

ABSTRACT

THESIS : The Management of Crisis - Related Student
Assistance Project, B.E. 2541

BY : Miss Ornuma Patcharaworrapat

DEGREE : Master of Arts (Social Development)

MAJOR : Social Development Management

ACADEMIC YEAR : 2000

The study was aimed at 1) finding out the administrative procedures of the project to assist students affected by the economic crisis in the academic year 1998 and 2) to identify the project problems. It was a qualitative study, the data of which were taken from the documents related to the project and interviewing the officials in different agencies concerned those at the ministerial, provincial and district officers, the district education, religion and culture committee and the school committee in the eight provinces where the financial aid was granted to the students.

The findings were summarized below :

1. Project planning. The central administration had two types of planning : 1) planning the project and 2) planning the implementation this way of planning the project was not tradition nor was it completed. That is, the plan still lacked a work schedule or calendar. There was no quota of students to be assisted. Also, the implementation agencies still lacked planning, and acted as directed by the written order from the top management. There was no plan for evaluation or follow-ups.

2. Organizational structure. The organizational structure was an integration of the organizations that performed routine work and establishment of additional administrative committee in the central administration and at different levels.

3. Project supervision. The chairman of the supervisory committee, was the deputy of the permanent secretary of the Ministry of Education. But in actual implementation, the director of the Policy and Planning Office acted as a secretary and committee member to relive his burden in directing the project. The inspection unit was found to provide little advice to the implementation project ; thus, the inspection unit should be checked

4. Project control. The project control was not obvious and did not follow the principles of project management. That is, there was no control measures, leading to poor efficiency of the implementation.

5. Project evaluation. Initially, the planning of the project did not include the evaluation process. What was stated was that the Office of the Auditor-General of Thailand would be assigned to check the fund management. Later the committee assigned the Office of Education, Religion and Culture Policy and Planning to check the fund management and the Academic Service Center of the National Institute of Development Administration to follow the project performance outcome. Therefore, it could be said that there was no except form for project evaluation. Also, evaluation was knot set in advance and did not follow the principles of the project management.

6. Project implementation problems. This type of administration led to several work problems that hindered the achievement of the project goal and to work efficiently. It was recommended all the weaknesses found in the study be connected to improve the project performance.