

5. Questionnaire

5. 調査団が提示

Questionnaire

(General)

Re: Integrated Agricultural and Rural Infrastructure
Development Project in Sukhothai.

Made by : the Preliminary Study Team, JICA.

1. Background of the request.
2. Related Policy of the Government of the Thailand.
3. Relation with the Sixth Economic and Social Development Plan and this project.
4. Relation with project(s) assisted by other countries and/or international organizations
5. Organization chart of ALRO.
6. Administrative responsibility of ALRO in the Government of Thailand (GOT).
7. Number of officials, permanent staff and so on of ALRO.
8. Concept of budget of ALRO in 1988. (for administration, construction, operation & maintenance etc.).
9. Concept of budget of external source in ALRO.
10. Number and concept of Projects completed by ALRO.
11. Number and Concept of On-going Projects carried out by ALRO.
12. Role of ALRO re: O&M of the Infrastructure (irrigation canal, tributary, rural road etc.), extension service, post harvest, marketing, farmers' organization, agricultural mechanization, agricultural industry etc. in the project area.
13. Relation with Rural Development Committee and this project..
14. The type and acreage of land under the ALRO's responsibility in the Thailand.
15. ALRO's policy re: Transmigration from urban area.

(Agriculture)

Policy for future rice production (yield & productivity), agricultural income and farm income.

< detail question >

I About Thailand

1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
2. Industrial Gross Domestic Product
3. Industrial population
 - a) primary industries
 - b) secondary "
 - c) tertiary "
4. Acreage of farm (Paddy field, upland, orchard and pasture etc.) and acreage of irrigated area
5. Agricultural land use (Unit yield (ton / ha) and yield (ton))
6. Farm family number, number of person of each family
7. Agricultural income and farm income
8. Acreage cultivating rice, its yields and productivitity
(ie. Unit yield, cost and income)
9. Form of land holding, acreage of cultivated land per one farm family and condition of land consolidation.
10. Prevalence of agricultural machinery and fertiliger.
11. Cropping pattern including rice cultivation.
12. Example of agricultural plan formulated in the area except this study area.

II About Sukhothai province

1. Same questions above mentioned from 6 to 11.
2. Related agricultural industry and Other industries.
3. Farmer's employment to other industries.
4. Agricultural marketing system.
5. Social infrastructure and living environment.

About from 2 to 4, you are Kindly requested to answer the condition of adjacent Phitsanulok Province.

Ⅲ About Thung Sai Yart and Thung Nong Khon Ken

1. Distribution map of fields and villages.
2. Agricultural technology extention.
3. Prevalence of agricultural machihery.
 - a) Rate of mechanigation.
 - b) Number of agricultural machinery (tractor , tailor , etc.)
 - c) Rate of cultivation by cattle.

6. 収集資料リスト

6. 収集資料リスト

名 称	出 典
1. Rural Development In The Sixth National Economic And Social Development Plan (1987-1991)	National Rural Development Coordination Ceter, NESDB Office of the Prime Minister.
2. The Sixth National Economic And Social Development Plan (1987-1991)	NESDB Office of The Prime Minister.
3. Agricultural Lard Reform Act B.E. 2518 amended by Agricultural Land Reform Act B.E. 2519	Foreign Relations Section, Division of Research & Planning, ALRO August 1987
4. Selected Data or Land Reform Areas September 1986.	ALRO
5. An Introdvction to Agricultural Land Reform in Thailand.	ALRO February 1988.
6. Agricultural Land Reform Office.	Foreign Relations Section, Division of Reseach & Planning, ALRO
7. ALRO Allocated Budget ALRO Operation of Land Distribution Selected Data on LRA. (1984-1988)	

名 称	出 典
8. Agricultural Land Consolidation Act B.E. 2517	Royal Thai Government Gazette.
9. Cadastral map (Thung Nong Khon Khaen) 1:5,000 " (Thung Sai Yart) 1:10,000	
10. 地形図 (Thung Nong Khon Khaen) 1:5,000 " (Thung Sai Yart) 1:10,000	
11. Proposed Plan for Development 1:5,000 (Thung Nong Khon Khaen)	
12. Some Key Statistic (Thung Nong Khon Khaen, Thung Sai Yart)	
13. Royal Irrigation Dep. SUKHOTHAI Groundwater Development Project. Hydrogeological Summary. SUKHOTHAI Groundwater Development Project. (Fone I)	Howard Humphreys and Partners January 1986.
14. Final Detailed Design Report on Chao Phraya Irrigated Agricultural Dev. Project.	Feb. 1982
15. Land Capability map 1:100,000	

7. (ALRO事務所で推薦を受けた井戸掘削業者)

① GORESOURCES CO., LTD ②

286-0022, 286-7993

② UNITE ① WATERWELL CONSTRUCTION ③

587-0883

③ UNIVERSALWATERWORK expeviercece

281-0710, 282-9601 will OICA

④ WELLCON , LTD , PART ④

246-2899, 246-2901

7. 井戸掘削関連資料

(参考単価)

ALRO Suhhothai IAO

unit

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Amount</u>
① Core Boring		Aus	
	60 m	B' 2,000 /m	B' 120,000
(Ø 63 mm)			
10 m + 40 m + 10 m			
sail anenul sech		Total	B' 96,000 + B' 20,000
Electric Logging			B' 5,000
② Test Well Drilling			
Ø 12-16 inch.	30 m × 3	B' 70,000 /H	B' 210,000
"	50 m × 1	B' 100,000 /H	B' 100,000
"	100 m × 1	B' 180,000 /H	B' 180,000
Pumping Test			
(4 Hour × 3 Stages)	5 × B' 40,000		B' 200,000
Electric Logging	5 × B' 5,000		B' 25,000

Period Required

<u>①</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>Days</u>
<u>②</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>Days</u>

(Detail)

① Core Boring (STS Engineering Co., Hd.)

- Items	Unit Price
◦ Mobilization & Demobil.	$\text{B} 20,000$ (L.S.)
◦ Boring (Soil)	$\text{B} 600/\text{m}$
" (To gravel layer)	$\text{B} 1,000/\text{m}$
" (Rock $\phi 54 \text{ mm}$)	$\text{B} 3,000 - \text{B} 4,000/\text{m}$
" (Rock $\phi 63 \text{ mm}$)	$\text{B} 4,500 - \text{B} 6,000/\text{m}$
◦ Electric Prospecting	No equipment
◦ Queried	15-20 Lays for field work and Report.

② Well Drilling (GEO Resources Co., Hd.)

Tel. 286-0022)

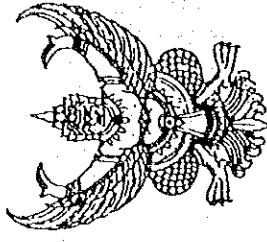
8. Rural Development (1987-1991)



**RURAL DEVELOPMENT
IN
THE SIXTH NATIONAL ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

(1987 - 1991)

**National Rural Development Coordination Center
National Economic and Social Development Board
Office of the Prime Minister
Bangkok, Thailand**



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PART 1

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1. Rural development, one of the most important policies in the Sixth National Economic and Social Development Plan, will continue to be implemented on an uninterrupted and continuous basis. Rural development was accorded an extremely high priority in the Fifth Plan and will be given even higher priority in the present plan. Implementation of the previous plan has resulted in substantial progress; therefore, existing strategies, targets and other measures will be continued and improved in accordance with present conditions. At the same time, past shortcomings will be rectified in order to ensure that the Programme for Rural Development of the Sixth Plan will be implemented more effectively and will consequently achieve the desired results of solving poverty problems in rural areas, improving the rural standard of living and distributing wealth and prosperity as much as possible to all rural areas.

2. The rural development programme adopted in the Fifth Plan period attained satisfactory results; it achieved most of its targets, ranging from budgetary allocations and distribution of projects in designated areas to benefits passed on to the population from project implementation. Nevertheless previous operations may be considered successful in solving rural poverty problems to a limited extent only and in rather limited target areas. Therefore in the Sixth Plan period the Programme for Rural Development will be extended to cover all rural areas with the aim of serving all rural people as extensively and fairly as possible.

3. In order to achieve the foregoing goals the Programme for Rural Development in the Sixth Plan period adopts a change in strategy and a new operational plan that will concentrate on actual problems confronted by the rural population in different areas, and the nature of these problems will determine the areas and priorities for implementation. Target areas will be divided into backward rural areas, middle-level rural areas and progressive rural areas. The government will concentrate its development efforts and resources on the backward and middle-level areas. The private sector will be encouraged to play a larger part in investment in progressive areas, in accordance with the general development policy which aims at reducing public sector involvement in areas which the private sector is capable of handling on its own.

4. In general the approach of the Programme for Rural Development of the Sixth Plan has 2 outstanding characteristics. First, it concentrates on extending rural development throughout the country using the actual problems that confront the rural population as criteria in determining the target areas; the criteria will range from such basic problems as poverty, poor health and

ignorance to problems in production and marketing, which have great impact on income and employment generation. Secondly, it encourages more participation by the private sector in solving their own and community problems in order to reduce the government's role and activities wherever people are able to manage on their own.

5. In order to encourage the general public and the private sector to increase their role in finding solutions to their own problems on the basis of self-reliance, the following strategies will be implemented : local organizations at the village and sub-district levels will be strengthened and thus made more capable of planning and solving community problems; local resources will be mobilized to establish community development funds; the people will be encouraged to solve their own and community problems by using the concept of basic minimum needs as a guideline; and rural development activities in which the private sector increases its participation and the government reduces its role to that of a supporter will be encouraged and expanded.

6. The administrative system for rural development under the Committee on National Rural Development that was used in the previous plan period will continue to administer rural development in the Sixth Plan, but mechanisms for administering and coordinating government agencies both at the central and regional levels will be improved. An information system will also be developed in order to carry out rural development administration more systematically. In addition, efforts will be made to integrate all the economic, social and security targets in rural development. All of these measures are expected to lead to the adoption of a supportive role by the government and to more participation by the private sector.

7. In line with the preceding objectives and approaches, rural development will concentrate on finding solutions to the problems of everyday life and work that face the rural population. It will also focus on creating more opportunities for increasing production, which will lead to more income and employment generation. The 4 major guidelines are as follows :

- (1) Develop the basic infrastructure for rural production and marketing.
- (2) Increase the efficiency and capabilities of the public sector in solving rural problems.
- (3) Improve the system for administering rural development in order to integrate and systemize the efforts of each agency.
- (4) Increase the participation of the private sector and people's organizations in rural development.

8. In order to implement the foregoing guidelines, the following 3 groups of accommodating work plans are specified :

- (1) Work plans to be implemented by government agencies with the cooperation of the people. These include work plans under the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Ministry of Interior, Ministry

of Public Health, Ministry of Industry and Ministry of Education.

(2) Work plans to be implemented mainly by the people or the private sector with the government adopting a supportive role, such as work plans on rural job creation, on developing the quality of life in rural areas according to the criteria of basic minimum needs and on rural development funds. Private sector work plans are also included.

(3) Work plans for promoting rural development administration through both training and briefing field officers in planning, monitoring and evaluating rural development. Appropriate budgets will be allocated in support of the foregoing work plans. For 1987, a total of about 15,000 million baht has already been allocated. For the following financial years, 1988 to 1991, annual budgets will be estimated based on the 1987 budget allocation.

CHAPTER 2

RESULTS OF PAST PERFORMANCE AND DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

1. The results of rural development during the first 4 development plans did not reach all poor people in rural areas; a considerable number of the rural population were still facing rudimentary problems which are the basic causes of poverty. These problems, for which proper remedies have yet to be applied, include food shortages, disease, poor health and the lack of skills and education. Such problems have prevented poor people from improving the quality of life of their families and communities - a condition arising from national development policies prior to the Fifth Plan.
2. The Fifth Plan placed an emphasis on rural development, especially in the poverty areas of 288 districts and 12,562 villages in 38 provinces. Thirty-two intensive rural development projects were initiated under the integrated administration of the principal ministries; namely, the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Public Health. The projects were successfully implemented at all levels down to the target areas. As a result, the standard of living of the rural population has been greatly improved in comparison with previous conditions. Some of the achievements during the Fifth Plan period can be summarized as follows: 288 district hospitals were constructed and sub-district health offices established in all target areas; primary health care was developed and disease prevention carried out in over 80 per cent of the target areas; over 60,000 rural households were trained in modern agricultural techniques; 2,655 additional village fish ponds were constructed, thus increasing the sources of protein-rich food for village consumption; cattle and buffalo banks were established for 20,000 households; and the number of illiterate people in rural areas was reduced by 300,000.
3. Despite such progress during the period of the Fifth Plan, the following important development issues remain to be dealt with in the Sixth Plan period :
 - 3.1 While an increasingly effective and systematic structure for the administration of rural development has already been established, resulting in less duplication of efforts, an improved working system based on systematic planning and clear definition of the roles and responsibilities of development administration agencies at the national, provincial, district, sub-district and village levels, there are still many problems to be solved. The organizational structure needs to be further improved to become more unified and effective. A system for integrating and coordinating the activities carried out by different agencies has to be established in order to form clearly discernible plans of operation. Further improvement in the skills and efficiency of the personnel

involved in rural development administration at all levels is still required. More importantly there is an urgent need to establish an effective management information system as an instrument for improving the administration and management of rural development. Systematic data collection, processing, and analysis in order to provide up-to-date and readily available standard information for decision makers at all levels will help facilitate the decision-making process and further enhance cooperation between all the government agencies concerned, thus reducing confusion and unnecessary waste in government operations.

3.2 Continuous efforts have been made in all 5 development plan periods to develop land and water resources, transport systems and agricultural production. However, problems in these areas still remain to be solved. In the case of land development, little progress was made in solving the problems of soil salinity, erosion and deterioration before the Fifth Plan period. More than 17 million rai in the northeast remain affected by the problem of soil salinity; over 29 million rai of land throughout the whole country still suffer from the loss of soil nutrients and fertility. All of these problems must be alleviated. In addition the problem of landlessness still prevails with more than one million rural households occupying land without legal title deeds, while the population of 3,683 villages, each compressing more than 8 households does not possess any land at all : they either have to rent land, or illegally occupy national reserves or permanent forest areas. Further efforts need to be made to solve these problems. In particular a detailed classification of land in national reserves and permanent forests would form the basis for solving the land use problem and accelerate the process of issuing land title deeds.

3.3 Despite the large government investment in the construction and improvement of water resources over the period of the first 5 national plans, 3,824 villages still lack agricultural water resources while 12,678 villages lack adequate water resources for consumption and household uses especially in the dry season. In transport and communications, it was found that 1,181 villages still have no road connections with towns or commercial centres : villagers have to spend more than 30 minutes travelling to the centres by other means of transport. Although the number of villages with this problem is relatively small when compared to the total number of 52,927 villages throughout the country, efforts should still be made to find a solution in the next 5 years. In addition, low agricultural productivity continues to burden the rural population in 11,240 villages. The problem is caused by several factors, such as inadequate use of technological resources poor farm management as well as other deficiencies.

Number of villages with problems

Problem	Central	North	Northeast	South	Total
Deprivation of land rights	479	757	1,817	630	3,683
Lack of water resources for daily use and consumption	3,458	2,117	4,453	2,650	12,678
Lack of agricultural water resources	906	640	1,168	1,110	3,824
Inadequate transport system	375	317	236	253	1,181
Low productivity	982	1,699	6,880	1,679	11,240

Source : Primary data at village level (NRD 2c) 1984

3.4 In regard to rural employment, between 1982 and 1986 a large number of the rural population participated in the rural job creation project, especially in areas where the opportunities for post-harvest, seasonal employment were few, which resulted in cooperation with the organizations concerned and, hence, increased income. In 1985 alone, the project, together with the project of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives on job creation during the dry season which provided 0.6 million people with seasonal employment, created temporary jobs for 1.2 million people. The success of both projects has contributed to alleviating unemployment to a certain extent. However, as it is anticipated that the number of seasonally unemployed people will reach 4 million in 1987, it is evident that the scale of employment generation under the national projects is still far below actual needs. The next phase of development should emphasize rural jobs of a type that will increase production and ensure greater long-term earnings than previous job creation. Emphasis should be placed on promoting light industry in rural areas, at both the village and provincial levels, in order that it may become a main source for stable employment in the future.

3.5 In the areas of public health and education, despite the improved conditions resulting from previous intensive development efforts, some problems persist. According to the available data, both the adults and children in 7,094 villages (out of 52,927) are still afflicted by gastroenteritis, malaria and other diseases. In 1,400 villages, the infant mortality rate is still relatively high. In addition the educational level attained by 5 per cent of the rural population in 12,306 villages remains below the prescribed compulsory education level. More effort is required to solve these problems in the future.

Number of villages with educational and health problems

4. The 7 foregoing issues constitute important starting points for formulating rural development policies and guidelines that will achieve the objectives of national rural development during the Sixth Plan period.

Problem	Central	North	Northeast	South	Total
1. Lack of education/training	1,652	2,006	7,271	1,377	12,306
2. Low level of health and sanitation	1,411	1,665	2,856	1,162	7,094
3. High level of infant mortality (new born - 5 years old)	114	209	825	252	1,400

Source : Primary data at village level (NRD 2c) 1984

3.6 Rural development in areas of strategic importance to national security, initiated in the Fourth Plan period with the development of specific areas, has helped reduce security problems derived from internal and external threats to a certain extent. Nevertheless with the changes in the strategy of the Communist Party of Thailand as well as the Thai government's current national defence policies, greater efforts should be made to develop these sensitive rural areas in continuation of past work. Additional emphasis should be placed on rural development for security purposes in the border areas in accordance with prevailing conditions and national defence strategies.

3.7 Despite some success in promoting people's participation in rural development during the Fifth Plan period, most development efforts introduced are still at the initial stages, and further development and expansion is required in order to reach as many target groups as possible. For example, achievements have included improving the administrative efficiency of sub-district councils and village committees, campaigning for improvement in people's quality of life in line with the principles of basic minimum needs and developing village funds supported by the rural development fund. In the case of commercial organizations, despite a longer period of development, over 50 per cent of the existing agricultural cooperatives and farmers' groups still operate at a loss due to poor management and need to be improved and developed. The private sector, on the other hand, has played an increasing role in supporting rural development activities, in both economic and social aspects, especially in the progressive areas. During this period there is therefore a need to establish a suitable coordinating structure, methods and procedures which will be used to improve cooperation between the public and private sectors and rural people in order to ensure that implementation is effective in all rural areas (progressive, middle-level and backward).

CHAPTER 3

OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES, TARGETS AND GUIDELINES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

In order to ensure that the policy on rural development will contribute to overall national development by expanding the economy, developing society, improving the quality of life of the people and distributing wealth and prosperity to the rural areas, the following objectives, strategies, targets and guidelines are established for rural development during the Sixth Plan period:

1. Objectives. To improve the quality of life for socially and economically deprived rural people, to promote self-reliance and to increase adaptability to economic and environmental conditions.
2. Strategies. In order to attain the foregoing objectives, rural development in the Sixth Plan period will be carried out in line with the following 4 strategies:

- (1) Development activities will be oriented towards solving the socio-economic and security problems of each area according to the actual conditions and needs of the people. Authority for the selection of target areas will be delegated to provincial authorities.
 - (2) Efforts will be made to improve the standard of living in all areas: backward, middle-level and progressive. The government will concentrate its efforts and resources on developing the backward and middle-level areas while increased investment by the private sector in progressive areas will be encouraged.
 - (3) Emphasis will be given to integrating the efforts of government agencies and of the public and private sectors and the general public, in order to solve fundamental problems in the rural communities and promote activities that generate production, income and employment through the use of appropriate technology for each locality.
 - (4) The role of people's organizations and the general public in deciding how to solve their own problems and those of their communities will be encouraged, thus increasing self-reliance.
3. Targets are divided into 2 types as follows:

(1) **Development targets**

- (1.1) Economic approaches to solving the problems of the rural people will continue along the lines of those already implemented during the Fifth Plan period. Emphasis will be placed on ensuring adequate food supply for, and increasing the income of, people living in backward rural areas by finding solutions to the problems of agricultural production, Production, marketing and employment in middle-level and progressive areas will also be promoted in order to support the main target of achieving overall national economic expansion.

(1.2) The rural population will be provided with the basic social services necessary to everyday life and occupations besides safety of life and property. Ultimately they should be enabled to attain self-reliance, participate in developing their own standard of living and determine the course of their own lives based on the criteria of basic minimum needs.

(2) Target areas

Target areas will be determined in accordance with the problems and needs of particular areas, as follows:

(2.1) Backward areas in need of immediate development are defined as areas in which most of the people are economically deprived and which face 4 or 5 of the following problems: inconvenient communications, insecure land tenure, low production or incomes, poor health, shortage of water for domestic consumption and lack of knowledge concerning methods of self-improvement. There are 5,787 villages throughout the country of this type: 1,065 villages in the north, 2,684 in the northeast, 954 in the central region and 1,084 in the south.

(2.2) Middle-level areas, the second priority in development, are areas in which most people are economically deprived and which are afflicted by 1 to 3 of the preceding problems. Such areas comprise 35,514 villages in total: 6,672 in the north, 17,990 in the northeast, 5,731 in the central region and 5,121 in the south.

(2.3) Progressive areas are those in which most of the people have high production potential; such areas enjoy reasonably favourable economic conditions and suffer from few of the problems mentioned above. There are 11,621 such villages throughout the country: 3,079 in the north, 1,845 in the northeast, 6,221 in the central region and 476 in the south.

4. Development guidelines are formulated to ensure that rural development proceeds according to the foregoing objectives and contributes to general development targets in regard to economic growth, income distribution, social services and improvement of the quality of life. Development guidelines thus focus on creating opportunities to increase production which will help solve the problems of rural livelihood and occupations. The following 4 main guidelines are specified:

- (1) Develop the basic factors in rural production and marketing.
- (2) Increase the efficiency and capability of government agencies in solving rural problems.
- (3) Improve administrative mechanisms by consolidating efforts in an integrated rural development system.
- (4) Increase participation by people's organizations and the private sector, especially in operations in backward and middle-level areas.

Details of each guideline appear in the following chapters.

CHAPTER 4

DEVELOPING THE BASIC FACTORS IN RURAL PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

1. Rural development in the Fifth Plan period emphasized solving the problem of poverty in rural areas. Nevertheless evaluation of the results shows that the problem has been alleviated to a limited extent only, and the scope of rural development in the Sixth Plan period will therefore be expanded to include such areas as increasing opportunities for greater productivity, income and employment, which will be supported by development of the basic factors in rural production and marketing. The basic factors are: development of the quality of the population and labour force, development of natural resources (land and water), development of appropriate science and technology and the improvement of management efficiency by supporting the creation and strengthening of farmers' institutions. Guidelines and measures are as follows:

Development of the quality of the population and labour force.

2. In improving national productivity within the constraints of financial and natural resources, a key issue is the development of the quality of the population and labour force in rural areas, especially in occupational skills. Comprehensive development of physical, intellectual and occupational skills should be targeted, taking into consideration the real needs of people in different age groups and in different occupations. The young should be trained physically, mentally and intellectually before entering the labour market while the training of adults already in the labour force should concentrate on improving capabilities and skills in accordance with changing technology. Details of this development guideline appear in the Programme for Population, Social and Cultural Development.

Development of land resources

3. Land as a factor in agricultural activities should be considered a key resource in rural development. The government has attempted to achieve the fullest possible use of available land by accelerating the development of land in the course of past development. Land development guidelines have been established for classifying land for appropriate land use and allocation, establishing a master plan for land use on a national basis and distributing land holdings by issuing the necessary legal documents and by undertaking land reform and land consolidation. However, the rapid increase in demand for land use due to population growth, coupled with the limited availability of land, has led to more land problems and, as a result, delays in reaching the land development targets of the Fifth Plan. Guidelines for developing land resources during the period of the Sixth Plan thus mostly continue the activities laid down in the Fifth Plan, especially in improving the efficiency of land use

and the distribution of land ownership to rectify infrastructure and production problems in rural areas. Details of both development guidelines appear in the Programme for Development of Natural Resources and the Environment.

Development of water resources

4. The government has already invested a great deal in developing larger-, medium- and small-scale water resources, which are important factors in agricultural production. As a consequence, the total irrigated area has reached 22 million rai at the present. However, the utilization of irrigated land continues to be limited because of inefficient management, while the development of small-scale water resources has yet to reach all target areas even though large-scale water resources have nearly all been developed. The development of rural water resources in the Sixth Plan period will therefore concentrate on improving water utilization and developing small-scale water resources in all potential areas. Details of this development guideline appear in the Programme for Development of Natural Resources and the Environment.

Development of science and technology for rural development

5. Rural development in the Sixth Plan period attaches more importance to developing science and technology to improve the quality of life of the rural population. The emphasis will be on appropriate technology for agricultural development and for promoting small-scale and medium-scale industries. Technological development will take the form of integration of traditional and modern technology. This will enable rural poverty areas to become technologically independent up to a certain level. In order to achieve this, the foundations of rural technology will be strengthened, suitable modern technology will be applied and traditional technology will be modernized and its efficiency improved. Rural development technology should at the same time be instrumental in improving agricultural and local industrial productivity and be suitable for practical use by the local population.

Guidelines for developing technology in line with the foregoing policy are as follows:

- (1) Encourage personnel development in the rural population. The technical skills of human resources will be improved through the existing educational system and special training programmes organized by both the government and private sectors.
- (2) Clearly define systems for transferring medium-level technology for both vertical and horizontal rural development.
- (3) Prioritize the promotion of scientific and technological development that is necessary for solving rural production problems, including research and testing services to serve as a basic structure for science and technology.
- (4) Create close cooperation between government and private agencies that are directly responsible for applying technology. Problems, needs and appropriate guidelines for technological development in rural areas will be identified.

Support for the creation and strengthening of farmers' institutions

6. The formation of farmers' groups for improving production and marketing, either initiated by farmers or with the support of the government, plays an important role in supporting farmers who have the potential to produce for sale; for example, farmers' groups and cooperatives; such groups enable farmers to help each other or acquire government assistance in increasing production, improving and controlling the quality of their products and in solving marketing problems. Supporting the voluntary formation of farmers' groups and developing and strengthening existing farmers' institutions will therefore help solve production and marketing problems. The guidelines for promoting the formation of farmers' groups and developing farmers' institutions are as follows:

- (1) Promote the voluntary organization of farmers involved in production for sale into groups which aim at improving production and quality control and creating collective power for exporting. The government will not become directly involved in the organization of these groups but it will provide information and advice to create awareness among farmers of the potential benefits of forming such voluntary groups.
- (2) Support the development of management, efficiency and economic and social unity in existing farmers' institutions, that is, farmers' groups and cooperatives, in the following ways:
 - (2.1) Central government agencies responsible for farmers' institutions will supervise and improve efficiency in the operations of such institutions.
 - (2.2) Government agencies related to farmers' institutions at the provincial/regional level will promote the activities of such institutions. Production and marketing activities will be facilitated and coordination between Government agencies will be supported in order to strengthen the farmers' institutions.
 - (2.3) Encourage financial institutions to provide support by extending loans for the production and marketing activities of farmers' institutions at appropriate rates of interest.
 - (2.4) Encourage the formation of a system for disseminating information on commerce, marketing and commodity prices, especially to remote areas.
 - (2.5) Establish a master plan for training farmers and cooperatives' officials. The plan will increase efficiency in training activities and create coordination between the training agencies.
 - (2.6) Farmers' institutions will assume the lead role in controlling production to meet market demand. This role will cover improving product quality and standards in order to achieve price stability,
 - (2.7) Farmer's institutions will formulate clear development plans in order to improve the quality and efficiency of their operations.

CHAPTER 5

INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY AND CAPABILITY OF THE GOVERNMENT IN SOLVING RURAL PROBLEMS

1. Development planning based on the actual problems in each area is a key strategy for rural development in the Sixth Plan period. Identification of the real problems and their characteristics in rural areas will lead to more effective mobilization of resources for rural development and problem solving. As a result of the Village Data Base Survey conducted in 1984, the following 5 major problems have been identified in rural areas:

- (1) Inconvenient transport and communications systems connecting villages with district and business centres.
- (2) Low productivity leading to inadequate income and unemployment.
- (3) Shortage of water for daily use and consumption in remote areas.
- (4) The health and sanitation of rural people.
- (5) Lack of knowledge for developing the quality of life, whether at the personal, family or community levels.

Guidelines for solving the problems

2. The responsibility for solving the preceding problems lies with the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Industry. Guidelines for solving each problem are as follows:

First guideline. The policy of saving energy and reducing oil imports will form the basis in solving communications and transport problems. Existing roads will be repaired and maintained so that they can be used in any season while new roads will be constructed to connect villages, sub-districts and districts to the network of primary highways in order to facilitate transport of agricultural produce and rural commuters. Operational guidelines are as follows:

(1) Accord priority to improving and maintaining existing rural highways, especially where there is an urgent need. New construction will be limited to missing links that are necessary to connect the network to national and provincial highways under the responsibility of the Department of Highways.

(2) Place special emphasis on the construction, improvement and maintenance of rural highways that directly support local and regional economic activities such as development of tourism and rural industry, transport of products to markets and exports. Routing priorities will be selected with due regard to the other development activities.

(3) Prioritize backward areas that have communications problems, especially in areas where there is an urgent need and border areas where there are security problems. Construction and maintenance should aim at ensuring the availability of all-weather roads.

(4) Encourage people's participation in building roads that link villages with fields and thus facilitate work activities and the transport of produce. This would develop the sense of ownership and the desire to keep the roads in good repair.

(5) Avoid duplication of efforts and unconnected roads by basing the selection of routes for construction on the areas of responsibility of each agency involved in road construction and maintenance. For example, there are 57 provinces under the Office of Accelerated Rural Development, 35 provinces under the Public Works Department and the border areas come under the National Security Command Headquarters.

(6) Establish working groups under the supervision of the Planning and Project Subcommittee to study guidelines for developing rural highways and ensure that they conform to rural development policies.

Second guideline. To solve the problems of low productivity, inadequate income and unemployment, it is necessary to accelerate the development of rural occupations in both the agricultural and industrial sectors. Guidelines are as follows :

(1) In the agricultural sector occupational development efforts will mainly concentrate on solving the problem of production in areas dependent on rainwater because these are areas where soil fertility and productivity are low. Farmers' do not earn sufficient income for their livelihood. Development guidelines are as follows :

— Promote cooperation between the government sector, private organizations and farmers in occupational development for farmers so that they may enjoy a higher standard of living. A fully integrated agricultural system that covers production and marketing will be developed for products not consumed in the farming household and for surplus products.

— Improve the species of crops and livestock to suit local conditions.

— Encourage farmers to use technology that is appropriate to their capability.

— Improve cropping and animal husbandry systems to suit the soil and rainwater conditions in order to obtain maximum efficiency in resource utilization and sufficient supplies for household consumption.

— Promote production of raw materials, such as trees, for use in cottage industries in order to generate additional income.

— Improve the basic agricultural conditions that are necessary for facilitating future development efforts.

(2) In the industrial sector occupational development consists of the following :

— Promote cottage industries by providing occupational training and developing production techniques. Sources of raw materials and marketing will be particularly taken into consideration.

— Support the expansion of small-scale industries, most of which are industrial plants in the provinces, in order to create more employment. The promotion effort will be in the form of assistance to overcome such problems as lack of capital and technology and assistance to develop administrative, managerial and marketing skills.

Third guideline. It is necessary to accelerate the development of small-scale water resources in remote areas that was implemented in the Fifth Plan period in order to satisfy the people's basic need for water. Water resources will be identified in order to ensure an adequate supply for the consumption of rural people and to constitute a supplementary water resource for agricultural use in areas dependent on rainwater. Moreover a higher priority will be given to extension activities, project maintenance and people's participation in the development of small-scale water resources. Operational guidelines are as follows :

(1) Accelerate construction of small-scale water resources throughout remote areas in order to eliminate the shortage of water for drinking and household consumption in the Sixth Plan period.

(2) Accelerate implementation of the programme for ensuring clean water and tap water for villages. Coordination and cooperation between the Government and the private sector will be emphasized and people will be encouraged to participate in the form of foundations or village funds.

(3) Allocate budgets for small-scale water resource development projects based on the actual problems and needs in each locality. The ranking of priorities will be based on the problems of each region : the northeast is accorded the highest priority followed in order by the central region, the north and the south. Project implementation should conform to the problems and needs of the people.

(4) Promote extension activities and project maintenance. Implementing agencies should ensure that people and officials cooperate in using small-scale water resources. Local authorities and people will be encouraged to make financial contributions to augment the government budgetary allocations for maintenance of small-scale water resource development projects.

(5) Establish a monitoring and evaluation system to ensure that small-scale water resource development projects are implemented according to the government policy.

Fourth guidelines. In order to combat the problems of rural health, operational guidelines are as follows :

(1) Promote and increase opportunities for people to participate in developing the quality of life in line with the concept of basic minimum needs. This could be accomplished through the processes of community preparation, improvement of methods and technology, and public relations, which aim at inculcating a proper sense of awareness among government officials and the general public.

(2) Encourage local people to initiate and expand primary health care in order that they may be in a position to solve their own health problems which is one of the basic minimum needs, in line with the actual condition and capability of each individual, family and community.

(3) Encourage the delegation of administrative authority for public health activities by increasing the role of the people in the decision-making process in regard to identifying problems, needs and problem-solving methods and determining how to manage resources that are derived from the efforts of the community and from the support of the Government and private sector.

(4) Promote continuous coordination within the sector by developing a coordinating organization and mechanisms, communication techniques and the exchange of information and experience between agencies that deal with health services, education and training, research and technological development in order to accelerate the attainment of good health for all members of the public.

(5) Promote continuous coordination between sectors and between the public and private sectors by developing a coordinating organizations and mechanisms, communication techniques and a change of attitude in administrators and field operators in order that they may respond to the objectives involved in developing the quality of life of the people.

(6) Improve the health service system in regard to the structure of health centres within the referral system and the system for exchanging knowledge, techniques and knowhow between agencies. The aims are to expand and improve the quality of health services so that they can address the physical and mental health problems of the people in a more integrated and efficient manner, especially at the village and sub-district levels, and to make more basic services available in communities.

(7) Promote the transfer of knowledge and technology concerning public health activities that have already been developed and successfully applied in various communities. Models and techniques for developing leaders of groups and work teams should start to be developed and tried out, as should the transfer of knowledge and technology between groups, work teams and villages which would lead to more self-reliance.

(8) Explore the alternatives and initiate financial methods and systems for health services based on the principles of public participation and of saving service fee expenses as appropriate to the nature of the problems and the society. The funds thus mobilized could be used in the provision of health services, health insurance and health care to low-income and elderly people as necessary and according to the principle and regulations already laid down.

Fifth guideline. The problem of inadequate knowledge for improving the quality of life of individuals, families and communities could be solved by concentrating on the target group of rural people with little capability for self-help. This group should be given the opportunity to gain sufficient knowledge to

improve their quality of life and ultimately attain self-reliance. Guidelines are as follows:

- (1) Carry out campaigns to create public awareness of the problems and to enable the general public to be able to solve their own problems and those of their communities based on the concept of basic minimum needs.
- (2) Conduct literacy campaigns and reading campaigns to ensure that literacy is maintained.
- (3) Promote various aspects of academic and occupational knowledge as appropriate to the local needs and in order that people may earn their livelihood. The initial target group will be those outside the formal educational system, followed by those within the school system.
- (4) Educate children, women of fertility age and married women on nutrition and bringing up children.

CHAPTER 6

IMPROVING ADMINISTRATIVE MECHANISMS BY CONSOLIDATING EFFORTS IN AN INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM

1. The present administrative system for rural development under the Committee on National Rural Development has been in operation in general rural areas since the Fifth Plan period. The main objectives of the system are to provide the instruments for controlling rural development operations based on the new concept which emphasizes the following 4 principles :

First : The efforts of the various agencies should be consolidated in order that solutions may be found to rural problems by integrating activities based on the 'programme'.

Second : To solve the actual problems faced by rural people in each area, localities should be ranked in order of priority, with the highest priority being accorded to areas where conditions are most severe.

Third: The participation of the people in rural development work should be encouraged in order to enhance self-reliance.

Fourth : Monitoring and evaluating systems should be established to identify implementing problems and obstacles in each area, assess the impact of implementation on and gauge the changes in rural standards of living.

2. In accordance with the preceding objectives, the administrative model for rural development under the Committee on National Rural Development places importance on the following :

2.1 Create unity within and between administrative organizations for rural development at the national, provincial, district, sub-district and village levels.

2.2 Establish plans for rural development in the provinces that may be used to achieve coordination between the efforts of officials in all branches and at every level.

2.3 In order to achieve the objectives efficiently, the following are necessary for the administration of rural development : budget administration, personnel development and information system development.

3. However, the current administrative system is still beset with operational problems. There is lack of unity and coordinating efforts are not clearly defined. Moreover the administrative model does not lend itself to participation by people's organizations or the private sector. In addition, rural development efforts tend to place too much emphasis on individual problems, such as poverty, security, job creation, water resource development, and so on.

4. Therefore during the Sixth Plan period it is necessary to improve the system for administering rural development. The aim is to correct its shortcomings.

and have it comply with development guidelines and the operations of implementing agencies. If this is accomplished, the system will be able to serve as an effective mechanism for translating plans and policies into implementation in the provincial regions and localities. Issues comprise the administrative organizations and system of rural development, coordination of economic, social and security objectives; an information development system and increasing the efficiency of sub-district councils in administering rural development work.

Improvement of the administrative organizations and system of rural development work, the administrative system and organization of rural development needs to be improved in 2 areas : restructuring the administrative system for rural development and improving the coordinating mechanisms and organizations. Details are as follows :

(1) Restructure the administrative system for rural development at the national, provincial, sub-district and village levels to create flexibility in administering rural development within the framework of the Committee on National Rural Development in the Sixth Plan period. At the national level, the Committee on National Rural Development chaired by the Prime Minister is the highest policy-making body. Greater flexibility and efficiency will result from improving the administrative structure of this committee and its subcommittees. A supporting body will serve as the committee's secretariat and coordinate implementation of rural development policy by the public and private sectors. At the ministerial level, changes in the planning, monitoring and evaluating mechanisms are necessary in order to carry out effectively the policies of the Committee on National Rural Development. In a similar manner to the national level, at the provincial, sub-district and village levels, administrative reform will bring about more flexibility and efficiency in such decision-making and implementing processes as planning, coordinating, monitoring and evaluating.

(2) Improve the coordinating mechanisms and organizations. There are a large number of agencies currently involved in rural development activities, each with its own methods of operation, planning and project presentation. In order to avoid duplication of projects and delay in project implementation, rural development in the Sixth Plan will undertake to improve the coordinating system and organizations that will ensure more efficient inter-agency coordination; mechanisms to be improved include standardized documentation forms, integrated schedules and manuals for rural development administration that clearly specify work procedures. Coordinating organizations will be restructured at the national, provincial and district levels. At the national level, the central coordinating organizations will be restructured; namely, the National Rural Development Coordinating Centre, the Secretariat of the Rural Employment Generation Programme and the Secretariat of the Rural Development Fund Programme. The aim is to create unity, clarify the scope of authority and responsibility and

increase capabilities in order that they may be able to accommodate an increased work load in coordinating various types of rural development activity and be able to monitor and evaluate all rural development projects efficiently. Provincial offices will also be reorganized. Planning units of the principal ministries should be established at the provincial level and coordinating organizations set up at the district level to serve as coordinating centres. These agencies will be responsible for coordinating the plans and project implementation of various agencies, which will include continuous and efficient supervision and monitoring so that there will be coordination with the central organizations.

Coordination of rural development strategies and measures in security sensitive areas

6. Rural development in security sensitive areas should aim at eliminating the conditions that cause security problems in these areas. To this end, the system and process of national economic and social development should be integrated with, and support, national security and military policy in order to bring safety to these areas. At the same time the quality of life of the people living in these areas and their ability to help themselves should be increased. Development of areas for security purposes will be carried out in line with the following guidelines :

(1) Development areas for internal security. Details are as follows :
(1.1) In areas still threatened by communist insurgents, rural areas surrounding mountain forests will be strengthened through development and security. The method of implementation will adopt the model of the Committee on National Rural Development that can harmonize with rural development at the village level.

(1.2) In the 5 southern border provinces, development work will continue from the Fifth Plan, focusing on improvements in development administration that will increase efficiency in solving problems. The following measures are specified :

— Emphasize economic and social development in order to alleviate social and psychological conditions. The 4 major target groups are: poor fishermen in the coastal areas; poor farmers; small-scale planters of local rubber trees; and youth and women.
— Review or implement at the policy level the following 2 issues that concern the administration of development for solving security problems in the southern border provinces: ensuring implementation according to the master plan for development designed by the Administrative Centre for Southern Border Provinces; and reviewing the roles and responsibilities of the committees in charge of determining policy and development guidelines in order to solve the problems in the areas so that unity will be created and to enable implementing agencies to have sufficient capability to achieve policy goals.

– Develop areas under the influence of Malay communists by establishing community systems and providing the necessary basic economic and social services.

(1.3) In the northern upland area, the aim is to control hilltribes in security sensitive areas. Operating guidelines emphasize the maintenance of peace and order and consist of local administration work, permanent settlements, reduction of opium cultivation and reduction of watershed destruction. The following measures are specified:

- Allocate suitable areas to serve as permanent hilltribe settlements. Suitable areas are those which can be easily controlled and governed in terms of security, natural resource conservation and socio-economic development.
- Establish a master plan for agencies undertaking development work on hilltribe problems and the control of opium cultivation in the same target areas of the northern uplands. The master plan will aim at economic and social development for the hilltribes so that they can earn a living that is close to that of lowland Thai people. To accomplish this, the hilltribes will have to earn sufficient income from alternative occupations to replace the income derived from opium cultivation.
- Extend primary health care services (including nutrition), compulsory education and information dissemination to all people. The reduction of population growth rates among hilltribes and upland Thai people should be accelerated.
- Prevent and repel hilltribe migration by establishing penalties for illegal immigrants and collaborators. Hilltribes that are already established and have permanent occupations could be used as an instrument for prevention and control and the hilltribe census undertaking will be accelerated.
- Accelerate the construction of access roads where necessary.

- (2) Development areas for border security. Details are as follows:
- (2.1) The designation of sensitive border areas and the guidelines for establishing villages for self-defence and development along the borders should be based on the nature of the threat, as follows:
 - Border security areas outside the offensive lines include areas affected by border disturbances, such as districts within the range of heavy artillery or zones under the influence of subversive external forces. Emphasis will continue to be placed on the establishment of self-defence and development villages throughout these areas, thus maintaining the village orientation of development and self-defence activities.
 - Border security areas within the offensive lines comprise areas directly affected or likely to be affected by combat along the border, or by such border incidents as the influx of refugees, illegal trading, subversion, and so on. These areas include those strategically located in the possible line

of attack from outside and areas directly opposite the location of external armed forces. Development and self-defense guidelines for these areas should not only be village-oriented, but should also adopt an area approach.

- (2.2) Construct and strengthen border barriers against acts of foreign aggression in continuation of work carried out in previous periods.
- (2.3) Aim at economic and social development of villages that will lead to self-reliance by allocating land and promoting agricultural production activities based on local production facilities. Military supplies should be prepared in 3 areas, as follows:

- Accelerate the development of communications networks by installing small-scale communications equipment all along the border.
- Develop health services in security sensitive areas by providing personnel and medical supplies. The areas should be able to administer first aid in the initial stage and be prepared to handle various situations, including the prevention of epidemic diseases and the promotion of family planning.
- Carry out such nutrition development projects as the establishment of rice banks, buffalo and cattle banks and village fisheries etc.
- (2.4) In areas that need to be frequently evacuated, specify safe zones where children, women and the elderly may take refuge. The safe zones should be selected on the basis of suitability of location, requiring little investment and using available local resources, such as Royal Development Study Centres, and in accordance with the Ministry of Interior's plan for population migration control.
- (2.5) Accelerate the construction of strategic roads along the borders and access roads where necessary.
- (3) Promotion of economic and social development activities to correspond to the National Preparedness Plan. The base for mobilizing forces will be widened to ensure readiness for warfare, especially by promoting private sector industries to produce such military supplies as weapons, food and medicines and by expanding the existing Reservists for National Security Project for manpower production. The following guidelines are specified:
 - (3.1) Identify measures for mobilizing cooperation from all parties to ensure that military supplies are in a state of readiness. Mechanisms should be established for inducing systematic operations by the government and private sector agencies.
 - (3.2) Improve laws and administrative regulations that are necessary for coping with unusual conditions. These may include, for example, the rationing of food, and other necessities.
 - (3.3) Accelerate the formulation of a complete Preparedness Plan and undertake further research and experiments in order to ensure that it is complete and practicable.

Development of information system

7. The existing administrative system for rural development focuses

on the use of plans in order to create cooperation between different sectors and levels. The information system is therefore one of the major instruments for planning, plan coordinating, monitoring and evaluating the activities of the various projects and localities. A more efficient information system, in terms of speed of data collection and processing and uniformity of data, will facilitate close coordination between agencies. In order to achieve this, the following guidelines are specified for developing the information system for rural development plan coordination, monitoring and evaluation :

- (1) Develop a centralized information system by storing basic data at the Information Processing Institute for Education and Development. Specific information should be kept at the implementing agencies in order to avoid duplication of efforts.
- (2) Designate responsibility for management, collection, evaluation and utilization in order to allow management of the information system to operate with efficiency and timeliness.

(3) Increase the administrative efficiency of the information system by establishing standardized information for use by the various agencies. Each province and department involved in rural development should be equipped with computers so that an information network can be established linking central units and the provinces.

(4) Improve and strengthen the provincial and departmental information system for rural development. The information system will be used for planning, project screening, monitoring and evaluation at the provincial and departmental levels. The aim is to enable the implementing agencies to manage their own information, exchange information with other agencies and modify information bases rapidly.

(5) Study and analyse suitable administrative and information systems necessary for rural development at the provincial and departmental levels. The systems will aim at establishing a system for monitoring and evaluation and appropriate budgets for promoting better coordination between the responsible agencies.

(6) Establish an information system for planning provincial and departmental rural development within the framework of the National Economic Development Plan. This will aim at ensuring that the work system for rural development is efficiently planned and managed in the long run.

(7) Establish an information system to be used for screening provincial and departmental rural development projects. The information will be used for considering increases or reductions in annual budget allocations and for selecting projects appropriate to actual needs.

(8) Establish an information system for monitoring and evaluating provincial and departmental rural development. The system will be used to assess the efficiency of each project, identify delays and obstacles that arise during project implementation and review the scope and contents of the projects

and related policy guidelines at higher levels.

(9) Study, analyse and identify basic information needed by provinces, departments and the Information Processing Institute for Education and Development (the information centre for rural development). The aim is to establish more efficient information management in accordance with the coordination of work and responsibilities between provinces, departments and the Information Processing Institute.

(10) Train and upgrade personnel and prepare manuals for using the information system at the provincial and departmental levels in order to promote understanding of the rural development information system. Training should also be given on the use of data processing equipment, especially for computers that are necessary to rural development work.

Improvement of efficiency in rural development planning at the sub-district level
8. In order that sub-district councils may become independent and efficient organizations capable of planning and implementing local administration in accordance with the principle of decentralized authority, planning for rural development at the sub-district level will be used to determine Guidelines. Planning will entail making a list of projects that will be used as a reference for sub-district councils to use in recommending guidelines for sub-district development plans. Planning will also serve as a guideline for the implementing agencies to follow and thus result in coordinated activities in the sub-districts and less duplication of efforts. Planning guidelines for rural development at the sub-district level are as follows:

(1) Planning for future land use. This is divided into 2 categories:
(1.1) Planning for land use outside community areas will aim at obtaining optimum agricultural and industrial use of land resources and maximum benefit for the local people.

(1.2) Planning for land use within community areas will aim at building public utilities and amenities, bearing in mind the need to minimize investment costs and provide wide service coverage.

(2) Planning derived from identifying communities with the potential to be further developed into the centres of sub-districts or villages. Suitable locations will be provided for public services that are still unavailable, such as sub-district council offices, health centres, schools, agricultural markets, common silos and warehouses, public parks, children's playgrounds. The following will be implemented:

(2.1) Plans for developing water resources, such as irrigation planning and water resource improvement, will aim at obtaining maximum yields in agriculture and industry.

(2.2) Suitable sites and networks will be identified for infrastructure planning in order that they may benefit the localities. For example, communications networks will be planned according to the economic benefits to be derived from reducing production costs in agriculture and industry; water resource

planning will take into account the need to provide clean water to the population over a wide area; and electricity supply planning will aim at making power available for production and for raising the standard of living of the people.

(2.3) Environmental development planning in rural communities will aim at making the environment clean, hygienic and orderly and free from such sources of pollution as dust, noise, odours, dirty water, etc. Local people should take the major role in developing their own environment.

- CHAPTER 7
- ## INCREASING PARTICIPATION BY PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATIONS AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT
1. An important principle of rural development policy is in encouraging the people to play a greater role in rural development by understanding the nature of the problems involved, finding solutions to the problems and taking the initiative in solving their own problems and those of their communities wherever possible. Meanwhile the government would play a catalytic role in forging closer cooperation between the government and the people and the private sector through the following guidelines :
 - (1) Support the role of the sub-district councils in developing their own localities by implementing projects in accordance with rural job creation plans.
 - (2) Encourage the people to develop their quality of life in accordance with the concept of basic minimum needs.
 - (3) Support the mobilization of community resources to set up rural village development funds.
 2. In line with the preceding guidelines, the Fifth Plan period saw progress in projects under rural job creation plans, in the campaign to encourage people to improve their quality of life in accordance with the concept of basic minimum needs, in promoting the setting up of special-purpose village funds, in establishing rural development funds for supporting the expansion of the special-purpose funds and in identifying village development projects. Operations were carried out by people's organizations such as village committees and central committees for voluntary self-defence and development, which are the key organizations for translating the government policy on people's participation in development into practical and effective implementation.
 3. The implementation of people's participation in rural development in the Fifth Plan achieved results that are visible to some extent, but in some areas implementation is still at a very early stage and is limited in operational scope. The campaign to encourage the people to improve their quality of life in accordance with the concept of basic minimum needs, for example, was launched in only one village per sub-district in 1986 while rural development fund operations, which started in 1985, were confined to only 38 provinces in the targeted poverty areas.
 4. Moreover previous promotion of people's participation in development has mainly concerned cooperation between the government and the people or cooperation among the people themselves. The private sector has recently taken a more important role in rural development alongside the public sector, but previous administration of rural development has not laid down a

clear format for cooperation between the government and the private sector or between the private sector and the people.

Development Guidelines

5. Rural development guidelines for increasing the participation of people's organizations and the private sector will thus continue to emphasize the role of sub-district councils in developing their own localities by means of project implementation under the rural job creation plans. At the same time the scope of operations will be widened by encouraging the people to develop the quality of life in line with the concept of basic minimum needs and by encouraging communities to increase resource mobilization by setting up village development funds. The pattern and form of operation for private sector participation in rural development will also be clearly defined.

5.1. Support the role of sub-district councils in developing their localities by continuing the **Work Plan for Rural Employment Generation** into the Sixth Plan period. The budget to be allocated for this purpose will not be less than 2,100 million baht per annum.

5.2. Support local fund raising efforts that aim at establishing rural development funds to be used in self-development.

Development will have 2 main targets : to foster self-reliance among the rural population and to allow the people to participate in rural development. The Work Plan for Rural Development Funds is designed to support the attainment of these targets. The funds will provide financial assistance through counterpart loans to the development projects of people's organizations and the various special-purpose funds. The Programme for Rural Development of the Sixth Plan specifies the following operational guidelines :

(1) Extend counterpart loans and technical support to development projects initiated by people's organizations throughout the country.

(2) Improve the management efficiency of rural development funds at all levels.

(3) Strengthen special-purpose village funds in terms of business investment, management efficiency and people's participation in the funds. The ultimate aim is to have a single, unified village fund.

(4) Extend counterpart loans to rural development fund projects in all villages throughout the country.

(5) Coordinate financial and technical assistance from domestic and foreign public and private sector organizations in order to strengthen the special-purpose funds.

(6) Improve administrative mechanisms, rules, regulations and procedures for operating rural development funds. The aim is to make them clearer, more precise and more in line with actual working conditions by adopting the administrative system of the Committee on National Rural Development.

(7) Promote and create understanding of the principles, rules and regulations among officials at all levels and among the people concerned.

(8) Take into consideration the level of support from the government budget and give priority to grants from various organizations.

(9) Promote the integration of the resources of the various special-purpose funds in the village. The aim is to combine resources and thus strengthen business operations and ultimately create a single village fund.

5.3. Support participation by the people in improving their quality of life based on the concept of basic minimum needs, which would lead to greater self-reliance.

In order to encourage the people to recognize problems, analyse causes and attempt to solve problems on their own wherever possible, with a view to strengthening the capability for self-reliance, the key strategy adopted by the government includes a national campaign to encourage the general public to improve their quality of life. The campaign, launched in 1986, uses the basic minimum needs as a yardstick for measuring the quality of life of rural people in relation to the essential elements of health and sanitation, access to government services, people's participation in developing safety in life and property and spiritual development. If the basic minimum needs, for example access to clean drinking water, safety of life and property and participation in self-development, are satisfied, then the minimum standard of living is considered to have been attained. If the living conditions are below this level, there will be campaigns to create activities that improve the standard of living of individuals and communities. Activities that cannot be undertaken by the people themselves may be passed on for government solutions. A further use of the criteria of basic minimum needs is as instruments for accelerating the rural development activities of various ministries in particular areas, which will be achieved through cooperation between Government officials, people's organizations and the local people; as a result, villages with high development potential may be developed into model villages exemplifying the achievement of self-reliance through government support and mobilization of local resources.

Operational guidelines in the Sixth Plan period are as follows :
(1) From 1987, every unit in every sub-district throughout the country will collect data on basic minimum needs and undertake development activities in each district, a group of 3-7 villages will constitute core model villages. The villages will perform the following activities :

(1.1) Collect data on basic minimum needs for local use in line with the prescribed form (Jor Por Thor 1). Sub-district working groups on development will provide assistance by collecting information (Jor Por Thor 2) and summarizing the data (Jor Por Thor 3).

(1.2) Village committees will use the 32 criteria of basic minimum needs for identifying deficiency problems, analysing causes and prioritizing problem-solving projects. Projects within the capabilities of the village will be

undertaken immediately. For projects requiring the support of the government and of other government projects, the prescribed form (Kor Chor Chor, sub-district level) is to be submitted to the sub-district council for approval.

(1.3) Village committees will undertake to solve problems by

implementing specified projects, as follows :

- Set up rural village development funds

— Village committees and the people will jointly implement problem-solving projects that they have identified as lying within their capabilities. This will be accomplished with the support of sub-district officials (sub-district working groups on development). For projects that address problems that cannot be solved by the village and have been presented to and approved by the sub-district council, the village committee and the people should offer their support.

(1.4) Village committees will collect annual data on basic minimum needs in order to evaluate improvements in the quality of life and standard of living of the village people.

(2) The government has marked the period of 1985-1987 for the national quality of life campaign. All agencies concerned, especially those of the 4 principal ministries, are to use the campaign as a guideline for setting up or modifying rural development projects under their responsibility in response to actual conditions that have been identified in the campaign survey.

(3) The Subcommittee on Coordination of National and Local Development Plans will supervise project implementation. The National Rural Development Coordinating Centre will be responsible for project management. The project will utilize the criteria of basic minimum needs (Jor Por Thor 1) together with the information system of the Committee on National Rural Development and will also include monitoring and evaluation of development activities.

5.4 Support the role of the Regional Joint Public/Private Sectors

Consultative Committees and the Provincial Joint Public/Private Sectors Con-

sultative Committees and increase the role of people's organizations, the general

public and the private sector in rural development.

Guidelines for rural development in the Sixth Plan expand the scope of work from solving the poverty problem to include upgrading the standard of living from the poverty level to the subsistence level, which would in turn lead to better living conditions. In this respect, the Joint Public/Private Sectors Consultative Committees at the regional and provincial levels may participate in development and in solving rural economic problems, which will lead to progress in production and agricultural marketing and in rural industry. The private sector, which plays a vital role in rural development because of its manpower, budgetary resources and large number of organizations, could be the essential development force by increasing coordination with the government sector. It is therefore important that operational guidelines for promoting the roles of the Regional and Provincial Joint Public/Private Sectors Consultative

Committees, people's organizations, the general public and the private sector in rural development are specified as follows :

(1) Guidelines for supporting the role of the Regional and Provincial Joint Public/Private Sectors Consultative Committees

(1.1) Support and mobilize ideas from the private sector for solving rural economic problems. Farmers and the rural population will be encouraged to acquire technical knowhow and capabilities in agricultural and industrial production in line with the guidelines for overall economic development.

(1.2) Distribute production technology in agriculture and industry.

(1.3) Improve the quality of life of farmers by developing their knowledge and abilities.

(1.4) Develop efficiency in production, marketing and production control in correspondence to market demand.

(1.5) Locate and expand markets for agricultural and industrial products.

(1.6) Establish guidelines for production, marketing and finance in line with and in support of overall national development.

(1.7) Promote and strengthen farmers' institutions.

(2) Guidelines for increasing the role of people's organizations, the general public and the private sector.

(2.1) Support private sector consolidations by setting up a central organization for coordinating private sector activities in rural development.

(2.2) Designate government agencies as centres for coordinating with the private sector.

(2.3) Improve coordinating mechanisms by attempting to incorporate private sector work plans into provincial rural development plans.

(2.4) Encourage the private sector to use provincial rural development plans as a basis for planning projects and work plans.

CHAPTER 8

WORK PLANS AND BUDGET FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Operational work plans

1. In line with the policy guidelines for rural development in the Sixth Plan, the Programme for Rural Development consists of 3 main groups of work plans, as follows :
 - 1.1 Work plans of the principal ministries, namely, the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Industry and Ministry of Education. This group consists of the following 5 work plans :
 - (1) Work Plan for Improving Infrastructure, consisting of road construction and maintenance projects, electricity, land allocation and issuance of land ownership documents.
 - (2) Work Plan for Increasing Production, Income and Employment, consisting of occupational promotion projects in agricultural and non-agricultural sectors and improvements in productivity.
 - (3) Work Plan for Water Resource Development, consisting of construction and maintenance of small-scale and medium-scale water resource projects and land development to benefit from small and medium-sized water resources.
 - (4) Work Plan for Public Health, consisting of projects for health and sanitation services and the promotion of sports and recreational activities.
 - (5) Work Plan for Promoting Knowledge and Education, consisting of projects to promote non-formal education and vocational training in agricultural and non-agricultural sectors.
- The foregoing are part of the regular work plans of the 5 ministries. The plans have been integrated under the Programme for Rural Development within the administrative system of the Committee on National Rural Development. As a result, the operations of the ministries should support rather than duplicate each other. Each project should follow these operational conditions:
 - (a) Projects may be directly requested by the people in line with the procedures for preparing provincial rural development plans.
 - (b) Projects may be jointly requested by Government agencies and the people; for instance, by district development committees in conjunction with sub-district councils or by sub-district working groups on development in conjunction with sub-district councils or village committees.
 - (c) Projects may be requested by provincial authorities in agreement with districts, sub-districts and villages on the subject of beneficiaries.
- 1.2 Work plans for encouraging participation by people's organizations and the private sector include the following 5 work plans :
 - (1) Work Plan for Rural Employment Generation

(2) Work Plan for Developing the Quality of Life of the Rural Population Based on the Criteria of Basic Minimum Needs

(3) Work Plan for Rural Development Funds

(4) Work Plan for Government and Private Sector Cooperation

(5) Work Plan for Private Sector Organizations

1.3 Work plans for rural development administration consist of the following main activities.

(1) Develop plans for provincial regions so that the central and provincial regional agencies responsible for planning administration receive budget allocations and are able to coordinate assigned work in line with the rural development policy on a regular and continuous basis.

(2) Organize personnel training and supervision in order to improve the level of knowledge and efficiency of government officials at the central and provincial regional levels in regard to rural development administration. (3) Monitor and evaluate rural development work. Ministries responsible for work plans under rural development plans will be encouraged to monitor and evaluate their own projects.

2. Ministries and departments are to draw up plans to accommodate and expand the benefits accruing to royal-initiated projects that have started up in rural areas to solve immediate problems. The projects aim at producing direct benefits for the people and could be expanded and incorporated into the regular system.

3. In implementing the work plans, sub-district councils will be encouraged to develop their own development plans that integrate local resources with external assistance. By using primary village data, the requests and project arrangements of the various agencies will be harmonized and the benefits derived from various projects will be integrated. It is anticipated that in the Sixth Plan period at least one sub-district in every district in the country should be able to accomplish the prescribed activities.

Work plan budgets in 1987 and in 1988 - 1991

1. 1987 budget

1.1 Government work plans, which comprise 5 major work plans in 1987, include projects under the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Industry. The total budget of 13,017.37 is allocated to the ministries as follows :

a. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives	5,787.10 million baht
b. Ministry of Interior	3,314.58 million baht
c. Ministry of Public Health	2,801.38 million baht
d. Ministry of Education	787.67 million baht
e. Ministry of Industry	326.64 million baht

1.2 Work plans for encouraging participation by people's organizations and the private sector comprise 5 major work plans, 3 of which are ready for immediate implementation in 1987; the Work Plan for Rural Employment Generation under the Secretariat of the Rural Employment Generation Programme, Office of the Prime Minister; the Work Plan for Developing the Quality of Life of the Rural Population under the National Rural Development Coordinating Centre, Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board; and the Work Plan for Rural Development Funds under the Secretariat of the Rural Development Fund, Office of the Prime Minister. The total budget for 2 of these work plans totals 2,130.00 million baht and is allocated as follows :

a. Work Plan for Employment Generation	2,100.00 million baht
b. Work Plan for Rural Development Funds	30.00 million baht

Both of these work plans are continuing from the Fifth Plan period.

1.3 For the administration of rural development during the Sixth Plan period, the organizations responsible for supervising, controlling and coordinating operations, training, monitoring and evaluation are the Office of Agriculture Economics; Office of Policy and Planning, Ministry of Interior; Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Public Health; Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education; and National Rural Development Coordinating Centre, Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board. The budget allocated to work plans for administration for 1987 amounts to 29.75 million baht.

2. 1988 - 1991 budgets

In regard to rural development plan implementation during the 1988-1991 period, budgets can be clearly allocated for 2 groups of work plans only : work plans for encouraging participation by people's organization and the private sector and work plans for rural development administration. The annual budgets for these 2 types of work plan will be equal to the budget set in 1987.

Annual budgets for the work plans of the 5 ministries during the 1988-1991 period will be allocated by each ministry, following the 1987 ratio of project budget to total ministerial budget.

- Notes :
1. Guidelines for allocating the 1987 budget are based on the regular work plans of the 5 principal ministries in the previous year plus some projects that have been revised or expanded.
 2. Guidelines for allocating the 1988-1991 budget are based on the 1987 budget and the rate of increase of 1987 over previous years.
 3. Guidelines for allocating ministerial budgets are based on the

nature of the problems described in NRD 2c forms. Groups with the most problems will receive the highest budget allocations. Ranked in order of seriousness, the key groups of problems are : production, income and employment; public health; water resources; knowledge and education; and infrastructure.

PART 2

SUMMARY OF THE SIXTH NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Introduction

1. The principal goals of the Sixth Plan are to raise national development to a level that will enable the country to progress and prosper in the future and to solve the economic and social problems that have accumulated over the past. The achievement of these goals will allow the Thai people to enjoy improvements in income, quality of life and state of mind. The main issue of the Sixth Plan, therefore, is to raise the level of national development in order that the economic growth rate may be higher than that achieved during the period of the Fifth Plan. Development will have to take into account both the rate and the characteristics of economic growth; it must not jeopardize the security and stability of the country's fiscal and monetary condition. Furthermore there has to be an increase in employment and in appropriate distribution of income. The deterioration of natural resources and the environment, strengthening of justice and development of the quality of life of the Thai people in general will also have to be taken into consideration.

Results of previous national development plans

2. National development under the previous 5 national development plans, covering a period of 25 years, has clearly improved both the country's economy and the people's standard of living. The gross national product (GNP), for example, increased 18 times, from approximately 58,900 million bath in 1961 to 1,041,920 million baht in 1985; meanwhile the average annual per capita income increased about 10 times, from 2,150 baht in 1961 to 20,420 baht in 1985. In the field of social development, both education and public welfare services have been upgraded and distributed more widely, and the quality of life of the Thai people has improved correspondingly. In the field of education, for instance, there are now secondary schools in all districts in the country, and in the field of public welfare 92 per cent of all districts now boast a hospital, 98 per cent of all sub-district contain health centres while primary health care services are available in no less than 90 per cent of all villages in the country.

3. Although the country's overall economic and social development has been quite successful, problems and obstacles have arisen from time to time, especially during the Fourth Plan and Fifth Plan periods, with the result that during the Fifth Plan period the national economy grew at an average annual rate of only 4.4 per cent, a low figure when compared to the 7 per cent average annual growth rate achieved during the previous plans, and falling well below the 6.6 per cent target set in the Fifth Plan. The reason for this performance was the generally depressed state of the world economy during the

period. Increased competition and protectionism in international trade plunged the average growth rate of the world economy to only 2.5 per cent. Thailand's economic growth rate was almost double the world average during the period.

4. During the period of the Fifth Plan, Thailand had to confront economic problems that had been building up for a long time in many areas, such as problems in income distribution and the poverty problem as well as the problems mentioned above arising from fluctuations in the world economy. Economic measures had to be employed in many areas to untangle such problems. For example, at a time when Thailand should have been increasing exports, strong restrictions were imposed. Many problems could be rectified only with a great deal of hardship. Nevertheless during the latter part of the Fifth Plan period, Thailand's earnest efforts to solve her economic problems, combined with changing international economic conditions - including falling oil prices and interest rates in the world market - started to achieve results in many important areas, such as inflation and the trade deficit. In 1986, for example, the trade deficit fell from the 1985 level of 61,600 million baht to 22,500 million baht.

5. Although Thailand has been able to alleviate many of her problems in spite of extremely adverse conditions in the international economy, many serious problems remain, among them the fiscal deficit, poverty, unemployment and the accumulated national debt, all of which will have to be solved in the future. However, it is anticipated that during the period of the Sixth Plan international economic conditions will give Thailand an opportunity to solve these problems with an increased degree of efficiency, and at the same time the country will try to achieve a rate of economic growth higher than that attained during the Fifth Plan.

6. An important opportunity for the Thai economy during the Sixth Plan is in exports, which will arise from maintaining a suitable policy on currency valuation. In addition, countries that constitute important markets in the world trade network have begun to more seriously adopt restrictive measures on exports from Japan and the newly industrialized countries. Such a situation gives Thailand the chance to compete in the world market more effectively than was the case during the Fifth Plan. However, it is not easy to be competitive in the world market. The sixth Plan will need to emphasize improvements to the efficiency and quality of development in order to realize the important target of increasing Thailand's competitiveness in foreign markets.

Objectives and targets of the Sixth Plan

7. In view of the problems and limitations on the one hand and the development opportunities falling within Thailand's province in the near future on the other, the Sixth Plan defines its 2 major objectives as follows:

- Economic: Maintain the rate of growth at a level not below 5 per cent in order to absorb the minimum of 3.9 million persons who will be entering the labor market. Growth should be accomplished in such a way that economic

stability is strengthened and the economic problems that arose during the Fifth Plan period are solved.

Social: Develop the quality of the population so that social development can progress, peace and justice be attained and development of the country as a whole supported. The national identity, culture and system of values will be maintained and the quality of life of the Thai people will be raised in both rural and urban areas.

Development guidelines in the Sixth Plan

8. In order to attain the principal economic and social objectives and targets cited above, clear guidelines for development need to be defined which can be used as the basis for formulating appropriate work plans and operational plans in the future. An important issue that all parties should be aware of is that despite the less critical conditions and the increased development opportunities, it will not be easy to exploit the full potential of these opportunities. The task must be approached with conviction and dedication; cooperation and coordinated hard work are necessary in compliance with the following key guidelines:

- (1) Increase the efficiency of national development in regard to human resources, science and technology, natural resources and the formation of integrated systems of administration and management. Especially important is the need to review the state's role to ensure that its duties consist only of those appropriate to the state and its monetary and fiscal capabilities. On the other hand the role of the private sector in national development should be enhanced both in production and in the provision of infrastructure services hitherto provided by the government.
- (2) Improve the production system and marketing, and raise the quality of the basic economic factors to reduce the cost of goods, diversify into more types of goods together with market expansion. This will enable Thai goods to be far more competitive in the world market while simultaneously emphasizing the development of the marketing system within the country.
- (3) Increase the distribution of income and prosperity into provincial regions and rural areas by focusing on the low-income population in these areas as the main target group for receiving the benefits of national development efforts.

Main programmes

9. Based on the foregoing objectives and guidelines for development, the Sixth Plan specifies 10 programmes divided into 3 major categories as the operating framework for the government and private sector, as follows:

Improving the efficiency of development

The programmes in this category are primarily concerned with increasing the efficiency of the various instruments and mechanisms used in development. Programmes that can be carried out immediately despite financial and resource limitations cover: improving the quality of the population, utilization of science

and technology and improving the administrative and managerial efficiency of the government and state enterprises, etc. The problems in finance and resources, however, require clearly defined policies and measures. The following economic programmes are included in this category:

- (1) Overall Economic Development;
- (2) Population, Social and Cultural Development;
- (3) Development of Natural Resources and the Environment;
- (4) Development of Science and Technology
- (5) Improving the Administration and Reviewing the Role of the Government in National Development; and
- (6) Development of State Enterprises.

Restructuring production and improving the quality of infrastructure services

The programmes in this category aim at restructuring the country's production and services and making them more appropriate. This will be accomplished by diversifying the structure of production in order to reduce risks and production costs while improving the quality of goods and services to increase Thailand's competitiveness in foreign markets. These undertakings, to be effected as prescribed in this group of programmes, will also create jobs to absorb more of the labour force. The two programmes included in this group are:

- (7) Development of the Production System, Marketing and Employment;
- (8) Development of Infrastructure Services.

Distributing prosperity and creating justice

Increasing the efficiency of national development, as described in the first group of programmes, and restructuring production and infrastructure services to help create jobs will enable the country to raise its overall level of development. But another important objective of national development is the distribution of prosperity throughout the provincial regions and the establishment of social justice. It is therefore necessary that there be programmes for urban development, both in Bangkok and in provincial regions, and for rural and specific area development. The last group of programmes focuses on these areas. The fact that the Programme for Rural Development is placed last does not mean that the Sixth Plan assigns a lower priority to rural development. On the contrary, rural development is the heart and primary target of national development. Furthermore it can be seen that the 8 programmes included in the first 2 groups all aim to benefit the rural population. The 2 programmes included in this final group are:

- (9) Development of Urban and Specific Areas; and
- (10) Rural Development.

Key issues of the main programmes

10. The 10 main programmes grouped in the 3 categories delineated

above have the following key issues:

(1) Overall Economic Development

The Programme for Overall Economic Development aims to achieve: an annual average of 5 per cent economic growth during the Sixth Plan period; employment for an additional 3.9 million people; a reduction in the various types of unemployment, especially seasonal and underemployment; and a reduction in the problems of poverty, the trade deficit, the current account deficit and the fiscal deficit. The following main features are included:

- Improve various aspects of the production system in order

to increase the rate of growth to an average of 5 per cent per year. This would

absorb the anticipated increase in the labour force while also ensuring national economic stability.

— Accelerate savings mobilization, especially in the public sector. Government expenditure should be minimized and carefully monitored because savings have not been increased and export problems remain. Economic growth and stability will be maintained by limiting growth in public sector investment to an average of one per cent per annum and in other operations of the public sector, including the development of efficiency in public administration to an average of 5.3 per cent per annum (at constant prices).

- Encourage the private sector to play a larger role in development.

The role of the government will be reduced by increasing private investment by an average of 8.1 per cent per annum and consumption by an average of 3.7 per cent per annum (at constant prices). The government will assume a supporting role by coordinating, recommending and assisting in private sector activities.

— Institute monetary, fiscal and other measures. These will support development in such high-priority sectors as production for export, tourism, etc.

— Adjust the tax structure to make the system more comprehensible rates more appropriate and the base wider. This will increase government revenues, create fairness and encourage investment that will improve competitiveness with foreign countries.

— Make allocations from the development budget to activities in line with the guidelines of the Sixth Plan. Allocations will be made to activities that help solve the problems of employment, trade deficit and current account balance; for example, in rural development; agriculture, agro-industry, rural industry, marketing and various services.

(2) Population, Social and Cultural Development

During the periods of implementation of the previous plans, emphasis was given to social development by increasing such social services as education and public welfare. Although much has been accomplished, there remain social problems which have become more critical and complex. Therefore the Sixth Plan has shifted the emphasis of social development from providing

basic social services to increasing the development of the basic components of society: individuals, families and communities. The aim is to achieve an appropriate population size and structure and to help individuals develop themselves into good, capable members of society who can contribute to national development. The following guidelines are adopted:

- Implement various measures to ensure that the size and structure of the population will be viable in the long run. The population growth rate will be reduced to 1.3 per cent by 1991. At the same time a more desirable population distribution will be sought by emphasizing the development of urban centres in provincial regions and other specific areas while developing Bangkok and its environs. An effort will also be made to speed up rural development in order to develop economic and employment bases. The quality of life of the low-income group in urban slums will also be improved.
- Develop the quality of the population. Support will be given to education and training that instils correct attitudes and values and the ability to carry out an occupation by, for example, developing the system of vocational counseling at educational institutions, expanding the apprenticeship system and encouraging the people to take a more active role in safeguarding their own health. In developing the quality of the population, economic principles will be used to create efficiency and fairness in the government's provision of social services. The policy on fee collection for public health and education services will be reviewed so that sufficient resources are acquired for further development of these services.
- Promote peace in society and protect society against crime and accidents. Community relations efforts will be increased to encourage the general public, families and communities to play a role in crime and narcotic drug prevention and suppression. There should also be a system for coordinating the public and private sectors to prevent accidents.
- Alleviate unemployment problems. The development of an information system on human resources and jobs will be accelerated. This will be used in formulating manpower plans, developing labour information systems and regional labour centres, developing the domestic and overseas markets for Thai labour and establishing a system of education that conforms to labour market requirements.
- Attend to labour problems. In particular, attention will be given to the problem of protecting child labour by enforcing compulsory education up to Grade 6 and encouraging improvements in welfare and working conditions for children. Discrimination against female workers, in terms of wages, working conditions and training for skill development, will be eliminated.

sibilities of the family in society. Support will be given to the formation of community organizations which will cooperate in solving social problems in individual communities and serve as an axis for coordination with the government.

(3) Development of Natural Resources and the Environment

Unsystematic use of natural resources in the past has resulted in severe deterioration. Occasionally there have been serious conflicts between the use of resources and environmental concerns. Therefore, in order to make the most efficient use of the country's depleted natural resources in a way that corresponds to environmental conditions while at the same time looking for as yet untapped natural resources for use in national development in the future, the following key operational guidelines are defined:

- Improve the use of natural resources in generating employment. In particular the private sector will be encouraged to use land for growing trees for economic purposes, resources in Thai territorial waters will be conserved to ensure continued and consistent economic use and water resources will be used with increased efficiency.
- Establish various and appropriate types of land ownership. This will be implemented within the period of the Sixth Plan. In addition, it is necessary to improve the system of agricultural production according to the productivity of the land and to solve problems which arise from soil depletion and other types of soil problem.
- Locate and continuously develop additional natural resources. In particular an aerial geophysical survey of the entire country and exploratory drilling will be undertaken at various points where data indicate the existence of energy resources and economically valuable minerals. For water resources, support will be given to efforts to use underground water sources wherever feasible; elsewhere support will be given to the construction of small water resources for household consumption and agricultural use.
- Provide instruments in the form of master plans and maps. These will be used in natural resource and environmental planning; for example, standardized land maps will be made for use by various government units; master plans will be formulated for the country's national parks and wild-life sanctuaries and for developing the economic potential of natural resources in coastal areas; and studies will be undertaken to solve the problems of toxic substances.
- Complete and standardize the system of management of natural resources and the environment. Local organizations will be encouraged to set up near the location of natural resources in order to participate more in the administration and management of these resources and the environment.

(4) Development of Science and Technology

In the past, national development placed little emphasis on the role of science and technology. It was only during the period of the Fifth Plan that some attention began to be paid to this area. The Sixth Plan, however,

assigns high priority to this topic in recognition of the growing importance of science and technology in national development. Foundations will be laid for developing production and processing capabilities in order to elevate the country's status to a level equal to or higher than that of the newly industrialized countries. This development would lead to an improved standard of living for the Thai people in general and also help make Thailand more competitive in the world market. Employment, the efficiency of the labour force in export activities and the domestic economy would all be improved. Implementation of science and technology development will operate as follows:

- Support systematic management of science and technology in order that they may play an increasing role in national development. Development will concentrate on those branches of science and technology which are of primary importance for future national development and on developing manpower in science and technology in correspondence to future economic needs.
- Develop a basic structure for science and technology. This includes the development of appropriate organizations and the revision of the various laws, rules and regulations that have hindered previous developments in science and technology in such a way that they support development.
- Develop manpower in science and technology. Increase efficiency by emphasizing qualitative improvement and maximizing benefits from employment. Support will also be given to the production of manpower in areas where there remains a shortage of personnel and a high demand.

— Promote national research and development. Efficiency will be increased by formulating appropriate policies and by attempting to allocate the budget to areas of research in need of immediate assistance; for example, genetic engineering and biotechnology, metallurgy and material sciences and electronics.

- Increase the effectiveness of technology transfer from abroad. This should benefit the economic and technological development of the country.
- Develop data and information systems for science and technology. In particular, an information network will be set up that will include science and technology indices to be used in determining appropriate policies and plans for science.
- Promote the role of the private sector in developing and using technology. Tax incentives will be given to the private sector who invest in the development of science and technology.

(5) Improving the Administration and Reviewing the Role of the Government in National Development
The system of administration plays an extremely important role in national development. When national resources face constraint, as they do now, administrative operations become especially important and

must be conducted with increased efficiency. Consequently, since the key objectives of the Sixth Plan are to accomplish national development with efficiency, to attain the overall targets and to achieve an integrated system for government operations, the programme for improving the administration adopts the following major guidelines for solving the problems of duplication and lack of coordination for solving the problems of duplication and lack of coordination within the public sector and for improving the efficiency of existing development instruments, the quality of government services and cooperation between the public and private sectors:

- Develop the government administrative system to facilitate various aspects of development. The programme system will be supported with operational plans, plan coordination and manpower plans.
- Improve 2 types of development-supporting instruments. These are public relations to generate participation and promote cooperation, and improved rules and regulations as well as other government orders to give the private sector greater flexibility and remove obstacles to its participation in national development.
- Ensure that the public receives a higher quality of service from the government. This will help reduce the expenses of the general public and the production costs of the private sector.
- Improve mechanisms for coordinating cooperation between the public and private sectors. The importance of cooperation between the public and private sectors will be emphasized.

(6) Development of State Enterprises

Fifth Plan followed the principal policy of increasing the self-reliance of state enterprises by reducing government subsidies and adjusting the prices of goods and services. This was done in an attempt to obtain returns on investments at least equaling the interest on government bonds and to make their management more business-like. As a result the operations of state enterprises tended to improve in the areas of both management and finance. To be specific, the 59 state enterprises which had to comply with the 1979 investment budget regulations earned profits of 57,717 million baht during the period of the Fifth Plan, which represents a return on investment of approximately 4.2 per cent of the total assets of these enterprises. Furthermore the number of state enterprises that were operating at a loss dropped from almost 20 at the outset of the Fifth Plan to only 11.

It is interesting to note, however, that the size and growth rate of investment by state enterprises, especially in the fields of energy and transport, doubled during the period of the Fifth Plan to 169,389 million baht from 89,000 million baht during the Fourth Plan. Without any increase in capital, it was necessary for the state enterprises to depend on financing from both foreign and domestic borrowing for as much as 60 per cent of their investment budget.

Investments from self-generated revenues remained quite low. Moreover the continuing problem of large accumulated debts between the state enterprises themselves caused a chain reaction of liquidity problems. If this problem remains unchecked, it could definitely have an impact on government financial stability and on the management of foreign debt.

The administration of manpower in state enterprises is another issue that requires improvement. At present state enterprises employ approximately 250,000 people. During the period of the Fifth Plan, state enterprise manpower expanded at a rate of about 3 per cent per year, compared to a 2.5 per cent growth rate for the government sector during the same period. Salary and compensation rates are high compared to those of civil servants and private sector employees : the average for middle-ranking and low-level personnel in state enterprises is about 55 per cent higher than civil servants' income. This has caused personnel expenses to increase much more than other expenses and has become a main problem in managing state enterprise costs. Therefore, the Sixth Plan lays down the following guidelines for the development of state enterprises:

— Increase efficiency in the operations of state enterprises by making them more business-like. The quality of services will be raised to international standard while maintaining appropriate pricing. Ways will be found to increase revenues and reduce production costs so that returns on investment in proportion to total assets will be increased to equal the interest rate on government bonds; thus investments should only be made in projects that bring suitable returns. At the same time it is necessary to limit the size of investments by state enterprises in general in accordance with the state of the country's economy and finances in each year. This can be achieved by reducing investments or joint ventures in extension activities that would be better operated by the private sector, which will result in a reduction in the financial burden of the government sector, especially foreign borrowings. The proportion of investment coming from the revenue of state enterprises will be increased, and the enterprises will be encouraged to increase capital by selling shares to the public.

— Formulate a pricing policy for state enterprise goods and services to cover cost and promote self-reliance. Both direct and indirect subsidies will be discontinued, except in cases specified by government policy. At the same time the prices of goods and services of certain monopolistic state enterprises will be compatible with international standards, especially for power and international telecommunications charges.

— Formulate policy guidelines for personnel management by including manpower plans in state enterprise plans. Clear personnel targets will be established in proportion to production. Overtime payments and combined welfare benefits will be limited to, respectively, 15 and 10 per cent of salary. In addition, promotion will be given to the hiring of private sector

services and to the participation of the private sector in management.

— Formulate a privatization policy for state enterprises. The policy of the Fifth Plan will be continued by considering joint investments with the private sector and the sale or liquidation of enterprises that have been operating at an unreasonable loss for some time.

— Review the role of and improve the system for supervising state enterprises. This will be carried out at the national and ministerial levels to achieve the objectives specified in the plans for each state enterprise. The boards of directors of state enterprises will be restructured to improve management efficiency. Laws and regulations need to be revised to permit a more business-like approach to state enterprise management.

(7) Development of the Production System, Marketing and Employment

The Programme for Development of the Production System, Marketing and Employment is conceived as a way of restructuring production and marketing in Thailand in order to facilitate adjustments to meet the present and future changes in world trade and economic conditions. It is projected to bring about a lower growth rate in traditional agricultural commodities, which will affect foreign-exchange earnings and farmers' income. Furthermore, world trading conditions, being dominated by protectionism on the part of the industrial nations, will make it increasingly difficult to increase exports of industrial products to Thailand's major markets. The Programme for Development of the Production System, Marketing and Employment also aims at reducing unemployment, increasing revenues and alleviating rural poverty during the period of the Sixth Plan by adopting the following guidelines:

— Reduce the trade and current account deficits. Revenues from the export of goods and services will increase at an average rate of 9.9 per cent per year while revenues from tourism and related services will grow at the rate of 7.4 per cent per year.

— Create jobs for 3.9 million people to reduce the problems of urban and rural unemployment. The proportion of employment in the agricultural sector will be reduced from 70 per cent to 65 per cent by the last year of the Sixth Plan. This is to be accomplished by changing the system of production and supporting the wider distribution of industry and services so that they can absorb more labour. The programme also aims at increasing production and farmers' income solving the problem of rural poverty.

— Increase exports by diversifying agricultural production, agro-industry and industrial goods for export. Basic government services and facilities will be improved in order to reduce costs and increase the capabilities of exporters. Assistance in marketing expenditure and information systems will be given to small and medium-scale exporters.

— Increase foreign-exchange earnings and employment opportunities for the educated urban population. This can be done by diversifying

tourism services, and increasing the marketing of Thailand in foreign countries, conserving and developing tourist attractions, developing facilities for tourists and improving the design of local handicrafts and souvenirs at tourist sites.

- Create employment and increase the income of farmers. This can be accomplished by diversifying agricultural and industrial production. This can be accomplished by diversifying agricultural and industrial production. Farmers' household income can be increased by diversifying crop cultivation for local sale and by combining crop cultivation with the raising of livestock
- Diversify industrial production. Agro-industries, small and provincial industries and engineering industries will be developed to increase income and create jobs for both rural and urban populations.

(8) Development of Infrastructure Services

The development of infrastructure services-covering public utilities and amenities, transport and communications and energy services-has been heavily supported by government finance since the First Plan period. About two-thirds of the government's development budget has been spent on improving and expanding infrastructure services throughout the country, and this has played an important part in developing the country's production system, marketing and exports. It has also contributed to decentralizing growth to provincial regions and rural areas. In addition the development of infrastructure has been instrumental in increasing income and creating employment in many sectors of the national economy.

The development of infrastructure services during the period of the Fifth Plan was quite successful, especially in the field of energy, the provision of various public utilities, the country's network of roads and airline services. But the land and sea transport services and telephone services are still inadequate and of poor quality; they may even be considered major obstacles to the successful conduct of domestic and international business. The issues that need to be addressed during the Sixth Plan period are as follows :

- The quality of many infrastructure services is below international standard and the services are themselves inadequate.
- There are gaps in the service network and some services are not being fully utilized.
- The price structure of many infrastructure services is distorted and cannot cover costs. Such services cannot be self-reliant and they rely heavily on government subsidy. At the same time the charges for many services monopolized by state enterprises are higher than the international standard. This affects the costs of user industries and the competitive ability of the country.
- Investment in some services has grown at such a high rate that installed capacity exceeds demand. These investments rely on foreign loans, thus creating alarming amounts of debt, while the share of investment from self-generated revenues or increases in capital is low.
- The administrative mechanisms of many infrastructure

services are still inefficient, not business-oriented and tend to be overly monopolized. The absence of competition prevents them from achieving an international standard of quality. Administration is limited by obsolete rules and regulations and the scope of authority is not clearly defined. Coordination with the private sector is also lacking.

The Sixth Plan therefore formulates policy guidelines for developing the country's infrastructure services in the areas of public utilities and amenities, energy and transport and communications in order to increase efficiency in the development of the production system, marketing and exports. This will lead to increased competitiveness for the country, strengthened urban economic bases and expanded development in rural and provincial regions. The policy guidelines are :

- Upgrade infrastructure services to international standard to ensure fast, reliable and consistent services. Services should accommodate the restructuring of the economy, trade and tourism and the growth of urban and rural communities and new important economic areas. This will be achieved by improving the quality, maintenance and network links of infrastructure services to comply with town planning services and, most importantly, by stimulating decentralization of economic activities and growth to provincial regions and rural areas.
- Adjust the price structure and fees for infrastructure services on the basis of cost-recovery and self-reliance. Direct beneficiaries are to shoulder the heaviest burden of investment and operating costs. The government will avoid giving direct subsidies for public utilities and amenities, especially in urban areas; however, such subsidies will be given in rural areas stipulated by government policy. Restructuring the price of infrastructure services and energy should promote efficient and economical use, taking into account service costs. In addition, tolls will be imposed on vehicles using main thoroughfares.
- Expand investment in infrastructure services by revising the policy on investment-sharing between the government, state enterprises, local authorities and the private sector. The burden on the government will be lessened and participation by local authorities, state enterprises and the private sector will be increased. This is in line with the effort to modify infrastructure services to be more business-like and promote the role of the private sector in investment by increasing joint investments in infrastructure services. This will relieve the burden on the government, which face financial constraints, and encourage competition in the provision of quality services. To accomplish this it will be necessary to revise certain laws, conditions and procedures to permit the private sector to participate more actively.
- Unify the administration of infrastructure services. Policies, work plans and operations will be efficiently coordinated in order to reduce conflicts in the provision of services. Coordination between the public and private sectors will be fostered to encourage joint investments and cooperation

in the development of various infrastructure service systems.

(9) **Development of Urban and Specific Areas**

Developing the economic base within communities in cities and major towns in provincial regions and initiating the development of new economic areas are important development strategies to accommodate the increasing population and need for employment in urban areas, which are inevitable consequences of the economic restructuring of the country into a newly industrialized country whose economy is principally based on the industrial and service sector. Otherwise, growth will be limited to Bangkok and its environs and this will create congestion and great economic loss for the country.

The Sixth Plan therefore lays down guidelines for distributing urban development and creating new economic areas in various parts of the country. At the same time solutions will be found to the problem of congestion. Because it is not possible to slow down the growth of Bangkok immediately, administration of Bangkok and the vicinity provinces will aim to make them more orderly. It is anticipated that during the period of the Sixth Plan the population of Bangkok and its environs will increase by one million, bringing the total to 9.3 million by 1991 and making it one of the 15 most populous cities in the world.

Therefore, in developing urban and specific areas, operational guidelines are as follows:

— Specify 3 target areas for development. Bangkok and its environs will be developed with a network of connecting infrastructure services and land use will be more orderly; the development of urban growth centres in provincial regions will continue from the 5 urbancentres with 19 new urban growth centres to be developed; and the Eastern Seaboard and other new economic areas will be developed to serve as alternatives to Bangkok in the future.

— Coordinate investment plans for the expansion of infrastructure service networks with town planning measures. This will influence the direction of urban growth and stimulate more efficient land use in order to reduce congestion and create orderliness in cities, urban centres and new communities. Investments will also be made to improve the network of basic services to cover transport services, traffic problems, flood protection, expansion of water works and other public utilities, housing projects and slum-upgrading.

— Formulate policy guidelines for investing in the expansion of infrastructure service networks so that the burden will be divided more appropriately between the government, local authorities, state enterprises and the private sector. This will be accomplished by increasing the roles of local authorities and the private sector. Additionally the collection of public service fees in urban areas will cover costs with the beneficiaries shouldering the burden. Clearer policy guidelines and development plans for urban low-income groups and slum communities will be laid down.

— Determine measures to encourage and promote private sector investment in new economic areas, especially in large - scale industries. Efficient infrastructure services will be provided and environmental control assured while speeding up promotion for industrial investment, tourism and an urban marketing system capable of absorbing labour transferred from the agricultural sector.

— Improve the financial position of local authorities. This will be achieved by accelerating the creation and use of tax collection maps, adjusting methods of assessing annual land values, updating the median land price, collecting residential taxes and restructuring vehicle registration fees to find new sources of revenue for local authorities.

(10) **Rural Development**

The Programme for Rural Development is an important programme that should continue the achievements of the Fifth Plan period when both public and private sectors made vigorous efforts that resulted in substantial progress in rural poverty alleviation. The problem is by no means completely solved, however, and development of rural areas must still be rigorously pursued to ensure that higher incomes, social services and a better standard of living are provided to the rural population. Therefore the Sixth Plan has formulated the following major policy guidelines and targets for developing rural areas:

— Base development on the problems of each locality. The aim is to solve economic, social and security problems in accordance with the actual situation and needs of the people. This can be done by delegating authority to the provinces for determining target areas.

— Improve the living conditions of the people in all areas. Backward areas (5,787 villages), middle - level areas (35,514 villages) and progressive areas (11,621 villages) will be developed. The government will concentrate its resources on the backward and middle - level areas, and encourage the private sector to invest more in progressive areas.

— Emphasize cooperation among government agencies and between the government, the private sector and the general public. Joint efforts will be made to solve basic problems in rural communities while promoting production and increasing income and employment through the use of appropriate technology.

— Support the roles of people's organizations and of the general public. The people will achieve more self - reliance by making the decisions to solve their own problems and those of the community.

— Establish economic targets for rural development. In continuation of the Fifth Plan, the main economic target is to solve the problem of poverty among the rural population. In particular, agricultural production will be made more efficient in backward areas in order to meet local consumption needs, increase incomes and reduce seasonal unemployment in rural areas.

— Establish social targets for rural development. Social targets

aim at giving rural people access to the basic social services necessary for life and work, safety in life and property and the ability to be self-reliant. The rural people will also participate in developing their living conditions and deciding on their own course of life in accordance with the basic minimum needs.

— Establish security targets for rural development. The Programme for Rural Development aims at eliminating conditions that cause security problems in rural areas by integrating economic and social development systems and procedures into national security policy.

Guidelines for implementing the Sixth Plan

11. In order to implement the plan as efficiently as possible, and to be able to achieve the objectives and targets identified, it is necessary to clearly define the scope and methods of implementation. Guidelines for implementing the Sixth Plan are as follows :

(1) Matters concerned with short - term policies, such as pricing policies and annual budget policies, are not within the scope of this plan because they require annual revision based on prevailing conditions and thus cannot be defined clearly in advance. Such matters are the responsibility of the government agencies or committees concerned, who are empowered to submit their recommendations for the consideration of the Cabinet.

(2) For medium - term and long - term policies covered by this plan, emphasis is placed on formulating annual plans and annual operational plans.

(3) In formulating operational plans, emphasis is placed on the roles of the ministries concerned. The Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board will cooperate with the ministries in a supporting capacity in order to bring about coordination within the framework of the Sixth Plan.

9. Agricultural Land Consolidation Act

Royal Thai Government Gazette

Vol. 28 No. 36 December 30, 1974 FROM THE THAI VERSION

Vol. 91 Parts 155 & 175

AGRICULTURAL LAND CONSOLIDATION ACT

B.E.) 2517

BHUMIBOL ADULYADEJ REX.

Given on the 6th September B.E. 2517

Being the 29th year of the Present Reign

His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej has been graciously pleased to proclaim that:

Whereas it is expedient to have a law on agricultural land consolidation;

Be it, therefore, enact by the King, by the advice and consent of the National Legislative Assembly, as follows:

SECTION 1. This Act is called "Agricultural Land Consolidation Act B.E. 2517".

SECTION 2. This Act shall come into force on and from the day following the date of its publication in the Government Gazette.

SECTION 3. All other laws, rules and regulations insofar as they are provided in this Act, or are contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, shall be replaced by this Act.

SECTION 4. In this Act

"Land Consolidation" means full development of every plot of arable land in order to increase production and reduce cost, by the pooling of several plots of land in the same area in order to plan new land consolidation, irrigation and drainage systems, construction of roads or paths for conveyance in the farms, ground levelling, soil maintenance, planning of production and distribution of agricultural produce, inclusive of exchanging, transferring and accepting transfer of rights to the land, land hire-purchase and such others in connection with land consolidation and land allocation for dwelling purposes.

"Agriculture" means paddy cultivation, plantation, orchard, animal rearing, aquatic animal breeding aviary, rearing of Tachardia Lacca, mushroom growing, and such other as prescribed by the Minister of Agri-

culture and Cooperatives through publication in the Government Gazette.

"Areas of Land Consolidation Programme" means areas of land prescribed by the Royal Decree to be the Areas of Land Consolidation Programme.

"Changwat land Consolidation Committee" also includes the Bangkok Metropolis Land Consolidation Committee.

"Landowner" means the person possessing the rights in land under the Land Code.

"Competent Official" means the person appointed by the Minister for the execution of this Act.

"Minister" means the Minister in charge and control of execution of this Act.

SECTION 5. The Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives and the Minister of Interior shall be in charge and control of execution of this Act, and be empowered to appoint competent officials and issue Ministerial Regulations for the execution of this Act insofar as they relate to the power and duties of each Ministry.

The Ministerial Regulations shall become effective after its publication in the Government Gazette.

Chapter 11

Land Consolidation Committee

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SECTION 6. There shall be a Central Land Consolidation Committee for Agriculture called "Central Land Consolidation Committee" consisting of the Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives as Chairman, the Under-Secretary of State for Agriculture and Cooperatives as Vice-Chairman, the Under Secretary of State for Interior as Vice-Chairman, the Director-General of Royal Irrigation Department, the Director-General of Agricultural Promotion Department, the Director-General of Land Development Department, the Director-General of Agricultural Technics Department, the Director-General of Cooperatives Promotion Department, the Director-General of Local Administration Department, the Director-General of Public Prosecution Department, the Director-General of Land Department, the Director-General of Community Development Department, the Director-General of Highways Department, the Director of Budget Bureau,

the Secretary-General of National Economic and Social Development Board, Manager of the Bank for Agriculture and Cooperatives as members, and not more than five other members appointed by the Cabinet; and the head of Central Land Consolidation Office shall be member and Secretary.

SECTION 7. When a Royal Decree prescribing areas for land consolidation programme under Section 24 is enacted for any area of Bangkok Metropolis, a Land Consolidation Committee for Agriculture shall be formed for Bangkok Metropolis under the name of "Bangkok Metropolis Land Consolidation Committee" consisting of Bangkok Metropolis Governor as Chairman, Deputy Bangkok Metropolis Governor, Bangkok Metropolis Under-Secretary, Bangkok Metropolis Agriculture Officer, Bangkok Metropolis Land Officer, Representative of Royal Irrigation Department, Representative of Land Development Department, Representative of Cooperative Promotion Department, Representative of Public Prosecution Department, Representative of Town Planning Bureau, District Officer of the area of Land Consolidation, Representative of the Bank for Agriculture and Cooperatives as members, and not more than five other members appointed by the Minister from among the land owners in the land consolidation area; and head of the Central Land Consolidation Office shall be member and Secretary.

SECTION 8. When a Royal Decree prescribing areas for land consolidation programme under Section 24 is enacted for any Changwat, a Land Consolidation Committee for Agriculture shall be formed for the Changwat concerned under the name of "Changwat Land Consolidation Committee" consisting of the Changwat Governor as Chairman, Deputy Changwat Governor, Changwat Public Prosecutor, Changwat Land Officer, Changwat Agriculture Officer, Changwat Cooperatives Officer, Changwat Development Officer, Representative of Royal Irrigation Department, Representative of Land Development Department, Representative of Highways Department, Representative of the Bank for Agriculture and Cooperatives, Nai Amphoe, and Deputy Nai Amphoe who is the officer in charge of King-amphoe where there is land consolidation as members and not more than five other members appointed by the Minister from among the land owners in the land consolidation area; and head of the Changwat Land Consolidation Office shall be member and Secretary.

SECTION 9. Committee members appointed under Sections 6, 7 or 8 shall hold office for a term of two years.

In case there is an appointment of committee members while the appointed members are still in office, either as an addition or a replacement, the persons so appointed shall hold office for such remaining period as the those members holding office;

A retiring committee member is eligible for re-appointment.

SECTION 10. Apart from retiring upon expiry of the term of office under Section 9 paragraph one, the members shall retire upon

(1) death;

(2) resignation;

(3) being ordered by the Cabinet or the Minister to retire, as the case may be;

(4) bankruptcy;

(5) becoming incompetent or quasi-incompetent;

(6) being imprisoned by a final judgement, except for offence through carelessness or petty offence.

SECTION 11. The quorum of the Committee Meeting requires the attendance of not less than one-half the total number of members.

If the Chairman is not present at the meeting or is unable to carry out his duties, the Vice-Chairman elected by the meeting shall act as the Chairman of the meeting.

If the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman are not present at the meeting or are unable to carry out their duties, the members present shall elect one among their number to be the Chairman of that meeting.

SECTION 12. Majority votes form the resolution of the meeting.

Each member has one vote. In the case of tie in votes, the Chairman of the meeting shall have an additional vote as a casting vote.

SECTION 13. In general the Central Land Consolidation Committee empowered to supervise the activities of the Central Land Consolidation Office and of the Changwat Land Consolidation Office, and to

(1) lay down land consolidation programme in various localities and set up plan of execution,

(2) consider the fixing of areas of land consolidation programme to be submitted to the Minister for issuance of notification under Section 25,

(3) proceed with land consolidation in the land consolidation programme area,

(4) submit proposal to the Minister relating to the purchase of land or expropriation of land in the area of land consolidation programme under Section 32,

(5) approve the planning of plots of land, irrigation and drainage systems and construction of roads or paths for conveyance in the farms, ground levelling, exchanging and transferring of rights to the land, land hire-purchase, and such other in connection with land consolidation in the areas of land consolidation programme as proposed by the Changwat Land Consolidation Committee,

(6) set up rules and procedures for assessing land and other property thereon in the areas of land consolidation programme,

(7) approve budget expenditure for land consolidation in the areas of land consolidation programme as proposed by the Changwat Land Consolidation Committee,

(8) approve the definition of certain part of the land as state property for public use or for the sole use of the state, under Section 43,

(9) make decision in connection with the problem of land consolidation according to the petition or appeal of the landowner or any person having interest in the land in the areas of land consolidation programme under Section 34 and 38,

(10) submit opinion or advice to the Minister regarding the appointment of head of Changwat Land Consolidation Office under Section 19, and in matters concerning land consolidation,

(11) lay down rules and regulations in connection with work, finance, and other activities concerning land consolidation of the Central Land Consolidation and Changwat Land Consolidation Office,

(12) perform other activities concerning land consolidation for execution of this Act.

SECTION 14. Changwat Land Consolidation Committee is empowered in general to supervise the activities of Changwat Land Consolidation

Office, and to

- (1) arrange for survey of land found suitable to be included in the areas of land consolidation programme, and investigate the willingness of landowners as to whether or not the land consolidation will be allowed to proceed, and make a record of their agreement or disagreement,
- (2) assess the value of the land and property thereon in the areas for land consolidation programme according to the rules and procedures prescribed by the Central Land Consolidation Committee,
- (3) prepare budget for expenditure for each Land Consolidation Programme for submission to the Central Land Consolidation Committee,
- (4) consider the planning of plots of land, irrigation and drainage systems and construction of roads or paths for conveyance in the farms, ground levelling, exchanging, transferring of rights to the land, hire-purchasing of land and such other in connection with land consolidation in the areas of land consolidation programme for submission to the Central Land Consolidation Committee,
- (5) hold a meeting of landowners and persons holding the right to receive land in the areas of land consolidation programme, in order to explain the aim, method of land consolidation right, duty, responsibility and the benefits to be derived by the landowners or persons holding the right to receive land, and conclude agreement concerning land consolidation,
- (6) carry out investigation and make decision on petition, compromise or redeem mortgage or sale of land with right of redemption under Sections 34, 35 and 36,
- (7) administer financial matter and others in connection with land consolidation according to the rules and regulations or the resolutions of the Central Land Consolidation Committee or the assignment of the Central Land Consolidation Committee,
- (8) lay down rules or regulations concerning the performance of Changwat Land Consolidation Office insofar as not to conflict with or contradictory to the rules and regulations of the Central Land Consolidation Committee,
- (9) appoint permanent officials for areas of land consolidation programme as proposed by the Changwat Land Consolidation Office,

(10) carry out other activities concerning land consolidation to comply with the objective of land consolidation.

SECTION 15. The Central Land Consolidation Committee or Changwat Land Consolidation Committee are empowered to appoint sub-committees to study, analyse, or perform any act assigned by the Central Land Consolidation Committee or by the Changwat Land Consolidation Committee, and Section 11 and 12 shall apply for the meeting of the Sub-committees mutatis mutandis.

Chapter 2

Land Consolidation Office

SECTION 16. Central Land Consolidation Office shall be established in the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives with power to execute land consolidation and to perform the duty prescribed by the Central Land Consolidation Committee, and shall have the duty to control Changwat Land Consolidation Office in the execution of this Act.

The Central Land Consolidation Office shall also serve as Bangkok Metropolis Land Consolidation Office.

SECTION 17. When a Royal Decree prescribing areas of land consolidation programme under Section 24, is enacted for any locality, the Minister is empowered to issue a notification in the Government Gazette establishing the Changwat Land Consolidation Office with authority to proceed with the land consolidation as prescribed by the Central Land Consolidation Committee and Changwat Land Consolidation Committee.

In case the prescribed areas of Land Consolidation Programme covering the land in two Changwat is amalgamated under the same project the Central Land Consolidation Committee may assign either Changwat Land Consolidation Office to authoritatively carry out land consolidation for the entire project, there is a notwithstanding whether or not land consolidation office in the Changwat concerned, and the Changwat Land Official and Nai Amphoe and his deputy, who is chief of the King-amphoe in the Changwat, Amphoe, King-amphoe concerned, shall join the Changwat Land Consolidation Committee according to the provisions of Section 8.

SECTION 18. There shall be a head of the Central Land Consolidation Office, appointed by the Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives from officials attached to the Ministry, with power to administer the affairs of the Central Land Consolidation Office according to the rules and regulations, policy and project, as assigned by the Central Land Consolidation Committee, and to command the competent officials of the Central Land Consolidation Office.

The head of Central Land Consolidation Office shall be empowered to supervise the Changwat Land Consolidation Office.

SECTION 19. There shall be a head of the Changwat Land Consolidation Office, appointed by the Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives, from officials attached to the Ministry, with power to administer the affairs of the Changwat Land Consolidation Office according to the rules and regulations, policy and project, as assigned by the Changwat Land Consolidation Committee and to command the competent officials of the Changwat Land Consolidation Office.

SECTION 20. There shall be appropriate number of competent officials to carry out the work of the Central Land Consolidation Office and Changwat Land Consolidation Office.

SECTION 21. For the benefit of carrying out land consolidation the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives shall be empowered to:

(1) have property right, to own, possess, acquire, buy, hire, hire-purchase loan, allocate, distribute, mortgage, pledge, exchange, accept transfer, accept the transfer of right of hire or of hire-purchase, in any respect of land or other property,

(2) give loan, to lend, rent, hire-purchase, extend credit, accept mortgage, pledge, transfer, transfer of right of hire or of hire-purchase, in any respect of land or other property.

SECTION 22. In activities concerning outside person, the Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives, with advice of the Central Land Consolidation Committee, shall assign the head of the Central Land Consolidation Office or head of the Changwat Land Consolidation Office to act on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives.

SECTION 23. All the land and other property acquired, in any manner, under this Act or acquired through expropriation under this Act, shall be used only for the purpose of land consolidation and shall be considered as property of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives and the Ministry shall have the power to transfer same to private citizen.

Qualifications of citizen entitled to apply for the said transfer, including the principles and procedures of accepting transfer and the act of transfer shall be prescribed by Ministerial Regulations.

Chapter 3

Effecting Land Consolidation

SECTION 24. A Royal Decree shall prescribe land area in any locality as the area of land consolidation programme.

In the Royal Decree under paragraph one, there shall be mentioned the land or immovable property within the area of land consolidation programme together with a list of names of rightful owners of possessors and a map showing the area of land consolidation programme as addendum to the said Royal Decree. Such map shall be held as a part of the Royal Decree.

SECTION 25. For the purpose of enacting the Royal Decree under Section 24, the Minister shall have the power to publish in the Government Gazette declaring, the locality to be surveyed as area of land consolidation programme. Such notification shall include a brief map indicating the locality to be surveyed as area of land consolidation programme in addendum thereto. The said map shall be held as a part of the notification.

Within the area of the map in addendum to the notification of the Minister under paragraph one, the competent officials or persons working in co-operation with competent officials shall be empowered to:

(1) enter and conduct the necessary survey but must first so inform the owner or the possessor of the land.

(2) mark the level, boundary or boundary line by staking or digging of trench line, and if necessary, to be empowered to construct marking pins as demarcation on the land of any person.

Whenever necessary and appropriate, the competent official shall have the power to dig, cut, trim branches and perform other acts to clear obstructions in the area of survey, provided consideration is given in regard to causing the minimum of damage to the owner or possessor of immovable property.

SECTION 26. Within a period of five years after the notification by the Minister under Section 24, no person shall, in any manner, sell or cause any encumbrance on the land in the area to be surveyed as area of land consolidation programme, or perform any act which may cause a rise in the assessment price of such land except with a written approval from the Central Land Consolidation Committee or person authorized by the Central Land Consolidation Committee.

In case where an act to raise the assessment price of land in such land has been committed without approval under paragraph one, the Changwat Land Consolidation Committee shall not include such raise in assessment value in assessing the land and property on such land. If such act committed is in the form of property which may cause damage or obstruction to land consolidation, the Changwat Land Consolidation Committee shall have the power to issue a written order to the owner or possessor of such land to demolish same within a prescribed period of time. In case of non-compliance by the owner or possessor of land, the Changwat Land Consolidation Committee shall have the power to carry out the demolition wherein the owner or possessor of such land may not claim for damages and shall also pay for the cost of such demolition.

SECTION 27. In case the Royal Decree under Section 24 has not been enacted for any Changwat and the Central Land Consolidation Committee deems it fit to consolidate any locality in such Changwat, the committee or its authorized person shall conduct a polling of opinion, to find out the willingness of every owner or possessor of land in such locality, on whether or not to proceed with land consolidation make a record of their agreement or disagreement.

SECTION 28. In case such polling of willingness of the land owners under Section 14 (1) or Section 27 has been conducted, if in such locality a majority of over one-half of all the land owners shall agree, procedures to issue notification under Section 25 may be effected.

SECTION 29. When the Royal Decree prescribing the area of land consolidation programme has been enacted in any locality, the Changwat Land Consolidation Committee shall issue a notice to every land owner, mortgagee, buyer with right of redemption or holder of certificate of right in the land in such area of land consolidation programme to bring or forward the certificate of right in the land together with document of ownership in such land to the committee at a place prescribed and within a prescribed period of time.

SECTION 30. The Changwat Land Consolidation Committee shall proceed with the following in the area of land consolidation programme:

(1) assess the value of land and other property in every plot of land in the area of land consolidation programme and classify them into classes in accordance with the value of the land.

(2) determine a detailed project concerning land consolidation, setting out the residential area and utility activity for the common interest.

(3) determine the plot of land to be given to the original owner and person entitled to receive land in the consolidated land.

(4) perform other acts in connection with the consolidation of land.

SECTION 31. Within the area of land consolidation programme, competent officials or persons working in co-operation with competent officials shall have the following power:

(1) to enter as necessary to conduct land consolidation.

(2) to enter and conduct a survey for determining a new planning of plots of land, to proceed with the construction of irrigation and drainage systems, construction of roads or paths for conveyance in the farms, to level and grade the land and other activities concerning land consolidation.

(3) to mark levels, boundaries or boundary lines.

When necessary and appropriate, the competent officials have the power to cut down or fell trees, plants, fences or such other as required for the activity of land consolidation.

In carrying out activities under paragraph one and paragraph two, entry into buildings, courtyards, or fenced area within the compound of houses of residence is prohibited except with the permission of the owner or possessor of such immovable property or when such owner or possessor has been notified concerning such activity for not less than three days in advance.

SECTION 32. If the owner of land within the area of land consolidation programme is unwilling to allow the land consolidation activity to proceed or does not express agreement or disagreement under Section 14 (1) or Section 27, or does not make use of the land for any purpose by himself or through a lessee, the Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives shall have the power to purchase such land for the purpose of consolidation of land.

If the owner of land in paragraph one refuses to sell the land or offers to sell at a higher price than the assessed value under Section 14 (2), and the Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives deems it necessary to acquire such land or immovable property, expropriation of the said land or property shall be effected whereby the law concerning expropriation of land shall be applied mutatis mutandis.

SECTION 33. The Changwat Land Consolidation Committee shall post the notification of the Royal Decree prescribing the area of land consolidation programme inclusive of stating the documental evidence of rights in every plot of land at the Office of Bangkok Metropolis, District Office, Sub-district Office, Changwat Office, Amphoe Office, or King-amphoe Office, Tambon Office, as the case may be, and at public places in the area of land consolidation programme and shall proceed with the activity of land consolidation in accordance with such documental evidence.

SECTION 34. Person with vested interest is entitled to inspect the documental evidence and raise objection against same in regard to rights in land under Section 33 by submitting a petition to the Changwat Land Consolidation Committee within sixty days from the date of the posting of notice.

In case a petition is submitted under paragraph one, the Changwat Land Consolidation Committee shall have the power to investigate and summon any person to give testimony, or to forward the documents concerned, as necessary, and decide and issue as appropriate and notify such decision in writing to the persons concerned.

Any person concerned feeling dissatisfied with the decision under paragraph two is entitled to file an appeal to the Central Land Consolidation Committee within thirty days from the date of receipt of notice of decision. When the Central Land Consolidation Committee has passed a decision on such petition, it shall notify the decision in writing to the person concerned.

During the submission of the objection or filing of appeal, the Changwat Land Consolidation Committee may proceed with the consolidation of land,

SECTION 35. If any original plot of land within the area of land consolidation programme is mortgaged before the notification of the Minister under Section 25, the mortgagee shall not foreclose on the mortgage except with the permission in writing from the Changwat Land Consolidation Committee, and the Changwat Land Consolidation Committee shall proceed to achieve a compromise in order that the owner of such land may redeem the mortgage or to find ways to achieve an agreement of changing the mortgage to that on the new plot of land which the owner of land, the mortgagor, will receive according to the land consolidation programme.

If the owner of land is unable to redeem or change the mortgage under paragraph one, the Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives or person authorized by the Minister shall effect the redemption of the mortgage wherein it shall be held that the redeemer of mortgage is the recipient of rights of mortgage or the mortgagee of the new plot of land which the mortgagor will receive under the land consolidation programme.

In case the parties to the agreement agree to change the mortgage to that on the new plot under paragraph one, the registration of redemption of mortgage and the new mortgage shall receive exemption from registration fees payable under the Land Code.

SECTION 36. If any original plot of land within the area of land consolidation programme has been sold with right of redemption before the notification of the Minister under Section 25 and the seller with right of redemption or person prescribed in Section 497 of the Civil and Commercial Code is still entitled to redeem such property, the Changwat Land Consolidation Committee shall proceed to effect a compromise wherein the person with the right of redemption may redeem such property or so that the entitled person agrees to relinquish such right in writing. In case the entitled person refuses to relinquish such right and is unable to redeem such property, the Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives or the person authorized by the Minister shall have the power to effect the redemption of such property and it shall be held that the person redeeming such property is the recipient of rights of the buyer or the buyer with right of redemption of the new land which the seller will receive under the land consolidation programme.

SECTION 37. In the area of land consolidation programme, the Changwat Land Consolidation Committee shall arrange for the construction of irrigation and drainage systems, of roads or paths for conveyance in the farms and other utilities for the use in common interest of every owner of the plots of land.

The land used under paragraph one shall be calculated and deducted from the value of assessment of land and other property of each plot of land in proportion to the value of assessment before the determining of new plots of land under Section 30 (3), regardless whether such land used came from any plot of land.

The value of land and any other property on each plot of land after deduction under paragraph two shall be held as the nett value of land for determining the new plots of land under Section 38.

SECTION 38. In determining new plots of land under Section 30 (3) the Changwat Land Consolidation Committee shall arrange so that each of the original owner receives land in the original plot or in part of the original plot or arrange for the new plot to be as near as possible to the original plot and, as far as possible, for the value of the new plot of land to be near or close to the nett value of the original plot of land. In this connection, the Changwat Land Consolidation Committee

shall call a meeting of the landowners to come to an agreement concerning the determining of new plots of land under the said principles.

When agreement is reached in determining the new plots of land under paragraph one, the Changwat Land Consolidation Committee shall post the plan of the new plots together with the list of names of the owners of land at Bangkok Metropolis Office, District Office, Sub-district Office or at the Changwat Office, Amphoe or King-amphoe Office, Tambon Office, as the case may be and at public places in the area of land consolidation programme.

Agreement to exchange lands may be made whereby the owners of the land concerned shall give a written notice to the Changwat Land Consolidation Committee within thirty days of such posting. Upon approval of the Changwat Land Consolidation Committee, the said exchange of lands may be made.

In case the owners of land cannot reach agreement in regard to the exchange or in case the Changwat Land Consolidation Committee refuses to sanction the exchange, the said owners are entitled to submit a protest and file an appeal, whereby the provisions of Section 34 shall apply mutatis mutandis.

The decision of the Central Land Consolidation Committee shall be final.

SECTION 39. The value of land and any other property on the land which the owner of each plot contributes for common use under Section 37, paragraph one shall not exceed seven per cent of the original assessed value.

If the value of land and any other property used under Section 37 paragraph one exceeds seven per cent of the original assessed value, the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives shall compensate each of such owner by paying for the part in excess or seven per cent of the original assessed value.

SECTION 40. After determining new plots of land under Section 38, any land owner receiving land and any other property on the land with a value higher or lower than the nett value of the original land, such owner shall pay or receive the difference in compensation under the principles, procedures and conditions prescribed by the Central Land Consolidation Committee.

SECTION 41. When the Changwat Land Consolidation Committee has determined the new plots of land to be allocated to the original owner or person entitled to receive such land under land consolidation programme under Section 30 (3), competent officials under the Land Code shall proceed to issue certificate of right to the land for the land within the area of land consolidation programme in accordance with the principles and procedures prescribed in the Ministerial Regulations.

Such issuance of certificate of right to the land under paragraph one shall receive exemption from fees.

When certificate of right on the land has been issued under paragraph one the old certificate or right to the land shall be cancelled.

SECTION 42. If the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives is involved in any activity which the law requires a registration of immovable property or property right in regard to the immovable property within the area of land consolidation programme, the Ministry shall be exempted from fees for such registration.

SECTION 43. When the Royal Decree prescribing the area of land consolidation programme is enacted:

(1) If the area of land consolidation programme includes state owned public property for common use or for use only by the state or land which the public has ceased to use or which has transformed from land for public use and does not fall into the ownership of any person, the Royal Decree prescribing the area of land consolidation programme shall have the effect of relinquishing the state of being a state owned public property of the said land without resorting to procedures under the Land Code and such land shall become the property of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives for use in land consolidation.

If the land relinquished under (1) paragraph one is a land for common use or land for the sole use of the state, the Changwat Land Consolidation Committee shall arrange for such portion of land to remain for the purpose of public use or for the sole use of the state. If it is unable to arrange such land to be for the common use of the public or the sole use of the state the Changwat Land Consolidation Committee shall arrange for another plot of land in replacement thereof.

After having arranged for any part of the land to remain state owned public property for common use of the public or for the sole use of the state of having arranged for other plot to be the state owned public property for common use by the public or for the sole use by the state in replacement under paragraph two, the Changwat Land Consolidation Committee, with the approval of the Central Land Consolidation Committee, shall notify same in the Government Gazette with a brief map showing the boundaries of such part of land in addendum thereto.

(2) If such area of land consolidation programme includes land which is state owned public property which has become overgrown and vacant or land which has been expropriated or abandoned or reverted to state land through other notification under the Land Code and the state of such land comprises of several small plots of land, such land shall become the property of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives for use in land consolidation.

SECTION 44. Within five years from the date of receipt of certificate of right to the land in the area of land consolidation programme, the owner of land receiving such right to the land shall not transfer such right to other person except through inheritance or transferring to a cooperative or farmers' group in which one is a member or transferring to the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives for the purpose of land consolidation or when being granted permission to do so from the Central Land Consolidation Committee in writing.

Within the period of time under paragraph one land in the area of land consolidation programme is not subject to enforcement of a litigation.

SECTION 45. No landowner or recipient of right to the land in the area of land consolidation programme shall use the land for any purpose other than agriculture, or to erect any building or do any act to such land which may cause damage to the land consolidation except with a written permission from the Changwat Land Consolidation Committee.

In case of violation of paragraph one, the Changwat Land Consolidation Committee shall have the power to order the violator to demolish, return some to its former state or refrain from such act within a prescribed period of time. If the violator does not comply, the Changwat

Land Consolidation Committee shall demolish same or return same to its original state whereby the violator may not claim for any damages and shall also pay for such demolition or the returning to its former state.

SECTION 46. The Central Land Consolidation Committee shall determine the principles and procedures in collection expenses for the consolidation of land in the area of land consolidation programme from the owner of land or recipient of right to the land as follows:

(1) All the expenses for the construction of irrigation and drainage systems, the construction of roads and paths of conveyance in the farms and public utilities for common use of owner of land or the recipient of rights to the land, shall be collected from the owner or recipient of rights to the land to assist in the defrayment of expenses which the government has paid in accordance with the rate which the Central Land Consolidation Committee prescribes from the actual expenses, whereby the owner or recipient of rights to the land shall pay same in yearly installments of not less than ten per cent of the amount and the first installment shall be due in the third year from the year of completion in accordance with the land consolidation programme at the latest. The government shall assist in such expenses at not less than ten per cent.

(2) All expenses in levelling and grading of land and other activities in the land of the owner or recipient of rights to the land, in the event the authority undertakes same, the owner or the recipient of rights to the land shall repay at the rate prescribed by the Central Land Consolidation Committee from actual expenses whereby the owner of land or the recipient of rights to the land shall repay in installments the same as in (1).

In case of necessity, the Central Land Consolidation Committee shall consider reducing the amount of money or extending the period of repayment under (1) and (2) as it deems appropriate.

SECTION 47. All the owners or recipients of rights to the land or cooperatives of farmer groups in the area of land consolidation programme, as the case may be, shall pay the expenses for repair and maintenance of the irrigation or drainage systems, roads or paths of conveyance to the farms and other utilities for common use including the expenses

in providing water, under the principles and procedures and at the rate prescribed by the Central Land Consolidation Committee.

SECTION 48. For the purpose of conducting a survey, investigation and carrying out land consolidation under this Act, the Central Land Consolidation Committee, the Changwat Land Consolidation Committee and competent officials shall have the following power:

(1) to enter into land or any premises within the area of land consolidation programme.

(2) to issue summons for any person to give testimony or to forward any document in connection with the activity of land consolidation as necessary.

SECTION 49. In carrying out its duty under Section 25, Section 31 and Section 48 (1), the land consolidation committee member or competent official shall perform same during the hours of sunrise to sunset whereby the owner or the recipient of rights to the land shall accord due facility and in this connection, the competent official shall show the identity card to the person concerned.

The identity card shall be in accordance with the form prescribed by the Minister through publication in the Government Gazette.

SECTION 50. If any land within the area of land consolidation programme is transferred to any person under Section 44, the transferee has the duty to assume the payment of expenses in consolidating the land under Section 46 and the cost of repair and maintenance under Section 47 on behalf of the transferor until such is paid in full and it shall be held that the said expenses are inherent right registered under the Civil and Commercial Code.

Chapter 4 Penal Provisions

SECTION 51. Any person

(1) not according due facility to member of Central Land Consolidation Committee, Changwat Land Consolidation Committee, Member or competent official while performing the duty under Section 25, Section 31 or Section 48 (1) as the case maybe;

(2) refusing to give testimony or forward document or any other Section called for under Section 29 or Section 48 (2); shall be punishable by fine not exceeding two thousand baht.

SECTION 52. Any person violating Section 45 paragraph one shall be punishable by fine not exceeding two thousand baht.

Counter-signature:

SANY THAMMASAKDI

Prime Minister.

