

STRUCTURE OF ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES THAT AFFECTS THE POLICY IMPLEMENTATION ON SOCIAL INEQUALITY IN THE SA KAEO SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE

POKKRONG MANIROJANA, NIPON SASITHORNSAOWAPA, MR CHOOCHEEP AUEKARN, MR VORADEJ CHANDARASORN

Public Administration in Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University

Abstract: The social and economic inequality became the most severe problems for Thai people and government. That creates trouble for at least 15 million Thai people whose status is poor. One of military government solution was making public policy to establish the special economic zone. To promote investment and trading in border area of Thailand. The objectives of this research were about how government implementing this policy in past 5 years by using good governance approach and the theory of inequality as a conceptual framework This research used mixed methodology both quantitative and qualitative methods. In the area of Sa Kaeo special economic zone.

The research found that the policy implementation did not successful as government goals. Most people in the areas have lower income. Agricultural products price down. Foreign and Thai Investors disregard to investing. Border trade was decreased and economic is not improving. But there had good side as higher land prices and more real estate projects. Access to resources and public services at medium level. Foreign workers vie for Thai labor. Policy implementation without good governance and public administration is centralized. Military government giving importance to the security and stability of the state rather than developing the economy, many rules, regulations, Thai bureaucracy and laws would be obstacle to trade and investment.

Keyword: inequality, policy implementation, Sa Kaeo, special economic zone

1. INTRODUCTION

In past five years since Thai military coup d'état in 2014. Thai military government faced many of economic and social crisis. Most of investors from democracy countries do not want to invest in a country that ruled in a military dictatorship. Because it is a violation of human rights and the United Nations Charter. And still have a high risk of investing in authoritarian country. Causing the economy to stop. Higher unemployment rate. The money flow in the country decreases. It causes deflation. The economic downturn. The government must set up a huge deficit budget. The cost of living has increased throughout the same wage. Poverty is the cause of many social problems such as theft, crime, drugs, public health problems, lack of education opportunities, waste of welfare budget, etc.

Military government tried to solve some of these problems by special economic zone public policy. To promote industry investment and border trading. This policy considered that investors should be happy to build factories in the border area to benefit by trading both Thailand and Cambodia.

After implementing this policy more than 4 years since 2015. We want to made the assessment seeking for Pros and Cons of this policy. To improve and develop special

economic zone policies to be effective and more successful. This policy was developed by the National Economic and Social Development Board. The agency that drafted the National Economic and Social Development Plan for Thailand since the first issue in 1961 until the current 12th edition from the social and economic problems that are not very complicated in the 60s became a social condition. Diversity and complexity the method used to solve the problem has changed according to the era. The military government, by General Prayut Chan-o-cha, ordered the establishment of a special economic development policy committee. To take care of this particular policy Demonstrating a special intention to push for a successful policy In addition, there are details of the supported policies. Promote economic development in the area Such as the establishment of industrial estates in Pa Rai Subdistrict Aranyaprathet District Sa Kaeo Province There are special conditions to attract foreign investors to invest in the area, such as the provision of land for use. Exemption from enforcement of the law on city planning and building control Allocate land belonging to the state property to industrial estates. Investment promotion policy Sponsored by the Board of Investment of Thailand: BOI promotes agriculture, fisheries, ceramics, textiles, furniture, gems, jewelry

Engine parts Medical instruments electronics Plastic products, medicine and tourism, etc. In addition, it also promotes labor and foreign workers Public Health Policy Increasing public health in a total of 41 locations, set up a One Stop Service Center to provide comprehensive services Infrastructure development and customs

There are projects approved for investment promotion in Sa Kaeo Province, about 1,278 million baht, with an increase of 454 employment. Reduction of corporate income tax rate from 20 percent to 40 percent of net profit for a period of 10 years. Etc. In addition, there are exemptions on import duties. VAT And excise tax For the purchase of machinery, equipment, tools and equipment for production Used in the construction of factories, buildings and machinery Exemption from import duty VAT And excise taxes for raw materials including by-products In order to encourage investment Reduce the cost of production, transportation and increase profit due to the lower cost and the convenience of the government to be able to operate from only one stop service center. In addition, there is a waiver measure. Customs Also received promotion from the Industrial Estate Authority of Thailand By allowing the ownership of land in the industrial estate In the special economic development zone Allowing foreigners who are skilled craftsmen and spouses and families to enter the Kingdom of Thailand As allowed to send money out of Thailand From examples of various promotion projects for special economic development zone policies, there are expectations from people in the area, businessmen, investors, local administrators. Including the government that it must be a very successful policy Because through careful planning from many organizations.

From the special public policy that look very convincing. But when you saw from the results in real situation and by the report of Credit Suisse Global Wealth Report 2018. It found that 10% of wealthy people owning more than 85.7% of the country's property, and 90% of Thai people own less than 15% of the total assets in the country. This has shown that Thailand faced the most severe social and economic inequality problems. Greater disparity makes people very poor than ever. The World Bank's inequality coefficient Index GINI from that Thailand has the highest disparity in the world because GINI is as high as 90.2, a world record that has never happened before. Which the World Bank uses to measure

inequality in 110 different countries. The GINI index has 2 types, namely 1) GINI on income and 2) GINI on expenditure. Based on the latest data in 2017, it was found that the GINI value of Thai income was 0.453 or 45.3% and the GINI value of the expenditure was 0.364 or 36.4%. GINI in revenue declined from 0.499 in 2007 to 0.453 in 2017 and GINI in expenditure decreased from 0.398 in 2007 to 0.364 in 2017.

The inequality in the year 2016 of the Office of the National Economics and Social Development Council consists of 1) income distribution and the problems of expenditure for consumption, which have a population that is unable to spend enough to sustain life There is a difference of about 9.4 times. 2) Education There are fewer children in school age who are out of the education system and continue to study. 3) Public health Is the difference in access to services and the quality of receiving different public health services Due to shortage of personnel and insufficient medical personnel allocation Therefore unable to take care of patients thoroughly 4) Social protection Informal workers who lack protection Is a social problem with a lower quality of life 5) Access to justice There are problems that disadvantaged people have access to equal justice processes. Causing a disadvantage when legal problems arise the inequality problem causes poor people to become social problems. Including crime, drugs, sexual services, illness etc. All these problems are the cause of this research objective.

2. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

What are the obstacles to the administrative authority structure? Which is related to the policy implementation to solve the problem of social inequalities in Sa Kaeo Special Economic Zone. And how to solve the problem

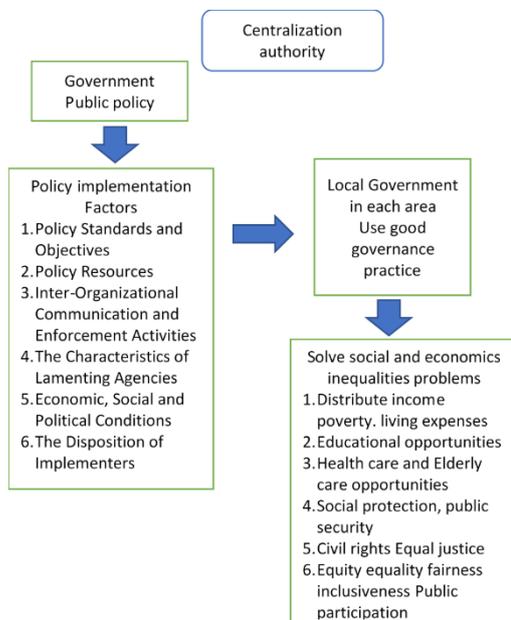
Conceptual framework

The authority structure of policy implementation is a factor that affects the success of the Sa Kaeo Special Economic Zone project. From the administrative process created for this project Presented as a conceptual framework as this model follows

Administrative authority of policy implementation process model

The process of implementing this project is designed to use centralized power. By

establishing Office of national committee on special economic zone development to specifically drive this policy. The Prime Minister is the supreme commander who directly orders through the committee. The



results of this project are therefore his responsibility. Because of everything came from this center such as rules, regulation, procedures, resources and budgeting.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology is mixed methodology, consisting of qualitative research by in-depth interviews. Local administrative organizations, both at the provincial and district levels, including 12 people in the area, use non-participant observation and documents as triangulation data collection. According to Creswell, 2007 and Quantitative research using 775 questionnaires, the study of population based on Krejcie & Morgan, 1970.

4. RESULTS

Results from data collection in the area found that Sa Kaeo Special Economic Zone Policy That wants economic cartoons Promote investment and border trade Did not achieve the goal Due to problems with land Most of the land is a reserved forest area. And the green zone that the government has designated as an area for agriculture only Unable to set up an industrial factory Most people in the area do not have their own land title deeds. With rights documents, cannot be traded and must do agriculture only According to the law There are few facilities to build an industrial estate. No logistics system

for the industry. Conditions and exceptions, including government investment support Tax exemption And various privileges Cannot attract foreign investors To decide to build an industrial factory in the area Can not own land Various supporting factors Not enough for investment The area for industrial estates is far into the forest area. There are only 2 people interested in setting up a small factory, and the construction is not finished. In addition, investors Still feel the complexity of dealing with bureaucracy With many steps Waste time and unnecessary expenses Investment in Cambodia is more convenient and attractive. Even about the height of the building that is set to build a bag building not more than 18 meters, while the border of Cambodia can build a tall building Again, Cambodia still has growth from opening a casino. Causing tourists to travel to gamble Making the Cambodian border economy better And more attractive than the Thai Special Economic Zone Businessmen and investors have invested in Cambodia instead of investing in Thailand.

Border trade of Sa Kaeo Province has been very successful in the past. From selling brand-name products Cheap, both new products and used products But at present, Rong Klua Market does not have the same interesting products. Changed to sell counterfeit products that are pirated Which was heavily suppressed by the authorities Together with customers changing to buy more online Can buy products from around the world Especially the products from China which are very cheap Making trading at the traditional border market impossible anymore

Workers in Sa Kaeo, almost all special economic zones, are Cambodians. Because Thai workers do not want to sell labor in the agricultural sector because it is more difficult than labor in the industrial sector Workers moving to work in industrial factories in other provinces Causing the benefits of workers not to benefit Thai workers But Cambodian laborers received that benefit instead In addition, Cambodian workers also come to use public health services in education, social protection. And access to justice While the Thai people in the area still continue to do monoculture farming Which faced the problem of price declining, drought, no water for agriculture pest problems Make most Thai people Experiencing poverty, having a lot of debts But Cambodians are fully beneficiaries of this policy.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

From the research results That received information respecting the people and local administrators in the area found that the reason that the policy implementation of the Special Economic Zone is not successful due to many problems and obstacles. Can be summarized as follows

1. Mistakes in defining policy issues and giving special privileges to workers to help increase employment Causing people to earn more Better economy Have a better quality of life Can help reduce social and economic disparity But in fact, Thais in the area are farmers who have agricultural and agricultural products sales as income for raising families. Those who do not have land will be workers in industrial factories that have to go to work in other provinces. Most are forest areas. And the land of good people When unable to motivate investors to successfully build industrial factories in the designated industrial area Targets that require people to earn more to reduce inequality.
2. Improper use of resource policies This policy does not use budget to invest in building business and industrial facilities. With the raising of state land to build an industrial estate, there is a road cut to build a customs checkpoint Which is not enough to attract investors to invest in the area the use of the majority of the budget is a compensation for those who control most of the policy in the center. Local administrators are not involved in using the budget of this project. Can only follow the order to publicize the villagers in matters related to the project In the size that people in the area need water sources for agriculture Want to help support agricultural product prices Need help with pests And need help with investments and debt from agriculture No resources are used to support these matters.
3. Communication between the organization and the people is a one-sided communication. As an instruction to follow and public relations information for the public to request for cooperation and sacrifice for the government Does not bring concrete benefits to the community
4. The characteristics of the organization that implemented the policy into practice From many different agencies, each person has to do each agency responsible for their duties only. Not integrated Local administrators are the only assistants in the federal government's
5. economic, social and political conditions. Resulting in Thai workers moving out to work abroad Farmers do not have quality crops because of lack of water. And knowledge in improving product quality When people have reduced income Access to public resources and services is more difficult, whether public health, education, social protection. And the judicial process the gap of disparity increases. The quality of life of people is getting worse.
6. Commitment to work of the worker Is something that is difficult to perform for Thai government agencies That has the organizational culture to follow orders only Focus on the needs of the supervisor rather than the public interest Local administrators who want to help push up have no legal authority to do so.

From various factors Of the policy implementation process model With the solution of social and economic inequalities in Sa Kaeo special economic zone Making clear answers to the reasons for failing to apply the policy to the implementation of this project Because there are problems from the management structure System implementation Budgeting And personnel management Including setting policies that are not comprehensive, prudent and have adequate quality backup plans Therefore, it should be corrected in both the structure, process, procedure and implementation in a systematic manner. "Obstacles in policy clarity Special Economic Zone Development Project approved by the government Still lacking clarity in details and unable to determine a clear development plan Affect investor confidence Cause delay As investors have to wait for clarity on this matter from the government." (Aeknarajindawat, N. , 2019)

6. SUGGESTION

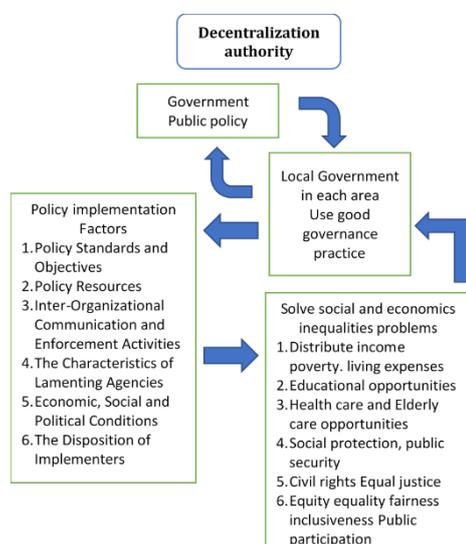
Should solve the administrative structure by using administrative power to local administrators Who has the power to formulate

policies that truly meet the needs of local people? Through participation and consensus of the people are not a policy that is centralized from government. Should create a transparent work system and public accountability to achieve equity equality and inclusiveness for the people. Have to monitoring and assessment monthly. Update and improve information to make efficiency and effectiveness outcomes. Under rule of law build by community participation. That's mean practice by good governance in all process. Most of all they should be decentralized and delegate authorities to local administration.

special economic zone in the border area of Thailand. *Journal of MCU Peace Studies*, 7 (1), 179-192.

Suisse, C. (2018). *Global Wealth Report 2018: US and China in the lead.*

New Administrative authority of policy implementation process model



REFERENCES

Chandarasorn, V. (2013) *An integrated theory of public policy implementation.* Prikwan Graphic. Bangkok.

Creswell, J. W., Hanson, W. E., Clark Plano, V. L., & Morales, A. (2007). *Qualitative research designs: Selection and implementation.* *The counseling psychologist*, 35(2), 236-264.

Krejcie, R. V., & Morgan, D. W. (1970). *Determining sample size for research activities.* *Educational and psychological measurement*, 30(3), 607-610.

Aeknarajindawat, N. (2019). *Strategy for sustainable development in a*