration of the country. Parliament comprising the Senate and House of Representatives. The other part applies to the other period after the specific period mentioned, and concerns collective Ministerial responsibility towards the House of Representatives.

On analysis, it may be said that collective Ministerial responsibility de facto is not consistent with the provisions of the Constitution. This is due to various factors, such as inappropriate political structure of the 1978 Constitution, uncertainty concerning political rules, insecure form of government, political intervention by the military, and instability of political parties. Moreover, the conduct of political leaders interplays with the vicissitudes of politics. This distinguishes the collective responsibility of Ministers in Thailand from that of Ministers in the United Kingdom which has been regarded as the model of parliamentary democracy:

The results from the research indicate that collective Ministerial responsibility in practice, is contingent upon the confidence of the Prime Minister in relation to each of the Ministers concerned. The Prime Minister himself also relies upon confidence from three key institutions, the military as the representative of the Civil Service, political parties constituting the Government and the King. Thus, in reality, this form of collective Ministerial responsibility conditions the collective responsibility of Ministers stated in the Constitution. This is because the administration of Thailand under the 1978 Constitution is founded upon a semi-democratic system rather than a completely democratic system.