

ABSTRACT

**Thesis Title : The Implementation of Natural Resource and
Environmental policy : A Case Study of Phanakhon Sri
Ayudhaya Province.**

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Degree : Master of Arts (Social Development)

Major : Social Analysis and Planning

Academic year : 1997

Objective of this research is to study the success and failure of the implementation of policy on Natural resource and Environment Management, in Ayudhaya Province. The area of study includes the purpose of policy, activities design and job assignment , measurement of control and evaluation, supporting from central and local agency, structure of organization and personal concerned to policy. Moreover the result of this research could be a guidance for management of the policy on natural resource and environment management in that area. Method of the research based on collection of secondary data and interview board of environment management of Autthaya Province.

The study shows that the implementation of environment policy at Phanakorn Sri Ayudhaya Province relies on both officials and budgets from other agencies. Almost of the budget is supported by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment. As for the policy implementation, the study reveals that the provincial agency had precisely prepared the policy. The success and failure of the policy can be summarized as follows :-

1. The clarity in objectives of policy: Almost of the officials in charge of policy implementation on natural resource and environment management acknowledge the policy well because they also participate in the provincial policy planning. However, the policy and objectives in the ministerial level are not clear.

2. Activity construction and job assignment: Almost of the officials concerned view that the activity construction and job assignment are responded to the objectives. However, the job assignment in the ministerial level was proceeded without any penalty towards the abuse of the environment decree.

3. Measurement of control and evaluation ; the province mostly depend on the environment decree 1992 and the decree for land use and building construction 1979. The province did not have its own measurement of control.

4. Supporting from central and local agencies ; central agency supported some budget proposed by the province but little in amount of providing, less than 50% during fiscal year of 1995-1996 . While the supporting of the personal from central agency was quite good, cooperation of local agency especially at the province level was little compared with cooperation of people.

5. Structure of organization and the personnel concerned ; though the policy related to many ministries and organizations , the Ministry of Science Technology and Environment, as coordinated, coordinated with other ministries. At local level, varieties agencies concerned included private sector, local politicians and other practitioners from ministry of Interior and other ministries at regional level, office of the governor is a coordinator of the policy. At the province level, the agencies did not have their own budget for environment project directly . Most of practitioners lacked of knowledge and did not understand the issue of environment management.

It has found that an ability to succeed according to the plan was moderate and low, the plans formulated by province related to the confront problem. But approval of the plan was still low, except for the plan to get rid of garbage and waste, which was more practical than other plans. Moreover, discontinuing of the projects brought about the failure of the projects.

Problems and obstruction of performance

1. At the ministry level, objective of policy is not clear. Besides, there is no manual of policy and plan implementation. As for the provincial level, policy adaptation is not made from ministerial to provincial level.

2. Lack of coordination between different agencies at province level and ministry level. Some time , there was redundant and budget consumed.

3. Lack of authority to penalize the abusement of Environment Decree.

4. Delay of budget approval , shortage and discontinuing of the budget,

Suggestions

1. At province level, there must be a coordinator who can make decision on projects, coordinate with different agencies and report of the performance progress to higher level regularly. There must be meeting between different agencies before submit the projects to ministry level and after the approval of the projects to determine how to cooperate with other agencies

2. Decentralized and delegate to the agencies concerned that could be efficient in practice. Providing sufficient authority to delegates for their better morale in works.

3. High-level admisnistrators should aware of the importance of environment. Moreover, government sector should allow private organization , businessmen, and provincial residents to cooperately prepare the provincial plan. for further imprementation.

The most important factor of environment problem and its resolution are to encourage consciousness and awareness among goverment officials and people.