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SRISURANG KHEHANAK : MANAGEMENT OF SOLID WASTE AND
EXCRETA UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, B.E. 2535 OF SUBDISTRICT
ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION IN SUPHANBURI PROVINCE. THESIS ADVISORS :
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The objectives of this survey research were to describe solid waste and excreta management of the Subdistrict Administrative Organization (SAO) in Suphanburi Province. Officer's perceptions of authority and knowledge levels were measured. The additionally relationships between organization characteristics, situation factors, perceptions of authority, knowledge and solid waste and excreta management under the Public Health Act, B.E. 2535 were also studied. Eighty nine SAOs from 106 SAOs (84%) in Suphanburi Province were sampled in the study. Questionnaires were used for data collection from May 1-31, 1999. Data analysis was carried out by using percent, mean, standard deviation and Pearson's Product Moment Correlation.

Results indicated that the majority of SAOs were classified at the fifth level. Average revenue did not exceed 5,000,000 baht. Each was responsible for 6-10 villages with populations of 5,001-10,000. Management resources observed were operational personnel (10.1%), allocation of working budget (25.8%), availability of solid waste receptacles (14.6%), various solid waste vehicles for the collection (7.9%), solid waste dumping area (6.7%), and availability of solid waste disposal system (14.6%). The SAO is supported by government and non-governmental organizations (NGO) (36.0%). The perception of authority was at a high level (59.6%). In addition, knowledge about solid waste and excreta was at a high level (49.4%). However, a low management priority in collecting, transporting, and disposal of solid waste and excreta was noted (91.0%). In this study, there was a significant relationship between SAO levels, revenue, management resources (budget, solid waste receptacles, solid waste vehicles), NGO's support and the solid waste and excreta management ($P < 0.05$). This result suggests that the central administration and other high command levels should encourage more cooperation, particularly among agencies, in terms of technical support, manpower, budget and materials. An operational plan for solid waste and excreta management in subdistricts is also needed.