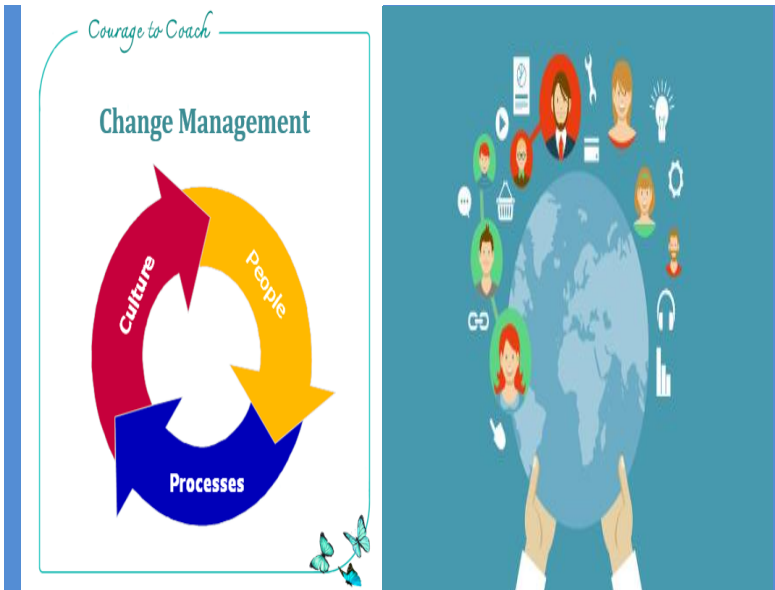


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ปัจจัยทางด้านสภาพแวดล้อมที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการบริหาร
การพัฒนาของไทย

Environmental Factors Influencing to the
Development Administration of Thailand

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บทคัดย่อ

วัตถุประสงค์ของบทความวิชานี้ต้องการแสดงแนวคิดด้านปัจจัยสภาพแวดล้อมซึ่งมีอิทธิพลต่อการบริหารการพัฒนาของไทย ซึ่งประกอบด้วย 1. ความหมายและรูปแบบของสภาพแวดล้อมการบริหารการพัฒนา 2. ผลกระทบของสภาพแวดล้อมการบริหารการพัฒนาที่มีต่อการพัฒนาพฤติกรรมซึ่งจำแนกเป็นผลกระทบจากภายนอกประเทศ ผลกระทบจากประชากร และผลกระทบของลักษณะทางกายภาพและสังคม และ 3. สภาพแวดล้อมซึ่งมีอิทธิพลต่อการบริหารการพัฒนาของไทย ซึ่งจำแนกเป็นสภาพแวดล้อมในระดับโลกและในระดับประเทศ สำหรับสภาพแวดล้อมระดับโลกประกอบด้วย การเปลี่ยนแปลงกฎระเบียบใหม่ของโลก การเกิดขึ้นของศูนย์กลางเศรษฐกิจใหม่ๆในโลก การกลายเป็นโลกแห่งสังคมผู้สูงอายุ การเกิดภาวะโลกร้อน และความสมดุลของวิกฤติทางด้านพลังงานและอาหารของโลก ส่วนสภาพแวดล้อมในระดับประเทศประกอบด้วย การเปลี่ยนแปลงทางด้านเศรษฐกิจและสังคม การพัฒนาการบริหารระดับชาติเกี่ยวกับสิ่งแวดล้อมและทรัพยากรทางธรรมชาติ

คำสำคัญ : ปัจจัยทางสภาพแวดล้อม; อิทธิพลการบริหาร; การบริหารการพัฒนา

Abstract

The purposes of this article were to show the concept of environment factors influencing to the development administration of Thailand, consisting of contents; 1) meaning and type of development administrative environment 2) the impact of the development administrative environment on developing behavior which is divided into the impact of the environment from outside the country, impact of population, effects of physical and biological technology, impact of ideology, impact of politics, economic impact, and the impact of society, and 3) the environment that influences the development of Thailand is divided into global environment and environment in Thailand. For global environment consists of changes to the new rules of the world, the emergence of many economic centers in the world, the aging society of the world, global warming and the balance of energy and food crisis. As well as for the environment in Thailand which consists of social and economic changes, natural resources and environment and national development management.

Keywords: Environmental Factors; Administrative Influence; Development Administration

Introduction

Study of development administration in addition to knowing the concepts and theories of development management including the comparison of the development administration of Thailand and abroad, it is important to understand the environmental factors that influence national development. In this section, the author will describe the environment that influences the development of the country, consisting of content 1) the meaning and type of the environment of development management concludes that the environment of development management means concrete and abstract things both inside and outside and around the organization. 2) the impact of the development administration environment on the development behavior which is divided into the impact of the environment from outside the country, impact of population, effects of physical and biological technology, impact of ideology, impact of politics, economic impact, and the impact of society, and 3) the environment that influences the development of Thailand which is divided into Global environment and environment in Thailand. Global environment consists of changes to the new rules of the world, the emergence of many economic centers in the world, the aging society of the world, global warming and the balance of energy and food crisis. As for the environment in Thailand which consists of social and economic changes, natural resources and environment, and national development administration. The details are as follows.

Background

Scholars in the field of development administration summarized the meaning and types of development administrative environment which are important as follows.

Thin Prachayapruek (2001) concludes that the environment of development administration means concrete and abstract things both inside and outside and around the organization. These concrete and abstract things influence over the structure, process and behavior of administrative development and management for development (or managing development) or in return. The concrete environment may include geography, population, technology, physical and biological. The abstract environment includes social invention, including labor unions, interest groups, ideologies, individual, political systems, economic systems, and social systems, etc.

The environment of development administration from outside the country includes population, physical and biological technology, social inventions and ideologies etc.

1) The environment of domestic development administration is the political, economic and social environment of the country.

2) The environment of internal development administration which includes reactions or conflicts between organizations and individuals, conflict between roles given by the organization to person and personality of the person and conflicts between organizational expectations and individual needs. This includes various situations within the organization and this reaction or conflict is the source of behavior (developed or not developed) of the person.

The Development Administrative Environment on Development Behavior

For the impact of the development administrative environment that will be discussed here is the impact of the environment from outside the country, impact of population, effects of physical and biological technology, impact of ideology, political effects, economic impact, and the impact of society. Details can be summarized as follows.

1. The impact of the environment from outside the country

The impact of both internal and external environment is important for domestic development administrative behavior; especially, the changes in atmospheric conditions, temperatures, and various environments including the increasingly severe natural disasters such as floods, landslides, drought, global warming, etc.

In modern times, changes in natural resources and the environment, the population in the world is increasing has put pressure on the natural resources and environment of the world to deteriorate affecting climate variability and the occurrence of natural disasters more often including the outbreak and spread of new genetic code. As a result of an agreement between countries and treaties in order to take care of natural resources and the global environment on various issues, such as the Convention on Biodiversity, The Convention on International Trade in which species of wildlife and wild plants are endangered. In addition, trade barriers linked to natural resources and environmental issues are increasing. Thailand must therefore raise the standard of environmental management better by protecting the resource base in order to maintain a sustainable balance of the ecosystem by developing the natural resource management system for maximum efficiency under the participation process and adjust the production model of products and

services that are more environmentally friendly while at the same time need to increase energy efficiency and develop alternative energy to support energy demand in the country. Office of the Prime Minister. (2011).

2. Impact from Population

Population changes both in terms of number and composition of the population will affect income and employment as well as affecting the policy formulation and the implementation of the policy. Firstly, the increase in population will affect both production policies to raise these people. Second, the increase in the number of people will cause pollution. Finally, the increase in population will force governments at all levels (all central, regional and local level) must provide services that are essential to life, such as education, employment, medical and public health, and transportation, etc. For the impact of the population in terms of population composition, it can be seen that if there are too many people in pre-school age and old age, it will be a burden to the working population who will have to make a living to raise those people (Thin Prachayapruek, 2001).

Therefore, it can be concluded that changes in population both in terms of number and composition of the population will have an impact on development management behavior in economics, society, and politics of the country inevitably.

3. Effects of physical and biological technology

The effects of physical and biological technology have a significant impact on domestic development administrative behavior; especially, the technological changes that leap forward, the rapid progress of information technology, Biotechnology, Material technology, and nanotechnology create changes both economically and socially, all in

terms of opportunities and threats. Therefore, it is needed to be prepared to keep up with the changes of such technologies in the future which requires systematic knowledge management either developing or creating knowledge. In addition, the application of appropriate technology to integrate with the strengths in Thai society, such as building technology links with culture and local wisdom to create more value for products and services with copyright and patent management and effective intellectual property protection including sharing fair benefits with the community is also needed.

4. Impact of Ideology

Ideology refers to examples of opinions, beliefs, as well as ways of thinking which are the characteristics of groups of people, such as national caste classes, professional groups, sects, religions, political parties, etc. Ideology is another environment that affects development administration. Ideology that emphasizes hard work, savings and competition or the Protestant ethic has a different impact from the social ethic that emphasizes belief in the group (Thin Prachayapruek, 2001).

In the case of Thailand, the political ideological conflict began since the 19 September 2006 coup d'etat showed that there was more violence as an ideological environment that directly affected domestic development management behavior; especially, the political ideology of the yellow-red shirts, ideological conflicts that support or not support the former prime minister Thaksin Shinawatra resulting in serious conflicts in Thai society.

5. Impact from Politics

The political environment or political factors have been raised to be the heart or center of analysis study of development more and more after being kept for a long time under the study of economic

development. Interesting thinkers in this genre include David Goldsworthy and the work on "Thinking politically about development". In the work, Goldsworthy, Chaiyarat Charoensinoran (2003) proposed an interesting argument that most analysts of development often overlook the importance of politics as the essence or the heart of development by looking at politics as a factor in explaining development. Goldsworthy saw that it was a very wrong act. For Goldsworthy, politics is the heart of development analysis. When this happens politics and development are therefore inseparable, they will have to look at the issue of development together with the subject of politics, such as development and oppression, suppression or use of force for people, development and liberation or public agreement etc.

In the case of Thailand, political factors have a great impact on the development administrative behavior of Thailand. Resulting in disruption of economic development, society and politics create loss for the country that cannot be evaluated by major problems Thailand's politics is to intervene in the politics of various institutions. That is not through democratic processes such as military groups, power groups other than constitutional law since Thailand changed the rule of absolute monarchy on 24 June 1932 until the year 2014, there have been 18 coup revolts (including last time The coup in Thailand, May 22, 2014, led by Gen. Prayuth Chan-ocha) has torn the constitution and declared a new constitution. In total, there are 20 constitutional conventions. The current constitution is the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand in 2017. The main reason is due to political interference by the military and the network related to the entire military. So it is very important for the soldiers to recognize the roles and responsibilities of their own, should not interfere

others, and find the cause to intervene in politics. They should allow the political system to truly develop into a democracy.

In addition to the domestic political environment, the international political environment also influences development administrative behavior as well; especially, the problem of international terrorism which threatens the global community. Terrorism and transnational crimes tend to expand globally and violently with more complex forms and networks affecting the stability of the country. Each country must prepare and create cooperation in the international arena to protect national interests from terrorist threats.

6. Impact from the Economy

The impact of the economic system has a significant impact on domestic development administrative behavior both in the conceptual framework of economic growth theory and various factors or indicators related to the economic policy process. In particular, the economic policy process in Thailand by Rangsan Thanapornphan an economist, has studied the economic policy process in Thailand (Rangsan Thanapornphan, 2003). It is found that the policy determination process is caused by the interaction between demand and supply of the policy. But the study of such interactions is not enough to fully understand the economic policy process in Thailand, which requires consideration of the structure of the economic system (Super-structure) and the likelihood of global capitalism. This is because the economic policy process in the Thai economy is not only changing according to the super structural changes in the economy, but also according to the development of global capitalism.

The external economic situation also affects the development management behavior within the country. Those important issues are as follows.

1) Economic integration and changes in the global financial markets make the movement of capital, goods and services, as well as people in the country are more flexible together with the formation of the century of Asia with China and India as an important engine for driving the global economy. It results in Thailand having to proactively trade policy both finding additional markets and pushing local manufacturers to adjust to be able to compete on the knowledge base, natural resource base, and Thai identity.

2) Changes to rules, new rules of the world, various changes in the world include the recent economic crisis which results in changes in the rules of global economic management and the implementation of the capitalist economy covers rules, Trade Regulations, Investment, Finance, Protection of Intellectual Property Obligations and agreements on climate change. Trade measures related to solving global warming and social regulation play an increasingly important role; especially, human rights that gives priority to promoting respect and maintaining human dignity of everyone equally. It may be an opportunity or an obstacle to the development of the country in the next period, etc (Office of the Prime Minister, 2011).

In summary, the conceptual framework of economic growth theory, factors or characters related to the economic policy process, external economic situation and domestic economic situation; especially, poverty problems. Problem of inequality in income distribution is an economic environment within the country that seeks to stimulate the behavior of economic development management of the country (Phasuk Phongphajit, 2011).

7. Impact from Society

The impact from the social system has a significant impact on domestic development management behavior, whether from the concept of social culture, such as the patronage system concept, values for praising the monarchy including the impact of situations and social problems, etc.

In terms of impacts from various Thai social concepts, the important including Patronage system concept Ammara Pongsaphit and Preecha Kuwinphan.(2002). is an alternative that has been used to describe the Thai social structure led by Lucian M. Hanks, MR. Dr. Akin Rapeepat, with scholars, especially from the Cornell Bureau such as David Wilson and other scholars looking from one aspect. This concept points out one truth, Thai society is a society that determines the status of individuals descending from the top to the bottom. Thai society is a structured society that emphasizes the difference between status and positions, which is the relationship between patrons with higher positions and patrons that have a lower status. Hanks saw that the Thai social structure consists of unequal relationships or is a vertical relationship throughout the society. However, Hanks' concept has been argued that the patronage system concept is an ideal concept for social analysis at the micro level, but cannot explain all Thai society. The current resistance has come out in the form of proposing the concept of social class which can better explain the social structure. These scholars include Hans-Dieter Evers, Andrew Turton, as well as academic, political economics groups.

Patron-Client Relationship is an important foundation of the organization of Thai society (Social Organization). In ancient times, the feudal system or the common system was a system that established a foster relationship between the proletarian and the boss. The boss does not only want the allegiance from the proletarian, but also still seek

benefits by absorbing economic surplus from the proletarian. At the same time, the master's information provided political patronage and economic support to the proletarian in return. This supportive relationship is still inherited, only change the format. Rangsan Thanapornphan. (2003). The pattern of patronage relationships is different according to the political regime. During the political system and the dictatorship / oligarchy the most important patronage is the relationship between political leaders and military bases.

Chaianan Samudavanich Darunee Charoenphan (2001) saw that the relationship in the patronage system occurred because there are many differences in societies in terms of social status, wealth and power, emphasizing interpersonal relationships. It is a relationship between two people who these 2 people help each other by which each individual in the society has the freedom to choose their subordinates and also have the freedom to determine the number of people he will have a relationship. They have the freedom to choose whether when the relationship will end. Which hereinafter referred to as sponsor relationship with followers and has the following special characteristics

- 1) Mutual use of property. Each of them helps each other.
- 2) Due to the nature of each partner's interaction is different so there is a special benefit to some people more than others.
- 3) Relationships like this looks fragile because it depends on the person rather than the principle, so to maintain the stability of the relationship must have continued exchange of benefits. Each person has something that the other party does not have, and the things that both parties have are what the other party wants.
- 4) This relationship consists of only two people. Therefore, the benefits that are exchanged is a specific personal benefit, such as mutual

benefits between government officials who have the power to give specific benefits to merchants and the merchant will give the goods or money as an exchange for receiving certain rights from that officers.

Somchai Noiham (2013) presented a foster relationship in Thai society. Patronage is not about correctness or unlawful when the patron or the proletarian does not fulfill the duty, it cannot be punished by law. By ideology the patron is the protector, give confidence and reliance to the proletarian. Besides, at the same time the proletarian must be honest, obedient, and help the patron without asking. The form of patrons and proletarian has a mutual relationship and benefits for each other, unlike the pattern of Thai family's extended characteristics, relationship in the boss system not only is there a relationship in the rules and regulations of the work, but also is expected from outside people to receive such relationships in the bureaucracy and hope to receive courtesy from patrons. When the patron wants to help his proletarian, people in other parts will be forgotten, not taken care of.

As for the impact of important Thai social situations and problems namely the problems of human development, Thailand is in a group of countries that have developed middle-level people and have a tendency to develop people continuously. The value of the Thai People's Development Index in 2005 was 0.778, in the level 73 from 177 countries, which is higher than China and Vietnam but lower than Japan, Korea, and Singapore. The ability to learn by linking knowledge to the use of Thai people is still low. The quality of education is not enough to adjust to the changes and enter the knowledge economy society. Therefore, it is an issue that needs to be accelerated in the future.

At the same time, Thai people are experiencing a crisis of values that is affected by the flow of foreign culture into the country, both in

mass communication and information technology. Without screening and choosing a good culture causes the morals and ethics of Thai people to decrease; especially, children and youth. Due to the changing lifestyle makes the family institution, educational institutions, and religious institutions have a role in nurturing, educating and cultivating morals for quality and ethics leading to values and behaviors that emphasize materialism and consumerism, increasing in health. Thai people still face illness with preventable diseases that tend to increase continuously including emerging diseases or repeated epidemics that are affected by globalization, while social security does not cover informal workers and disadvantaged groups thoroughly. Moreover, Thai people face higher risks of life and property safety. Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board.(2006.)

It can conclude that the concept of social culture, such as the patronage system concept, values for praising the monarchy include the impact of social situations and problems as a social environment within the country that seeks to stimulate the social development administration behavior of the country.

In summary, the impact of the environment from outside the country, Impact of population, Effects of physical and biological technology, Impact of ideology, Political effects, Economic impact, and the impact of society are all an environment that affects the development behavior or does not inevitably develop within the country. If these environments are conducive to domestic development, they will result in development behavior. If these environments are not conducive to or impeding domestic development, they will result in negative development behaviors.

Environment that Influences the Development of Thailand

The environment that influences the development of Thailand during the 11th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2012-2016) is a time that will have to face significant both global and domestic changes. This affects the development behavior of the country, both an opportunity that can be utilized and a threat that does not encourage development behavior from the assessment of the environment that influenced the development of Thailand during the year 2012-2016 can be summarized as follows (Office of the Prime Minister, 2011):

1. The global environment consists of changes to the new rules of the world, the emergence of many economic centers in the world, the aging society of the world, global warming, and the balance of energy and food crisis. It can be summarized as follows,

1.1 Many new rules of the world result in all countries having to adjust. The recent global economic and financial crisis has resulted in a change in the regulation of global economic management in terms of trade, investment, finance, environment, and society in order to organize the world's major new ones as follows.

1) Trade and investment regulations emphasize creating transparency and solving global warming problems more under the constraints of global economic growth after the economic crisis, intense international trade and investment, imbalance of nature that causes frequent severe disasters including the protection of intellectual property infringement as well as respect for human rights and preserving Humanity has led to the adjustment of economic policies and measures in many countries, both as measures to protect domestic entrepreneurs, economic cooperation with countries in the same region, economic adaptation to the knowledge base of creating more intellectual property regulations.

The new rules of trade and investment of the world that Thailand will face in the future include.

(1) Trade barriers in non-tax forms are measures that allow the government and individual entrepreneurs to adjust their production standards to be competitive, supporting efforts to solve environmental problems, fair competition and social responsibility such as labor measures, environmental measures, sanitary and phytosanitary measures, anti-dumping measures, and subsidies etc.

(2) Liberalization in the field of trade in services and investments in certain branches through bilateral cooperation or regional agreements, Member States must give priority to non-discrimination among investors, treatment of investors of member countries as for their own investors, transparency of investment rules and dispute resolution between each other creates a transparent and stable atmosphere for trade between vacant countries and long-term investments.

(3) Protection of intellectual property covering trademarks, service marks, geographical indications, product design, patents and trade secrets are important in creating innovation and wisdom for knowledge-based economic development.

(4) Developed countries have more trade measures to solve global warming, both in the form of measures. Taxes and non-tax measures that increase the intensity and result in the export of products from developing countries to developed countries are more difficult, such as the collection of carbon tax from imported goods in the United States, carbon generated from the production of goods, collection of greenhouse gas emissions from the transport and aviation sectors of the European Union, etc.

2) Financial Regulations. The 2008 global economic crisis caused significant changes in the financial sector rules during 2012 - 2016 as follows.

(1) Rules, regulations, and accounting standards are more stringent. Many countries have improved the regulatory system, rules and risk management tools, such as increasing the minimum threshold of reserve funds in accordance with the law, expanding the scope of supervision to cover increased risks both at the micro and macro levels; especially, the supervision of transactions between sectors that are important to the economic system, inter-transaction transactions in large companies that are important to the financial system.

(2) International cooperation and financial supervision organizations of each country in surveillance and warning systems will increase in order to formulate a common international approach to prevent the spread and limit the extent of damage not to widen until there is a continuous impact on the formulation of regulatory measures that are in the same direction and standard as well as increasing the exchange of information between each other; especially, international financial institutions that have branches in many countries for preventing new crises.

(3) Environmental regulations have a broad impact on the lifestyle, trade, investment, economic, social and environmental development of the country. Developing countries must participate in reducing the amount of greenhouse gas emissions and face the limitations that the developed countries are implementing new measures in various forms, including multilateral and unilateral measures in voluntary and so that developing countries have to reduce the amount of greenhouse gas emissions that may be an obstacle to economic development, the way of

life of people and may aggravate the poverty of developing countries as follows.

(3.1) The relocation of carbon production bases from developed countries to developing countries has resulted in a rapid increase in the carbon content of developing countries, while developed countries are still able to maintain lavish consumption patterns. It is resulting in unfairness to developing countries that may be pressured to bear the burden of reducing greenhouse gas emissions from production that they do not consume in the future.

(3.2) Measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that make developing countries disadvantageous, such as measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from branches such as industrial sectors, will determine the level of greenhouse gas emissions between manufacturers of each type of industry by industry which can reduce greenhouse gas emissions below the target level, will receive carbon credits which can be traded in the market. However, industries that are located in developed countries have advanced production technology and are more efficient than developing countries and therefore are likely that developing countries may be at a disadvantage if this approach has legal obligations. Due to impact on trade competitiveness, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions as appropriate for each country as a measure when conducting a voluntary operation will be supported by the Fund or through international assistance process measurement and monitoring international recognition. At present, this requirement is still unclear in practice and is an obstacle to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in developing countries while deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries is a major cause of emissions. Therefore, greenhouse gas must be implemented voluntarily, taking into account the needs of

local communities, providing technical assistance, transferring technology and managing the forests sustainably.

(4) Social regulations have played an increasingly important role in trade and international cooperation; especially, on human rights issues that developed countries call for developing countries to follow, such as production processes must not use child labor. The production of goods or sources of raw materials must not violate the rights to access the resources of individuals or the investment community of the Corporation. The nation in developing countries must take into account human rights issues in addition to cost advantages, etc. The obligation arising from the treaty on human rights that Thailand has joined and has obligations to comply with (1) Civil rights and political rights aimed at everyone to know their rights, their duties and others, respect for human rights, life rights, freedom and the stability of individuals is social equality and shows opinions (2) Rights to receive services on economic, social and cultural matters with emphasis on basic services such as health, education, open space for learning, welfare, and social protection (3) Child rights, care and protection of all children equally, including living, survival, mental, emotional, social development, and shows opinions. (4) The elimination of discrimination against women who are entitled to equal treatment and care from the state, including occupation, career advancement, prevention of violence against women, suppression of trafficking and sexual exploitation (5) The rights of people with disabilities, respect for dignity, freedom of decision-making and freedom, non-discrimination, social service participation (6) Elimination of racial discrimination in all forms, all with equal rights in citizenship, political rights, economic rights, social, educational and cultural rights and (7) anti-violence, social disadvantages, inmates or offenders must be treated fairly and not treated

according to standards. Not being enslaved by government officials or other people for severe pain or suffering.

2. Adaptation to the global economy in many centers, including the Asian region, which has increased significantly

Especially the new industrialized countries such as Hong Kong, Korea, Singapore, Taiwan and ASEAN countries which are likely to be the center of the production of world industrial products with important supporting factors including the relationship of the production chain within the region and the cost. Low production, countries in the Middle East, Russia and countries that produce raw materials will benefit from oil prices and commodities prices in the world market are likely to increase. Meanwhile, the policy of opening the country of China, Russia, the expansion dynamics of Brazil and India and the rise of middle class in Asia will help increase purchasing power in the world market. In addition, the economic crisis that has affected the economic growth potential of developed countries rather than developing countries and new economic countries cause the global economy to develop into a global hub in both the economic and financial conditions in the medium term. During the 11th Development Plan, the global economy is expected to grow at an average of 4 percent per year while the Asian economy will grow at an average of 8.9 percent per year.

The economic integration in different regions of the world will increase and the economic integration that is important to Thailand during the 11th Development Plan is the integration in Asia under the free trade framework of ASEAN and China, Japan and India and the ASEAN community in 2015, in which Thailand has to prepare in many areas such as human resource development in terms of education, Language skills, skilled labor, as well as the development of various mechanisms, such as

managing the use of natural resources and the environment at the regional level and resolving conflicts together to contribute to the conservation and utilization of sustainable resources of the region.

3. Continuous access to the Aging society of the world

Most developed countries are elderly societies for more than 40 - 50 years, such as France, Sweden, the United States of America, Italy, and Japan, while developing countries such as Korea, Singapore, China, Indonesia, Brunei, Thailand and Vietnam have entered the aging society in the last 5 years. In the past, and during the 11th Development Plan, the aging population in the world will increase by 81.86 million people. There are many impacts such as migration, migrant workers both skilled and unskilled workers, to replace the labor force in a country that is an aging society, resulting in a variety of cultures while causing brain drainage. The production structure changed from intensive labor to the use of the body. Increasing knowledge and technology has enabled the development of people to create knowledge, potential, skills and expertise along with the development of renewable technology. Labor shortages are the country into an aging society; health expenditure has increased the budget for development investment, down the other side.

The increasing proportion of the elderly in the world population in the future will be an opportunity for Thailand to provide elderly care and medical and health services, but at the same time, Thailand has to adjust itself with readiness in infrastructure and social welfare systems to support adaptation to the aging society structure, especially under pressure. The budget has increased in a situation where the global economy is volatile and must also be prepared to deal with the size of the labor force that will slow down and decrease in the future which may be an obstacle to economic growth in long term.

4. Global Climate Change Causes Climate Change

Global climate change causes natural disasters and impacts on the global production system that is becoming more severe. Average global temperatures rise 0.2 degrees Celsius per 10 years, causing frequent and severe natural disasters, including floods, earthquakes, landslides, volcanoes, windstorms, drought and forest fires, resulting in the loss of forest areas and ecological biodiversity in many places. The areas of the world are weak, fragile, and lose plant and animal species. The earth's surface has physical changes, especially the loss of coastal areas. Due to the rising sea levels leading to migration of populations who live in coastal areas as well as damage to infrastructure, tourism zones, high investment industrial areas in coastal areas, including tropical regions. There is a long dry season, water shortage, epidemics such as malaria and cholera, especially in cold regions, which have never been outbreaks. Of the aforementioned diseases and the risk of emerging and recurring diseases such as SARS, Avian influenza, Chikungunya disease, and the new influenza strain 2009 cause population health problems, affecting the productivity of the labor force and economic loss. In addition, carbon dioxide levels and rising temperatures, cultivation systems and agricultural production in many parts of the world; especially, food plants are severely affected by the variability of rainfall, severe natural disasters, and outbreaks of diseases and pests, poverty, migration, and more competition for resources.

In the long run, the problem of climate change in the world is likely to be more severe and will aggravate the problem of food shortages and natural resource products. At the same time, the damage of agricultural crops tends to increase, which will cause economic damage to countries that have agriculture as an important source of income, including

Thailand. In addition, severe natural disasters and often happens will be a jerk for developing countries do not achieve results as expected.

5. Food Security and World Energy Trend to be a Major Problem

The overall energy consumption rate of the world will increase at a rapid pace, while fossil energy is limited. Therefore, the development and promotion of alternative energy from plants such as cassava, sugarcane, palm oil, etc. will cause the impact on food production, food security of the country and exports.

The demand for food and agricultural products has increased due to the increase in the world's population and the economic growth that is expected to increase; especially, in Asia and Africa. But the world food crop production decreased due to space limitations and existing technological potential together with climate change, natural disasters, problems with the possession of genetic resources and monopolies of the seeds affect the livelihoods of many small farmers who rely on forest plant species for food and herb medicine and food security of the country in the long run.

For Thailand, which is the world's food production source, the food crisis is an opportunity to develop agricultural products for export. However, Thailand is still relying on imported energy from foreign countries with high prices and focusing on promoting renewable energy but may lead to an imbalance between growing food crops and energy and resulting in competition for subsequent plantations or other problems.

6. Technological Advances Play an Important Role in Economic and Social Development

Especially the use of information and communication technology to increase management efficiency in finance, production and warehouse

control, including nanotechnology, biotechnology and technology about brain and mental functioning as an opportunity in Economic and social development such as economic promotion, creative development of energy and materials from plants, labor substitution with machines, the development of health and work potential of the elderly, etc. At the same time, it may be a threat to national security, such as espionage of business information or personal information, borderless culture flow, use of dissemination media with false information and a tool of terrorism, etc. The country that develops technology slowly becomes a buyer and has a lower production than other countries, cannot compete with competitors, including access to technology that inequality among people in a society, it is a gap that will cause the disparity in development.

Thailand is still in the status of a technology buyer rather than an inventor or created by itself, resulting in a high level of external dependence while information technology has created a wide range of cultural exchanges. That still lack guidelines to support or screen the influx of inappropriate information may lead to moral crises and other social problems.

7. International Terrorism is a Threat to the Global Community. Terrorism and transnational crime have a tendency to expand globally and severely, with more complex forms and networks that have created a global anti-terrorism movement. The United Nations has taken part in solving the threat of terrorism, such as the preparation of conventions as well as various protocols related to international terrorism solutions for member countries to comply while the United States of America has strict measures that affect the management and export costs of Thai entrepreneurs. Therefore, creating cooperation under various frameworks

must prepare to control factors that support promoters of international terrorism to protect national interests.

For Thailand, the situation of terrorism in foreign countries may affect the motivation of religious ideology and various beliefs, causing the unrest situation in the southern region of the country to continue. At the same time, science and technology is expected to increase the operational capability of the terrorist group, causing serious damage strongly and broadly than ever before.

Domestic environment

Environment in Thailand consisting of changes in the economy, society, natural resources and the environment and management of national development can be summarized as follows.

1. Changes in economic conditions can be summarized as follows¹¹³.

(1) During the past period, Thailand was able to maintain the growth rate and economic stability of Thailand to be good, with the Thai economy expanding at an average of 3.85 percent during 1992-2009. At the same time, the production and service structures have changed from driven by the agricultural sector to the industrial sector. The industry has become a production sector that has a high role to the Thai economy with a proportion of mass products. Domestic production increased sharply from 38.1 percent in 1999 to 40.8 percent in 2009 as a result of the relocation of production bases for exports of Japan. However, the overall production of industrial production is still in low level due to the ability to develop innovation and absorb technology from abroad is still quite limited. In the first 3 years of the 10th Development Plan (2007-2009) grew only 1.11 percent.

(2) The agricultural sector is important to the country's economic system because the agricultural sector is the main source of income for most people in the country and is a base for creating value added for the industry from the strength of the natural resource base and the suitability of climate, as well as the accumulation of knowledge and agricultural wisdom continuously and the service sector plays an important role in creating added value for the economy, helps to reduce trade deficits, improves people's quality of life, and supports labor migration from other manufacturing sectors of the country.

(3) Linking the economy of the country and foreign economies from such restructuring cause international economic activities; especially, international trade and investment activities which play an important role in economic development. Thai exports have continued to grow in the last 10 years (1998 - 2008) and can maintain the export proportion in the world market at 1.1 percent continually throughout the year from 2006 to 2008, which resulted in a disproportionate reliance on foreign soared by 84.85 per cent to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In the 7th Plan (1992-1996) was 138.37% in the first 3 years of the 10th Development Plan. For foreign direct investment, still plays an important role in the expansion of the Thai economy. However, from the global economy the decline and the ability to compete decreased the role of investment in economic driving is likely to decrease from 41.16 percent to GDP during the 7th Development Plan to 25.59 percent in the first 3 years of the 10th Development Plan.

(4) When considering the environmental factors and the competition system of Thailand, it is found that the Thai economy is still weak in supporting factors in science and technology, service quality of infrastructure, laws, rules, and economic regulations that are not

conducive to organize a fair and appropriate competition system for economic change situations. Therefore, the past development results indicate that the structure of Thailand's economic development cannot support sustainable growth and still rely on and face more changes from external factors, respectively. In addition, when considering the trend of distribution of production factors, it is found that distribution of returns on labor factors of Thailand is likely to continue to decline from 30.2 percent during the 8th development plan to 29.4 percent and 28.9 percent during the Development Plan No. 9 and the first 3 years of the 10th Development Plan Respectively, while the return of other non-labor inputs such as returns of capital, entrepreneurs and land, etc., is likely to increase continuously.

2. Changes in social conditions can be summarized as follows.

(1) Thailand is moving towards an aging society due to the increasing population structure of older people, childhood, and labor age, while population migration results in higher urbanization. The population structure of childhood and labor age has the proportion decreased steadily due to the declining fertility of Thai women, resulting in the proportion of the young population: labor age: the elderly decline, causing Thailand to spoil future manpower shortages that may have an impact on the productivity of the country. In addition, the population from rural areas continues to migrate to work in the city, increasing the proportion of urban population. As a result, the way of life has different characteristics. Relying on a kinship has changed to become more individualized. The family structure has changed into a boat kitchen. Living alone, living together, not relatives and households of the same age, two generations, and jumping (grandmother-grandchildren) or same-sex households, relationships between family members are fragile, leading to increasing social problems

such as increased divorce, family violence, and sexual violence towards children and women.

(2) Thai people have potential development at all ages, but there are still problems in the quality of education and children's intelligence, health risk behaviors and low labor productivity. Past developments have given children and youth educational opportunities, but still have educational quality problems with an average score of academic achievement reduced and also having health risk behavior problems that cause pregnancy problems in adolescents. As for the young age group, there is a development in intelligence and emotional intelligence. At the same time, the implementation of bilateral and multilateral economic cooperation policies has resulted in 1.5 million foreign workers entering Thailand. People in 2009 accounted for 14.1 percent of legal workers and 58.9 percent of illegal workers.

In addition, most Thai people still have problems with illnesses that can prevent the top 5, higher in all diseases, including diabetes, hypertension, cerebral arteries, heart disease and cancer; especially, the elderly age group with chronic illness increasing 31.7 percent that were sick with hypertension, followed by diabetes, 13.3 percent and heart 7.0 percent that would affect the cost of medical treatment of the government the future.

(3) People receive more social protection and there are many forms of social welfare management that is provided, but disadvantaged groups still do not have access to social services thoroughly. Thais can access health insurance up to 62.4 millions of people, accounting for 99.5 percent of the population who have the right to the whole country, from implementing universal health insurance policies and implementing social protection in the form of a wide range of activities such as establishing a

community welfare fund, providing protection, promoting benefits for Thai people and Thai workers. The initiative to create a national savings fund for long-term savings for the elderly, etc., but there are still some groups that do not have access to social security, namely the labor force of the country which has social security only 36.6 percent while 62.1 percent of workers still do not. In addition, the quality of education and public health services still differ from each other, as reflected in the evaluation of educational institutions, educational achievement in each area and distribution of public health resources in each region.

(4) Inequality in the income of the population and the opportunity to access resources is a problem of national development. Income distribution among population groups indicate that most of the benefits are in groups with high income and income opportunities. This causes the proportion of income between rich people, 10 percent of the population and the poor people, 10 percent of the population are different.

Income inequality and opportunity access to government services are a cause that leads to conflict in society and is an obstacle to national development, such as corruption. Poor people lack educational opportunities, acknowledging news, and bargaining power, protests, violence, crime and narcotics are factors that reduce economic strength, social security and make democracy significant weakness.

(5) Thai society faces a crisis of declining in morality and ethics and a variety of cultural changes, rapid changes through globalization and cyber world, causing Thai people to seek happiness and create personal identities through online social networks. It is a sub-contemporary culture that is diverse in the form of a group of people interested in the same subject. Indicating that Thailand is not able to show a clear role, while the

Thai society is faced with a decline in morality and ethics, which is reflected by people in society, with the frequency of violence to solve more problems, including family problems, poaching of taking resources between communities and different political opinions, while the judicial process does not fully solve the problem.

(6) Thai society faces the problem of drug epidemics and the increase of gambling, especially in children and youth groups. The problem of drug epidemics in schools and educational institutions is increasing worrisome. According to the public opinion survey, the problem of drug epidemics in schools increased from 19.2 percent in 2009 to 51.3 percent in 2010. At the same time, children and youth groups trend to play gambling more.

(7) Thai society is more politically active and gives more importance to social responsibility and good governance. Thai people are more politically active, exercising voting rights, choosing more representatives, checking the political situation continually as the private sector plays a greater role in the development of the country. The social responsibility network of the company is established. In the Stock Exchange of Thailand, there is a business in the form of a social enterprise which is a new investment method of business operation for the growth of the social sector as the main objective, not the highest profit. There is a problem of transparency and dishonesty. The corruption index image during the years 2007-2010 has scores in the range of 3.3 - 3.5 compared to during the period of the 9th development plan that scores are in the range from 3.2 to 3.8 out of 10 points.

Changes in natural resources and environment conditions can be summarized as follows.

(1) Capital of degraded natural resources due to population increases, economic development aimed at growth and competition in trade and investment, which make the use of natural resources beyond the potential and impact the balance of ecosystems. Forest areas of Thailand are likely to continue to decline, while the entire coastline of the Gulf of Thailand, which has been grounded as the wetland that is of national importance. There is a severe erosion rate of more than 5 meters per year, while soil resources are important production factors that have deteriorated and there is a conflict of land use issues. And the crisis level is 35.97 million rai, representing 11.24 percent of the country area. Land use that is not suitable for area potential and distribution problems, dominate the possession of land use in protected areas, including the expansion of urban areas, industrial and commercial farming areas are more aggressive.

(2) Climate change will aggravate natural resources and environmental problems, affecting agricultural production and poverty. Global warming that has occurred rapidly in the last 50 years has caused the loss of natural balance. It is linked in many dimensions, including economic, social, environmental, spatial changes that began to appear clearly in the central region of the Chao Phraya River. Moreover, Lower Isan waters which have higher temperatures cause the plants and animals to adapt to changing ecosystems, changing plant species, wildlife, and living organisms in the forest, biodiversity will change. In the marine ecosystem, it has been affected by global warming due to increased surface temperature and rising sea levels in some areas. This has caused some species of marine plants and animals to become extinct, erosion of coastal areas, leading to soil degradation problems, many of which are home to the villagers who are proficient in fishing, brackish water directly

affected. However, if they are not protected, major tourist attractions with economic and social damage, rainfall in the next 20 years in some areas will likely decrease. A disaster, flash floods, floods, long drought or landslides in many areas, damage to agricultural products, loss of agricultural products due to long drought or repeated floods, affecting the economy and way of life of people. Only farmers who have to suffer from habitat problems, land-use or higher production costs, while the yield is low, land loss of the farmers lead to increasing the invasion of the wild forest and conflict usurp land use.

(3) The management of natural resources and the environment is not as effective as it should be while there is a policy conflict in the integration of environmental conservation and economic development, natural resource management and environment, lack of integration between the relevant responsible departments have resulted in the determination of tools and mechanisms for natural resource and environmental management that is modular. Natural resources and environmental information management systems are not standardized and covered and lack links with economic and social data. The law has the characteristics of branch resource management, inefficiency, lack of enforcement, unfair and transparency. In addition, there is a problem of corruption and unfairness in the allocation of resources such as land, water and forests. As a result of the policy conflict between investment in the industrial sector for economic progress and natural resource and environmental conservation, resulting in the lack of confidence in the industrial development and environmental problems of the public sector, such as In the case of pollution problems in the Map Ta Phut Industrial Estate, Rayong Province that affect both the economic and biological dimensions and the well-being of local people.

(4) Thailand still has food security, despite the challenges faced by climate change and energy crop requirements. Agricultural products are sufficient for consumption and exports, even though there is a change in cultivation to increase energy crops, especially oil palm and cassava, but does not affect the production of important food crops in the overall picture of the country, such as major rice with the area of Production does not change. However, the impact will occur more or less depending on the ability to develop, improve the quality of the production system of the agricultural sector in the future, as well as the agricultural policy of the country that gives importance to the selection of promotion of food production and energy crops balancedly.

Changes in the state of management of national development can be summarized as follows:

(1) Political conflicts and unrest in the southern border provinces have affected the economy, people's livelihoods, international confidence and reduced peace, political conflicts, and violence in ending problems between government officials and the people causes injuries and the deaths of people. Violence also causes most people to have stress, increasing anxiety and paranoia, while the unrest in the three southernmost provinces that have caused many deaths, injuries, and property damage. Moreover, the state officials were abused, causing the area to not be able to serve the people as usual, so local people had restrictions on entering the government services such as health, violence, both cases are negative factors that result in Thailand being classified as one of the lowest countries in the world.

(2) Decentralization has succeeded in increasing income for local government organizations (LGO), but there is a delay in transferring missions and there is no clear division of roles with the central

government. Improving the plan, formulating procedures and plans for decentralization of power to the government systematically help LGO to have more revenue, but there are many delays in the transfer of missions. Due to the delays in correcting the necessary laws and regulations include the personnel to be transferred are not ready or having problems in adjustment. At the same time public service arrangement in the area of LGO has a redundancy with the central part, resulting in a lack of clarity in dividing roles, all in supervising, controlling, and auditing, affecting the efficiency of service and management costs, as well as the lack of integration of various level plans. Such obstacles resulted in the government unable to carry out the mission under the law in providing services to fully meet the needs of people in the area, affecting the overall well-being of the people.

(3) Corruption is a major problem in Thailand. Corruption problems continue to undermine the country, although the government has a policy to suppress and campaign to prevent corruption continuously. However, the overall corruption image of Thailand has not improved in 2007 - 2009 between 3.2 - 3.5 points from 10 full points, lower than fellow countries such as Singapore and Malaysia but higher than Vietnam, Philippines, and Indonesia.

In summary, the environment that influences the development of Thailand is very much. The environment is divided into global environment and environment in Thailand. Global environment consists of changes to the new rules of the world, the emergence of many economic centers in the world, the aging society of the world, global warming, and the balance of energy and food crisis. As for the environment in Thailand, it consists of social and economic changes, natural resources, and environment, and national development management. The

environment and changes in the environment both at the global and internal levels of Thailand affect the development behavior of the country, both as an opportunity that can be utilized and as an unfavorable threat to development behavior.

Conclusion

The development administrative environment means concrete and abstract things both inside and outside that influence the structure, process and behavior of development administration.

The environment of this development administration may be divided into 3 categories: the environment of development administration from outside the country, the environment of domestic development administration, and the environment of internal development administration.

The impact of the environment from outside the country, impact of population, effects of physical and biological technology, impact of ideology, impact of politics, economic impact, and the impact of society all of these are an environment that affects development behavior or does not inevitably develop within the country. If these environments are conducive to domestic development, it will result in development behavior. If these environments are not conducive to or impeding domestic development, it will result in negative development behaviors.

The environment that influences the development of Thailand is divided into the global environment and the environment within Thailand. Global environment consists of changes to the new rules of the world, the emergence of many economic centers in the world, the aging society of the world, global warming, and the crisis of energy and food balance. As

for the environment in Thailand, it consists of social and economic changes, natural resources, and environment, and national development management. The environment and changes in the environment both at the global and internal levels of Thailand affect the development behavior of the country, both as an opportunity that can be utilized and an unfavorable threat for development behavior. When the environment has influenced the development of the country like this, Is it time that all of us will jointly organize a new environment to develop our country ?

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