

This study aimed to survey opinions of government officials and people on the general debate and voting of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers on July 18, 19 and 20, 1990. The data were collected from 1,816 samples who were government officials/state enterprise officials, politicians/administrators of private organizations or local leaders, farmers and independent careers both in urban and rural area of Bangkok, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya represented provinces of the Central, Chon Buri represented provinces of the East, Nakhon Sithammarat represented provinces of the South, Chiang Mai represented provinces of the North, and Udon Thani represented provinces of the North-East.

The study found that, whereas the Representatives had submitted a motion for a general debate on July 18, 19 and 20, 1990 for the purpose of passing a vote of no-confidence in "the Council of Ministers, instead of in "an individual Minister", people and government officials strongly agreed in the decision of submitting a motion. But they seemed not strongly agree on voting of the Council of Ministers. Since the 40.97 percent of the total still did not agree on the voting in Council of Ministers, but voting in "individual Ministers."

In the processes of general debating, the people and government officials did not satisfy in meeting behavior of the President of House of Representatives, some Representatives and Ministers. Since they observed that not only some Representatives and Ministers did not follow regulations of meeting which were controlled by the President of House of Representatives, but also the President

of House of Representatives shew evidences for not relying on himself. However, the people and government officials seemed to belief in inefficiency and unfaithfulness of the Ministers which were debated by the Representatives in the meeting.

After the general debate, although the vote of no-confidence was not passed, the 60.90 percent of people and government officials did not agree with the vote. They preferred the vote of no-confidence to be passed, and the Cabinet to be reshuffled.

By organizing opinions of people and government officials on the general debate and voting of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers, July 18, 19 and 20, 1990, this study recommended four needs of general debate and voting of no-confidence on basis of democratic improvement. First, the decision to submit for a general debate for the purpose of passing a vote of no-confidence in an individual Minister or in the Council of Ministers should be based on public opinion. Second, the meeting behaviors of the Ministers and Representatives should strictly follow regulations in accordance with constitution, laws, and cultural practices. Third, the issues debated in the general debate should be strongly supported by fact or evidences. Fourth, after the end of the general debate and vote of no-confidence, in the case where government wins the voting, the government still needs to improve her ability of public administration.